



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Nashville District

Upper Cumberland River Basin
Harlan Diversion Project
Harlan Kentucky
Contract No. DACW62-89-C-0092

AD-A277 556



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Harlan Diversion Project Construction Foundation Report

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February 1994

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Construction Foundation Report
 Harlan Diversion Project
 Harlan, Kentucky

February 1994

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 Nashville District
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Harlan Diversion Project
Construction Foundation Report

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	I 41 thru 48	----	SPBX's

Harlan Diversion Project

Foundation Report

1. Introduction.

1.1 Location and Description of Project. The southeastern Kentucky community of Harlan is located in a flood prone area near the confluence of three major forks of the Cumberland River. The project consists of four parallel tunnels which divert Clover Fork through Ivy Hill and away from the Harlan central business district. Each tunnel is 32 feet high, 34 feet wide, and approximately 2,000 feet long. The tunnels are reinforced by rock bolts and lined with shotcrete.

Near the upstream portals a diversion structure diverts Clover Fork into the tunnels. The diversion embankment is approximately 30 feet high, with a maximum height of 50 feet. It is 200 feet wide at the base and 600 feet long. A slurry trench and sheet pile cutoff prevents seepage beneath the embankment. A floodwall and a closure structure across a single track railroad line are incorporated into the left abutment of the diversion embankment.

Changes in the flow of Clover Fork required two highway relocations, one at either end of the diversion tunnels. Upstream, Kentucky Highway 38 was relocated away from the existing Clover Fork channel through road cuts and over a 316 feet long, two span, post-tensioned, I-beam bridge which spans the diverted channel as it enters the tunnels. On the downstream side Kentucky Highway 72 was re-built over a 450 feet long, four span, pre-tensioned, I-beam bridge which spans Clover Fork as it exits the tunnels.

1.2 Construction Authority and Project History. Initial studies for this project were authorized by the Energy and Water Development Act of 1981 (PL 96-367, Section 202.) This act authorized the design and construction, at full Federal expense, of flood control measures in the portions of the Cumberland River Basin damaged by severe flooding in April 1977.

The Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1982 (PL 97-257 of September 1982) further required that high levees and floodwalls constructed to comply with the Energy and Water Development Act of 1981 shall provide for a standard project flood (SPF) level of protection where the consequences from overtopping caused by large floods would be catastrophic. Similar language was contained in the Energy and Water Development Appropriation Bill of 1983 (HR Report 97-850 of September 1982), which also specifically directed the Army Corps of Engineers to study and design protection for several Upper Cumberland River Basin communities, including Harlan, Kentucky.

House Joint Resolution 492 (PL 98-3222 of July, 1984) directed the Corps of Engineers to implement immediately "nonstructural flood control measures such as relocation sites, flood-proofing and flood plain acquisition, and evacuation as described in the General Plan for Section 202 Program Implementation."

An Environmental Impact Statement was published in April 1988.

A sealed-bid solicitation (No. DACW62-89-B-0026) was issued on 1 June 1989 with a 2 August 1989 deadline.

On 1 September 1989 Contract No. DACW62-89-C-0092 was awarded to Grassetto USA Construction, Inc. and Incisa USA, Inc., Joint Venture, for the sum of \$ 28,781,458.55. The Government Estimate was \$ 31,305,500. The final construction cost, including all contract modifications, was \$ 31,430,719.49. Notice to proceed was given on 21 September 1989. The originally scheduled completion date was 20 September 1992, and was extended to 7 March 1993.

The Harlan Flood Control Project Groundbreaking Ceremony was held on 9 October 1989 at the downstream portal site. Ceremony participants included Congressman Harold Rogers, Colonel James A. Ward, Colonel James King, Area Engineer J.C. McDaniels, Contractor Representative Massimo Rossi, and Harlan Mayor L.C. Howard.

1.3 Purposes of Report. This Harlan Diversion Project Foundation Report was prepared to insure the preservation of records of foundation conditions encountered during construction and of methods used to adapt structures to these conditions. The Foundation Report along with referenced preconstruction reports and construction progress reports will provide a complete record of project foundation conditions. As stated in Engineering Regulation No. 1110-1-1801, the potential uses of this Report include:

1. Planning additional foundation treatment should the need arise after project completion.
2. Evaluating the cause of stress, deformation or failure of a structure.
3. Planning remedial action should failure of a structure occur as a result of foundation deficiencies.
4. Planning foundation explorations and anticipating foundation problems for future comparable construction projects.
5. Determining the validity of claims made by construction contractors in connection with difficulties arising from alleged foundation conditions or from alleged changed conditions.
6. Serving as part of the permanent collection of project engineering data required by ER 1110-2-100, Appendix A.

1.4 Resident Construction Staff.

J.C. McDaniels.....Area Engineer
Capt. Allyn Allison...Assistant Area Engineer
Ed Robertson.....Construction Representative
Charles Melton.....Office Engineer
Paul A. Ross.....Geologist
Tim Shy.....Geologist
Ronnie Boswell.....Materials Engineering Technician
Dan Ferrell.....Contract Administrator
Tommy Clayton.....Construction Inspector
James Forrester.....Construction Inspector
Robert Marshall.....Construction Inspector
Orville Wicker.....Construction Inspector
Debbie Klinger.....Secretary
Teresa Perkins.....Secretary

1.5 Design Staff.

Marvin Simmons.....Chief of Geology Section
John Stanton.....Geology Section
Paul Booth.....Soils Section
Daphne Jackson.....Soils Section
Jesse Perry.....Chief of Design Branch
Gordon McClellan.....Chief of Civil-Structural Section
William Wilson.....Civil-Structural Section
Buddy Abbott.....Chief of Relocations Section
Hank Phillips.....Chief of Hydraulics Section
Don Getty.....Hydrology and Hydraulics Branch
Tommy Allen.....Hydrology and Hydraulics Branch
Charles Davis.....Instrumentation and Inspection Section
Ray Hedrick.....Environmental Branch
Rob Karwedsky.....Environmental Branch
Sandra Martin.....Waterways Experiment Station
Richard Humphries.....Tunnel Design Consultant (Golder Assc.)
Don Mills.....Bridge Design Consultant (Kroboth Eng.)

1.6 Prime Contractor's Supervision and Quality Control.

Renatto Bozetti.....Project Manager
Lou Case.....Project Engineer
Hank Leatherman.....General Superintendent
Jerry Haney.....Tunnel Superintendent (1st Shift)
Roy Hill.....Tunnel Superintendent (2nd Shift)
Tom Trapp.....Chief QC & Instrumentation Specialist

1.7 List of Major Subcontractors.

<u>Company</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Codell Construction Co..... Winchester, Kentucky	Surface Excavations, Roads, & Diversion Embankment
London Bridge..... London, Kentucky	Hwy 38 & Hwy 72 bridges, Upstream Portal Nosing Concrete, Railroad Closure Structure and Floodwall
Hayes Drilling Inc..... Lexington, Kentucky	Hwy 38 Bridge Caisson Drilling
GeoCon Inc. Lakeland, Florida	Slurry Trench
Underground Petroleum..... Equipment Company Lexington, Kentucky	Underground Tank Removal

2. Contract Modifications Related To Foundation Conditions

<u>No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Cost</u>
22	Sep 90	Clearing U/S Portal- Extended clearing limits uphill because portal slopes were revised.	\$ 3,546
25	Nov 90	Nosing Reinforcement U/S and D/S- Install additional angled and vertical bolts, up to 40 feet long, to reinforce corners and nosings prior to blasting.	99,576
37	Apr 91	Hwy 72 Bridge Revision- Additional concrete required to provide pier footing embedment into rock.	39,925
39	Jun 91	Hwy 38 Bridge Revision- Revise caissons and wing walls because rock was lower than anticipated.	164,135
40	Jun 91	Hwy 38 Slide Removal and Trim Nosings- Remove landslide material from slope and roadway between stations 55+00 and 57+00. Trim overhanging rock from upstream portal nosings.	24,550
45	Aug 91	Trim Nosings and Additional Concrete- Trimming and additional concrete was required because nosings shifted during blasting.	119,710
56	Apr 92	Reinforce D/S portal slope and cracked shotcrete above tunnels 3 and 4.	10,634
63	Sep 92	Extend diversion embankment seepage cutoff farther into the right abutment by adding sheet pile wall section, because rock was lower than anticipated.	122,547
66	Oct 92	Remove and replace cracked shotcrete above downstream portal of tunnel 4.	35,209
76	Jun 93	Additional test blasting and engineering control for U/S portal noses; redrill pre-split holes cut off because of blasting; remove boulders outside of Hwy 38 template between stations 49+00 and 72+00.	61,541

3. Contract Quantities - Estimated and As-Built

Estimated and as-built quantities and unit prices are shown on pages 6 through 12.

PAYMENT ESTIMATE - CONTRACT PERFORMANCE

SHEET

CONTRACTOR: GRASSETTO & INCISA USA (JV)

ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 669

BAXTER, KY. 40006

DATE: 25-JUN-93

CONTRACT NO.: DACW62-89-C-0092

PERIOD COVERED BY THIS ESTIMATE: 22 SEP 89 THRU 19 JUN 93

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	CONTRACT		TOTAL TO DATE	
				UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	QUANTITY	AMOUNT
20.1	MOBILIZATION & PREPARATORY WRK	LS	1	2,300,000.00		1.00	2,300,000.00
20.1	CLEARING, GRUBBING & REMOV STR	LS	1	140,305.39	140,305.39	1.00	140,305.39
20.1	DIVERSION & CARE OF WATER	LS	1	356,465.96	356,465.96	1.00	356,465.96
20.1	EXCAVATION	CY	380000	6.62	2,515,600.00	446,628.00	2,956,677.36
20.2	PRESPLITTING	SF	133360	2.76	368,073.60	136,184.00	375,867.84
20.1	TUNNEL EXCAVATION	CY	283100	34.53	9,773,443.00	283,578.20	9,791,955.25
21.1	ROCK DOWELS	LF	1600	6.34	6,944.00	1,442.00	6,258.28
21.2	ROCK BOLTS (SURFACE)	LF	11000	6.24	68,640.00	20,286.00	126,584.64
21.3	TESTING ROCK BOLTS	EACH	10	1,551.28	15,512.80	10.00	15,512.80
21.4	DRILLING DRAIN HOLES	LF	9000	8.13	73,170.00	11,233.00	91,340.53
21.5	SLOTTED PVC PIPE FOR DRAIN HLS	LF	1680	1.68	2,822.40	1,636.00	2,748.48
21.6	STRIP DRAINS	LF	1800	2.74	4,932.00	4,347.00	11,910.78
21.7	SHOTCRETE	SY	18750	21.52	403,500.00	21,193.90	456,092.73
21.8	SHOTCRETE TEST SAMPLES	EACH	380	111.04	42,195.20	347.00	38,530.88
20.1	SHOTCRETE, FIBER REINFORCED	SY	72500	23.87	1,730,575.00	73,066.10	1,744,087.81
20.2	ROCK BOLTS (TUNNEL)	LF	108000	4.91	530,280.00	108,876.00	534,581.16
20.1	SLURRY TRENCH METHOD # 63	SF	13640	16.43	224,105.20	13,646.70	224,215.28
21.1	COMPACTED FILL	CY	67000	3.48	233,160.00	77,012.00	268,001.76
21.2	8-INCH SLOTTED PIPE	LF	790	8.25	5,775.00	712.00	5,876.00
21.3	8-INCH SOLID PIPE	LF	80	5.12	409.60	80.00	409.60
21.4	BACKFILL MATERIAL	TON	100	20.20	2,020.00	305.30	6,167.06
21.1	CLEARING & GRUBBING FOR ROADS	LS	1	59,033.80	59,033.80	1.00	59,033.80
21.2	ROADWAY EXCAVATION	CY	352000	6.62	2,330,240.00	371,876.00	2,461,819.12
21.3	EMBANKMENT-IN-PLACE	CY	28400	4.04	114,736.00	28,400.00	114,736.00
21.4	SPECIAL EXCAVATION	CY	15700	6.32	99,224.00	13,348.00	84,359.36
21.5	DENSE GRADED AGGREGATE BASE	TON	9600	20.20	193,920.00	9,003.81	181,876.96
21.6	BIT CONCRETE SURFACE CLASS 1	TON	580	39.34	22,817.20	886.66	34,881.20
21.7	BIT CONCRETE SURFACE CLASS A	TON	380	40.66	15,450.80	507.14	20,620.31
21.8	BIT CONCRETE BASE CLASS 1	TON	7340	33.13	243,174.20	7,720.48	255,779.50
21.9	BIT MATERIAL FOR TACK	TON	3.5	308.72	1,080.52	3.50	1,080.52
21.10	SLOPED & FLARED BOX 1-0 18-IN	EACH	4	2,351.35	14,108.10	6.00	14,108.10
21.11	SLOPED & FLARED BOX 1-0 30-IN	EACH	1	3,749.95	3,749.95	1.00	3,749.95
21.12	CURB BOX INLET, TYPE A	EACH	3	752.95	2,258.85	3.00	2,258.85
21.13	CURB BOX INLET, TYPE B	EACH	2	3,192.18	6,384.36	2.00	6,384.36
21.14	JUNCTION BOX, TYPE B	EACH	1	1,882.38	1,882.38	1.00	1,882.38
21.15	MANHOLE, TYPE A	EACH	1	2,253.30	2,253.30	1.00	2,253.30
21.16	MANHOLE, TYPE C	EACH	1	4,197.65	4,197.65	0.00	0.00
21.17	PIPE CULVERT, 15-INCH	LF	140	37.65	5,271.00	149.00	5,609.85
21.18	PIPE CULVERT, 18-INCH	LF	250	40.66	10,165.00	250.00	10,165.00
21.19	PIPE CULVERT, 24-INCH	LF	100	52.71	5,271.00	126.00	6,641.46
21.20	PIPE CULVERT, 30-INCH	LF	72	69.00	4,968.00	72.00	4,968.00
21.21	PIPE CULVERT, 48-INCH	LF	84	125.00	10,500.00	84.00	10,500.00

DMS Form 93A-E ELECTRONIC VERSION APPROVED BY HHS/ACE 15 MARCH 1987.

P.4/12

JUN 28 93 11:11 HURLIN (606)573-3457
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PAYMENT ESTIMATE - CONTRACT PERFORMANCE

SHEET

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BAXTER, KY. 40006

DATE: 25-JUN-93

CONTRACT NO.: DACW62-89-C-0092

PERIOD COVERED BY THIS ESTIMATE: 22 SEP 89 THRU 19 JUN 93

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	CONTRACT		TOTAL TO DATE	
				UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	QUANTITY	AMOUNT
21.22	PIPE CULVERT, 60-INCH	LF	144	152.65	21,981.60	148.00	22,592.20
21.23	CONCRETE, CLASS A	CY	28	123.23	3,450.44	27.98	3,447.98
21.24	STEEL REINFORCEMENT	LB	1650	0.89	1,468.50	1,450.00	1,468.50
21.25	STEEL "W" BEAM GUARDRAIL mod# 44	LF	2800	17.43	48,804.00	3,212.30	55,993.88
21.26	TERMINAL SECTION NO. 1	EACH	1	42.17	42.17	8.00	337.36
21.27	END TREATMENT, TYPE 2A	EACH	2	430.70	861.40	4.00	1,722.80
21.28	END TREATMENT, TYPE 3	EACH	2	451.79	903.58	2.00	903.58
21.29	END TREATMENT, TYPE 4	EACH	1	691.37	691.37	1.00	691.37
21.30	END TREATMENT, TYPE 7 mod# 44	EACH	4	677.68	2,710.72	4.00	2,710.72
21.31	BRIDGE END CONNECTORS, TYPE A	EACH	8	821.43	6,571.44	8.00	6,571.44
21.32	15-INCH ENTRANCE PIPE	LF	68	27.38	1,861.84	83.00	2,272.54
21.33	EDGE KEY	LF	90	9.59	863.10	90.00	863.10
21.34	CONCRETE BARRIER TYPE 12L (TEN mod# 22	LF	0	41.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.35	PERFORATED PIPE 8-INCH	LF	100	8.25	825.00	100.00	825.00
21.36	NON-PERFORATED PIPE 8-INCH	LF	20	5.12	102.40	20.00	102.40
21.37	CONCRETE ENTRANCE PAVEMENT	SY	16	29.03	464.48	32.00	928.96
21.38	R-OFF-WAY MARKERS, RURAL TYPE 1	EACH	30	60.24	3,012.00	30.00	3,012.00
21.39	P.CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENT 8-IN	SY	70	29.03	2,032.10	70.00	2,032.10
21.40	CHANNEL LINING, CLASS 11	TON	190	26.01	4,941.90	246.94	6,422.91
21.41	STANDARD CURB AND GUTTER	LF	380	12.87	4,890.60	380.00	4,890.60
21.42	STANDARD INTEGRAL CURB	LF	35	9.04	316.40	35.00	316.40
21.43	SILT TRAP, TYPE B	EACH	5	281.62	1,408.10	3.00	844.86
21.44	SILT CHECKS	EACH	25	78.03	1,950.75	13.00	1,014.39
21.45	MAINTENANCE & CONTROL OF TRAFFI	LB	1	23,000.13	23,000.13	1.00	23,000.13
2K.1	KY. HIGHWAY 38 BRIDGE	LS	1	628,627.23	628,627.23	1.00	628,627.23
2K.2	KY. HIGHWAY 72 BRIDGE	LS	1	1,458,453.98	1,458,453.98	1.00	1,458,453.98
2K.3	STEEL TEST PILES HP 14x73 (BRG	LF	108	43.18	4,679.44	107.81	4,670.86
2K.4	CAST STEEL PILE POINTS	EACH	87	143.07	12,447.09	87.00	12,447.09
2K.5	STEEL PILES 14x73 (BRIDGE)	LF	1650	37.65	62,122.50	1,799.78	67,761.72
2K.6	CYCLOPIAN STONE PROTECTION mod# 37	TON	0	30.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
2K.7	STR EXCAV (UNCLASS) KY HWY 38 mod# 39	CY	715	24.86	17,774.90	619.00	15,388.34
2K.8	STR EXCAV (UNCLASS) KY HWY 72 mod# 37	CY	1720	24.05	41,366.00	1,416.00	34,054.80
2K.9	DRILLED POUND OVS CAISSONS mod# 39	LF	150	422.30	63,345.00	138.70	58,573.01
2K.10	DRILLED POUND ROCK CAISSONS mod# 39	LF	225	344.34	77,476.50	241.40	83,148.90
2K.11	PROOF TEST HOLES	LF	360	17.25	6,210.00	416.00	7,176.00
2L.1	STEEL SHEET PILING, TYPE PZ 22	LF	160	47.78	7,644.80	176.07	8,412.62
2L.2	STEEL SHEET PILING, TYPE PS27.5	LF	1360	56.80	77,268.00	1,625.86	92,348.85
2M.1	STEEL R-PILES (HP 12x74)	LF	1540	37.65	57,981.00	1,265.40	47,642.31
2M.2	PILE POINTS (HP 12x 74)	EACH	46	143.07	6,581.22	46.00	6,581.22
2M.1	TYPE 1 STONE PROTECTION mod# 37	TON	13410	37.65	504,886.50	16,129.30	531,968.15
2O.1	SEEDING W/ SEED MIX NO. 1	MSF	690	41.07	28,338.30	882.75	36,254.54
2O.2	SEED MIX NO. 1 PLUS CROWN VETCH	MSF	130	54.76	7,118.80	118.38	6,493.44

FORM 93A-E ELECTRONIC VERSION APPROVED BY HHS/ACE 15 MARCH 1987.

P.S.12

RECEIVED 86/28 89:24 1993 AT 615 736 7243 PAGE 5
JUN 28 11:12 HURLIN (606)573-3457

PAYMENT ESTIMATE - CONTRACT PERFORMANCE

SHEET

CONTRACTOR: GRASSETTO & INCISA USA (JV)

ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 669

BAXTER, KY. 40806

DATE: 25-JUN-93

CONTRACT NO.: DACW62-89-C-0092

PERIOD COVERED BY THIS ESTIMATE: 22 SEP 89 THRU 19 JUN 93

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	CONTRACT		TOTAL TO DATE	
				UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	QUANTITY	AMOUNT
29.3	SEED MIX NO.1 PLUS RED CANARY	MSF	40	68.45	2,738.00	0.00	0.00
29.4	SEED & PROTECT, METHOD 2	MSF	400	54.76	21,904.00	543.60	29,767.54
29.5	VEGETATIVE MULCH	TON	40	150.60	6,024.00	70.93	10,682.06
29.6	AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE	TON	90	32.86	2,957.40	107.68	3,538.36
29.7	FERTILIZER (10-20-20)	TON	8.5	423.04	3,595.84	10.10	4,272.70
29.8	FERTILIZER (20-10-10)	TON	2.2	425.78	936.72	0.00	0.00
29.9	TOPSOIL, 12 INCH THICK	SY	103340	3.01	311,053.40	75,939.88	228,579.04
29.10	SOD	SY	1000	2.74	2,740.00	519.00	1,422.06
29.11	PLANTING	LS	1	41,070.93	41,070.93	1.00	41,070.93
29.1	INSTRUMENTATION	LS	1	43,092.83	43,092.83	1.00	43,092.83
29.1	CHAIN-LINK FENCE	LF	1800	60.24	108,432.00	2,096.00	124,263.04
29.2	GATES	EACH	4	752.98	3,011.92	4.00	3,011.92
29.1	GEOTEXTILE MOD= 37	SY	19000	5.51	104,690.00	24,957.17	137,514.01
29.2	GEOCOMPOSITE	SY	6000	13.23	79,380.00	6,439.35	85,192.60
29.3	GEOMEMBRANE LINER	SY	15100	11.16	168,516.00	15,896.43	177,404.16
29.1	UNDERGROUND TANK REMOV & DISP	LS	1	6,317.75	6,317.75	1.00	6,317.75
29.1	GOVERNMENT OFFICE COMPLEX	LS	1	172,499.55	172,499.55	1.00	172,499.55
29.1	8-INCH PVC WATERLINE	LF	240	27.59	6,621.60	242.10	6,679.54
29.2	8-INCH BATE VALVES	EACH	2	750.00	1,500.00	2.00	1,500.00
29.3	16-INCH STEEL CASING PIPE	LF	190	50.00	9,500.00	190.00	9,500.00
29.1	TUNNEL BASE SLAB	LF	7740	148.34	1,149,699.60	7,751.00	1,151,333.54
29.2	NORTH & SOUTHSIDE I-WALL	LS	1	17,853.43	17,853.43	1.00	17,853.43
29.3	NORTH & SOUTHSIDE T-WALL	LS	1	36,078.70	36,078.70	1.00	36,078.70
29.4	RAILROAD CLOSURE STRUCTURE	LS	1	52,083.05	52,083.05	1.00	52,083.05
29.5	PORTAL HOUSING	LS	1	1,023,469.95	1,023,469.95	1.00	1,023,469.95
29.6	CONCRETE HEADWALLS	EACH	2	1,962.70	3,962.70	2.00	3,962.70
29.1	SWING GATE	LS	1	128,060.70	128,060.70	1.00	128,060.70
0		0	0	0.00	0.00		0.00
0		0	0	0.00	0.00		0.00
0		0	0	0.00	0.00		0.00
0		0	0	0.00	0.00		0.00
0		0	0	0.00	0.00		0.00
0		0	0	0.00	0.00		0.00
0		0	0	0.00	0.00		0.00
0		0	0	0.00	0.00		0.00
0		0	0	0.00	0.00		0.00
0		0	0	0.00	0.00		0.00
0		0	0	0.00	0.00		0.00

TOTAL ORIGINAL CONTRACT AMOUNT W/ORIG BLD ITEM MODS

829,530,875.67

ENS Form 93A-E ELECTRONIC VERSION APPROVED BY HOUSACE 15 MARCH 1987.

PAYMENT ESTIMATE - CONTRACT PERFORMANCE(Continuation)

SHEET

CONTRACTOR: GRASSETTO & INCISA USA (JV)

ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 669
BAKTER, KY. 40806

DATE: 25-Jun-93

CONTRACT NO.: DACW62-89-C-0092

PERIOD COVERED BY THIS ESTIMATE: 22 SEP 89 THRU 19 JUN 93

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	CONTRACT		TOTAL TO DATE	
				UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	QUANTITY	AMOUNT
27.9	TIME EXTENSION WEATHER 1 DAY mod= 26	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
27.10	ANCHOR BOLTS U/S mod= 25	LF	6040	\$11.15	\$67,346.00	6,056.00	\$67,524.40
27.11	ANCHOR BOLTS D/S mod= 25	LF	3265	\$9.85	\$32,160.25	3,264.00	\$32,150.40
27.12	SEWER LINE TIE IN mod= 27	LS	1	\$36,000.00	\$36,000.00	1.00	\$36,000.00
27.13	FUNDS ALLOCATION mod= 28	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
27.14	DELETE DISPOSAL ALT "A" mod= 29	LS	1	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
27.15	FUNDS ALLOCATION mod= 30	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
27.16	FUNDS ALLOCATION mod= 31	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
27.17	ERR LS	ERR LS	1	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
27.18	TIME EXTENSION WEATHER 4 DAYS mod= 33	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
27.19	HARLAN WATERLINE RELOCATION mod= 35	LS	1	\$9,440.00	\$9,440.00	1.00	\$9,440.00
27.20	FUNDS ALLOCATION mod= 36	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
27.21	SIZE 57 STONE mod= 37	TON	150	\$23.75	\$3,562.50	130.55	\$3,100.56
27.22	ERR CT	ERR CT	120	\$108.00	\$12,960.00	182.00	\$19,656.00
27.23	CONCRETE OUTSIDE 18 IN LIMIT mod= 37	CT	65	\$106.00	\$6,890.00	65.00	\$6,890.00
27.24	DECK DRAINS mod= 37	LS	1	\$9,812.00	\$9,812.00	1.00	\$9,812.00
27.25	ERR TON	ERR TON	1040	\$30.12	\$31,324.80	961.63	\$28,964.30
27.26	TIME EXTENSION WEATHER 17 DAYS mod= 38	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
27.27	DRILL POUND OVS 60 IN CAISSON mod= 39	LF	75	\$430.00	\$32,250.00	55.70	\$24,231.00
27.28	DRILL POUND ROCK 60 IN CAISSON mod= 39	LF	90	\$1,150.00	\$103,500.00	106.60	\$122,590.00
27.29	REVISE HWY 38 BRIDGE ABUTMENTS mod= 39	LS	1	\$27,700.00	\$27,700.00	1.00	\$27,700.00
27.30	SLIDE REMOVAL HWY 38 mod= 40	LS	1	\$8,200.00	\$8,200.00	1.00	\$8,200.00
27.31	TRIM U/S NOSINGS mod= 40	LS	1	\$6,030.00	\$6,030.00	1.00	\$6,030.00
27.32	CONCRETE BARRIERS HWY 38 mod= 40	LS	1	\$1,350.00	\$1,350.00	1.00	\$1,350.00
27.33	APPALOW WITH NETTING mod= 40	BT	6500	\$1.38	\$8,970.00	6,938.00	\$9,574.44
27.34	FUNDS ALLOCATION mod= 41	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
27.35	TIME EXTENSION WEATHER 9 DAYS mod= 42	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
27.36	FUNDS ALLOCATION mod= 43	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
27.37	ROCK TRIMMING mod= 45	LS	1	\$33,230.00	\$33,230.00	1.00	\$33,230.00
27.38	HAUL ROCK TO D/A mod= 45	LS	1	\$4,570.00	\$4,570.00	1.00	\$4,570.00
27.39	SURFACE PREPARATION mod= 45	LS	1	\$12,250.00	\$12,250.00	1.00	\$12,250.00
27.40	CONCRETE NOSING mod= 45	CT	300	\$195.00	\$58,500.00	623.30	\$121,933.30
27.41	SHOTCRETE (SIDES) mod= 45	CT	80	\$107.00	\$8,560.00	149.50	\$15,996.50
27.42	SHOTCRETE (TOP) mod= 45	CT	20	\$130.00	\$2,600.00	80.00	\$10,400.00
27.43	12-INCH CORRUGATED METAL PIPE mod= 46	LS	1	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00	1.00	\$4,800.00
27.44	BITUMINOUS SEAL MATERIALS mod= 47	TON	12	\$615.00	\$7,380.00	11.65	\$7,164.75
27.45	BITUMINOUS SEAL AGGREGATE mod= 47	TON	100	\$61.50	\$6,150.00	227.94	\$14,018.31
27.46	FUNDS ALLOCATION mod= 48	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
27.47	FUNDS ALLOCATION mod= 49	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
27.48	CUTOFF/PIPE INTERSECTION mod= 50	LS	1	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	1.00	\$15,000.00
27.49	WEATHER 2 DAY EXTENSION mod= 51	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
27.50	ACCESS ROAD RELOCATION mod= 52	LS	1	\$13,465.00	\$13,465.00	1.00	\$13,465.00

Form 93A-E ELECTRONIC VERSION APPROVED BY HQUSACE 15 MARCH 1987.

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JUN 28 09 11:14 AM (606)573-3457

PAYMENT ESTIMATE - CONTRACT PERFORMANCE(Continuation)

SHEET

CONTRACTOR: GRASSETTO & INCISA USA (JV)

ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 669

BAXTER, KY. 40806

DATE: 23-JUN-93

CONTRACT NO.: DACW62-89-C-0092

PERIOD COVERED BY THIS ESTIMATE: 22 SEP 89 THRU 19 JUN 93

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	CONTRACT		TOTAL TO DATE	
				UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	QUANTITY	AMOUNT
21.53	ABUTMENT DRAINAGE mod# 53	LS	1	\$3,692.00	\$3,692.00	1.00	\$3,692.00
22.14	GEOMEMBRANE CONNECTION mod# 53	LS	1	\$582.00	\$582.00	1.00	\$582.00
22.11	D/S SLOPE REPAIR mod# 56	LS	1	\$10,634.00	\$10,634.00	1.00	\$10,634.00
	TIME MEA OCT - MAR 92 2 DAYS mod# 57	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
22.15	SURVEY KARLAN ROAD mod# 58	LS	1	\$3,132.00	\$3,132.00	1.00	\$3,132.00
22.1	BLASTING CONSULTANT mod# 58	LS	1	\$8,057.00	\$8,057.00	1.00	\$8,057.00
22.14	RISC 8 RESIDENT OFFICE mod# 58	LS	1	\$8,261.00	\$8,261.00	1.00	\$8,261.00
	FUNDS ALLOCATION mod# 59	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
22.19	EXCAVATION (BRIDGE) mod# 60	CY	300	\$32.00	\$9,600.00	88.48	\$4,600.96
22.12	SHOTCRETE D/S mod# 60	CY	75	\$208.00	\$15,600.00	108.00	\$22,464.00
22.13	SHOTCRETE U/S mod# 60	LS	1	\$4,055.00	\$4,055.00	1.00	\$4,055.00
22.3	REMOVE BARRIER PIPE mod# 60	LS	1	\$1,370.00	\$1,370.00	1.00	\$1,370.00
22.2	EXCAVATION (SPLASH) mod# 60	LS	1	\$10,839.00	\$10,839.00	1.00	\$10,839.00
22.3	TYPE 1 STONE (SPLASH) mod# 60	TN	450	\$23.00	\$10,350.00	352.87	\$8,116.01
22.4	CONCRETE 8 (SPLASH) mod# 60	CY	50	\$108.00	\$5,400.00	67.00	\$7,236.00
	WEATHER APR-JUN 92 4 DAYS mod# 61	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
	FUNDS ALLOCATION mod# 62	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
22.3	STEEL SHEETPIILING mod# 63	LF	3000	\$43.70	\$131,100.00	2,526.35	\$110,401.50
22.4	PILING EXTRACTION mod# 63	LF	300	\$22.00	\$6,600.00	105.00	\$2,310.00
22.5	STANDBY TIME (EQUIP) mod# 63	HR	40	\$40.00	\$1,600.00	45.00	\$1,800.00
22.6	KOMATSU 180 mod# 63	HR	20	\$92.00	\$1,840.00	22.00	\$2,024.00
22.7	CAT 9-4 DOZER mod# 63	HR	20	\$69.00	\$1,380.00	15.00	\$1,035.00
22.8	HITACHI 181 mod# 63	HR	20	\$140.00	\$2,800.00	68.50	\$9,590.00
22.9	BYRPAK COMPACTOR mod# 63	HR	20	\$85.00	\$1,700.00	0.00	\$0.00
22.10	PC-150 W/TAMPER mod# 63	HR	20	\$105.00	\$2,100.00	0.00	\$0.00
22.11	KOMATSU 155A mod# 63	HR	20	\$155.00	\$3,100.00	19.50	\$3,022.50
22.12	MOBILIZATION mod# 63	EA	4	\$430.00	\$1,720.00	2.00	\$860.00
22.13		ERR LS	1	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
22.3	H-2, CHANNEL LINING mod# 64	LS	1	\$39,200.00	\$39,200.00	1.00	\$39,200.00
22.4	TYPE 1 DITCH, STONE mod# 64	TN	200	\$30.00	\$6,000.00	261.33	\$7,839.90
22.5	GROUT, CHANNEL LINING mod# 64	CY	40	\$132.00	\$5,280.00	52.00	\$6,864.00
22.14	RISC ITEMS MOD 66 mod# 66	LS	1	\$16,200.00	\$16,200.00	1.00	\$16,200.00
22.15	REMOVE SHOTCRETE mod# 66	CH	38	\$207.00	\$6,210.00	38.50	\$7,969.50
22.16	PLACE SHOTCRETE mod# 66	CY	22	\$138.00	\$3,036.00	19.00	\$2,670.00
22.17	LOAD AND HAUL MATERIAL mod# 66	HR	10	\$271.00	\$2,710.00	14.00	\$3,794.00
22.14	HIGHWAY 38 REPAIRS mod# 66	LS	1	\$7,053.00	\$7,053.00	1.00	\$7,053.00
	FUNDS ALLOCATION mod# 65	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
	FUNDS ALLOCATION mod# 67	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
22.6	REMOVE AND REPLACE COPPERDAM mod# 68	LS	1	\$33,938.00	\$33,938.00	1.00	\$33,938.00
	WEATHER DELAY 10 DAYS mod# 69	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
	FUNDS ALLOCATION mod# 70	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
	ADMIN REVISE MOD 22 COST CODE mod# 71	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00

OMB Form 93A-E ELECTRONIC VERSION APPROVED BY NWSACE 15 MARCH 1987.

P 21/9/12

JUN 23 11:14 AM 1993 (605) 273-3457

1 (6 273-3457) 6 273-3457 93 15 19 10 00:00 02:00 02:00 03:00 04:00 05:00 06:00 07:00 08:00 09:00 10:00 11:00 12:00 13:00 14:00 15:00 16:00 17:00 18:00 19:00 20:00 21:00 22:00 23:00 24:00

4. Foundation Exploration and Testing.

4.1 Investigations Prior to Construction. During the period from 1984 through early 1989, numerous investigations were conducted in the areas of the portals, tunnels, bridge abutments, roadways, and diversion structure.

Soils testing included USCS classification, Standard Penetration Testing, determination of moisture content, Atterberg limits, and gradations. Rock testing included determination of unconfined compressive strength, elastic moduli, seismic velocity, point load index, Poisson's ratio, direct shear strength, and unit weight. Rock properties and test data graphs and tables, taken from Feature Design Memorandum No. 3, are presented in Section 5.3, "Engineering Characteristics of Foundation Materials".

The locations of preconstruction borings are shown on PLATES B-2, C-2, and D-2. All boring logs and test data are included in the Harlan Diversion Project Feature Design Memorandum No. 3 and in the construction Specifications for the Harlan Diversion Project-Appendices A and B.

4.2 Investigations During Construction. Investigations during construction consisted of exploratory air-track and jack-hammer drilling, core drilling, and trenching. Testing included determination of unconfined compressive strength, slake durability, and gradations.

4.2.1 Downstream Portal Investigations.

4.2.1.1 Drilling and Trenching. On 7 November 1989 seven exploratory air-track holes were drilled to locate top of rock in the downstream portal area. On 13 November five more air-track holes were drilled to determine top of rock along Kentucky Highway 72 near future bridge abutment number 2. These holes indicated a steeply dipping top of rock surface, on approximately the same slope as the original ground surface. Elevations at which rock was encountered did not differ significantly from information presented in the contract drawings.

On 16 January 1990 three backhoe trenches were dug to determine the depth to rock along the planned ten-foot-wide bench above the tunnels. The actual rock surface was found to be 7½ to 9 feet lower than the estimated rock line. On 23 January 1990 five nearly horizontal air-track holes were drilled to determine distance to unweathered rock on the 1V:1H slope above the ten-foot-wide bench. Harder rock was found 9 to 13 feet behind the existing slope. Because rock at the design bench level was lower than estimated and because of slides in the overburden and weathered siltstone 1V:1H slopes, adjustments were made to the backslope. These changes are discussed further in Section 6 of this report.

4.2.1.2 Testing. In September 1990 samples of rock blasted from the downstream portal area were tested for slake durability. The samples were taken by the contractor and tested by C.V.E. Testing of Harlan. All material exceeded the minimum SDI of 95% required for use in the Kentucky Highway 72 roadway embankment.

Slake Durability Index (SDI)

<u>Tunnel</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Elev.</u>	<u>Rock Type</u>	<u>SDI</u>
1	D/S Portal	1175	Siltstone	98.9%
2	D/S Portal	1175	Siltstone	97.9%
3	D/S Portal	1175	Siltstone	98.8%

All samples were described as dark gray, massive, sandy shale, elsewhere described as siltstone, and tested with Kentucky method #64-513-79 (ASTM D 4644-87). This test method covers the determination of the durability index of a shale or other similar rock after two drying and wetting cycles with abrasion. Slake durability index is defined as the percentage of dry mass retained of a collection of shale pieces on a No. 10 sieve after two cycles of oven drying and 10 minutes of soaking in water with a standard tumbling and abrasion action. Despite the high test results, siltstone roadheader cuttings used as fill on the diversion embankment broke down significantly during the placement, leveling, and compaction processes. Wet material pumped under equipment load and it became necessary to control the moisture content in constructing the embankment.

4.2.2 Upstream Portal Investigations. Seven air-track holes were drilled to determine the elevation of hard rock across the top of the vertical portal backslope from baseline A to baseline C. See Plate C-8 for baseline locations. Harder rock was found to be about ten feet below the design bench elevation. Based on drilling results the upstream portal slopes were changed as described in Section 7.1.

4.2.3 Highway 72 Bridge Investigations.

4.2.3.1 Drilling. Three five-foot-deep jackhammer holes were drilled in each pier foundation to determine it's suitability, as required by Kentucky Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction and the Division of Construction Guidance Manual. All nine holes indicated moderately hard siltstone, with no voids below foundation level.

4.2.3.2 Testing. From December 1990 through February 1991, more siltstone samples from the Highway 72 bridge pier foundations were tested to determine slake durability. Material from this area was used as backfill around the bridge abutments. Test results are tabulated on the next page.

Slake Durability Index

Pier No.	Location	Elev.	Rock Type	SDI
1	20 ft. from U/S end	1150	Siltstone	96.6%
1	14 ft. from D/S end	1148	Siltstone	96.3%
2	Not Recorded	1149	Siltstone	97.9%
3	Not Recorded	1148	Siltstone	97.2%

4.2.4 Highway 38 Bridge Investigations.

4.2.4.1 Drilling. Each of the Highway 38 bridge abutments is supported by eight caissons. Before the caisson holes were augered, proof test NX core holes were drilled to a level five feet below the proposed bottom of each caisson. Bedrock was lower than expected in some areas, requiring modification to caisson design. Where revisions deepened and relocated caissons, jackhammer proof test holes were drilled five feet below the bottom of the completed caisson hole. The Highway 38 bridge foundation is discussed in detail in Section 11 of this report. Logs of drill holes are included in Appendix H, PLATES H-3 and H-4.

4.2.4.2 Testing. In documenting foundation conditions the Corps of Engineers tested cores from the proof test holes to determine unconfined compressive strength. Test results, in pounds per square inch (PSI), are recorded below.

Caisson No.	Sample Elev.	Rock Type	PSI
A2-1	1197.7	Sdy siltstone	12,891
A2-2	1172.0	Sdy siltstone	8,435
A2-3	1182.0	Siltstone	6,605
A2-4	1189.5	Siltstone	4,647
A2-4	1179.5	Sdy siltstone	10,822
A2-4	1174.5	Sdy siltstone	9,549
A1-7	1172.0	Siltstone	4,535
A2-5	1175.0	Siltstone	7,162
A1-5	1160.5	Sdy siltstone	12,700

4.2.5 Tunnel Investigations. To provide documentation of tunneling conditions, rock cores from the tunnels were tested to determine unconfined compressive strength. The samples were cored by the contractor and tested by both the contractor and the Corps of Engineers project laboratory. Test results in pounds per square inch (PSI) are tabulated below.

Unconfined Compressive Strength Test Results				
Tunnel	Station	Rock Type	PSI	Date Tested
2	10+71	Siltstone	2,200*	9- -90
2	10+71	Siltstone	3,750	9- -90
2	10+71	Siltstone	6,262	9- -90
2	10+71	Siltstone	5,375	9- -90

Unconfined Compressive Strength Test Results				
Tunnel	Station	Rock Type	PSI	Date Tested
2	10+71	Siltstone	2,812	9- -90
1	19+80	Sandstone	18,125	1-09-91
1	19+80	Sandstone	13,875	1-09-91
1	19+80	Sandstone	+17,800**	1-10-91
1	20+86	Siltstone	3,062	1-09-91
1	20+86	Siltstone	6,062	1-09-91
1	20+86	Sdy siltstone	10,350	1-10-91
2	13+42	Siltstone	5,500	1-09-91
2	13+42	Siltstone	5,750	1-09-91
2	13+42	Siltstone	4,725	1-10-91
2	18+86	Siltstone	4,500	4-12-91
3	14+10	Sdy siltstone	10,250	4-12-91
3	14+10	Sdy siltstone	9,000	4-12-91
2	19+85	Siy Sandstone	11,250	4-30-91
3	17+47	Siltstone	2,500	5-01-91
3	17+47	Siltstone	3,000	5-01-91
3	19+80	Sdy siltstone	10,750	5-20-91
3	20+70	Sdy siltstone	8,750	5-29-91
3	22+30	Sdy siltstone	8,500	5-29-91

* Test results believed to be inaccurate because of a bad cap.

** Sample not taken to failure.

The number of cores taken in different materials may be biased toward the higher strength sandy material which occurs in widely spaced bands and beds ranging from less than 0.1 foot to 2.4 feet thick. Material excavated from the tunnels is about 92 per cent siltstone with a compressive strength ranging from about 4,000 to 6,000 PSI. The actual extent of the different materials is shown on tunnel geology maps in Appendix D, Plates D-12 through D-169.

4.2.6 Slurry Trench Investigations.

4.2.6.1 Backfill Borrow Site. In August and September 1991, several backhoe pits were dug in the alluvium upstream of the embankment and adjacent to Clover Fork to locate the best borrow site for slurry trench backfill material. Gradation test results indicated that, although on the fine side of the specification requirement, suitable backfill material was available from the upper four to six feet of the alluvium. Details of slurry trench construction are presented in Section 9.2 of this report. A test pit location plan and gradation results are included in Appendix E, PLATES E-8 through E-10.

4.2.6.2 Right Abutment of Diversion Embankment. In June 1992, the contractor drilled four air-track holes to determine depth to bedrock in the right abutment area. Indications were that the top of rock surface was lower than the estimated top of rock line. A Corps of Engineers drill crew drilled three additional SPT/core holes which confirmed

the preliminary findings. This led to a modification extending the foundation seepage cutoff farther into the right abutment with the addition of a sheet pile wall section. See Section 9.2, "Slurry Trench".

5. Geology

5.1 Regional Geology. The Cumberland River basin upstream of Pineville, Kentucky comprises the northwestern two-thirds of the Cumberland Mountains region, a subdivision of the Cumberland Plateau physiographic province. The region is about 25 miles wide by 125 miles long and lies entirely within the Pine Mountain Overthrust. It is bounded on the northwest by Pine Mountain and on the southeast by Cumberland Mountain, two asymmetric ridges with general crest elevations of 2,500 and 2,800 feet above mean sea level respectively. The topography of the area is in early maturity typified by rugged mountainous terrain dissected by a well developed drainage system which varies from rectangular to dendritic in form. The highest point in Kentucky, The Double on Black Mountain (Elev. 4,150), is located in the headwaters of the Cumberland River. The valleys are steep sided and narrow.

5.2 Site Geology.

5.2.1 Physiography. The tunnels were excavated through Ivy Hill, a southwesterly trending spur which extends from the southwest end of Black Mountain. Generally, elevations range between 1,152 feet above mean sea level (stream bed elevation at the downstream portal) to over 3,300 feet at the closest peak on Black Mountain. The maximum elevation above the tunnels is 1524 feet. The average depth of cover over the crown of the tunnels is approximately 218 feet with the maximum being 324 feet. The hillside slopes are variable but generally are very steep, varying between 1V:1H to 1V:3H. The Cawood Sandstone member forms prominent cliffs in many areas around the project site. The floodplains of the Cumberland River and its major tributaries are irregular in width due to migration of channels. This migration produces an alternating wide and narrow floodplain. The banks of the river are steep, sloping about 1V:3H.

5.2.2 Description of Overburden. Overburden soils and soil-like materials in the project area are generally one of four types: residuum, colluvium, alluvium, or artificial fill. Residuum, or residual soil, is decomposed bedrock characterized by its clayey and sandy clay nature and relict bedding texture. Colluvium, found on hill slopes and at the base of slopes, is generally loose accumulations of sandy soils containing boulders, cobbles, and rock fragments which have fallen from outcroppings of the overlying Cawood Sandstone. Alluvial soils are found at the lower elevations of the project where they have been deposited by the waters of Clover Fork. Alluvial materials range from silts to gravels, and may be mixed with colluvium and artificial fill. Artificial fill is

found throughout the project area primarily in association with railroad, highway, or dwelling construction. The upstream area, most notably the H-2 disposal site and the diversion embankment site, contained large amounts of trash, scrap metal, and other waste materials classified as artificial fill.

5.2.3 Bedrock Stratigraphy. The Harlan Diversion project is located entirely within the outcrop area of the Hance formation. The material immediately below the tunnels is part of the upper Hance coal zone. It is marked in the tunnel exploration at about elevation 1140 in borings C-200, C-201, and C-207. Above this is 160 to 180 feet of slightly micaceous, moderately hard gray siltstone through which the tunnels were driven. This material varies in character across the site being more shaly in some areas and more massive in others. This has led to variations in the description of this material between the two extremes of siltstone and shale. X-ray analysis and the appearance of most of the core tends to support a classification as siltstone however the bedding characteristics in some locations suggest a shale. It is generally referred to as a siltstone since this seems to represent the majority of the material. Within the tunnels, bedding is generally massive except for thin to thick (0.1 foot to 2.4 feet thick) beds of hard, light gray, very fine grained, quartzose sandstone and sandy siltstone. These were confined mainly to the middle one-third of the tunnels. They were all hard and continuous to discontinuous. At most they constitute about 8% of the tunnel excavation.

The upper contact of the siltstone facies is transitional with the Cawood Sandstone member becoming interbedded and commonly cross-bedded, variably silty, micaceous, and carbonaceous, moderately hard to hard, fine to medium grained, well cemented, light gray to tan with occasional carbonaceous or shaly zones. The sandstone forms low cliffs on the flanks of Ivy Hill about 140 feet above the crown of the tunnels. These cliffs are the source of the abundant large blocks of sandstone which are found in the colluvium at the base of the slopes.

5.2.4 Bedrock Structure. Bedding is nearly horizontal, with dips ranging between 0 and 7 degrees to the southwest. Bedding thickness varies across the site being more shaly in some areas and more massive in others. Within the tunnels, bedding is generally massive except for thin to thick beds of hard, light gray, very fine grained, quartzose sandstone and sandy siltstone. These were confined mainly to the middle one-third of the tunnels.

Joints spacing ranges from very closely spaced to extremely widely spaced and are usually extremely widely spaced. Most joints are generally planar to slightly curved, of moderate to high continuity, tight, clean, slightly rough to smooth, not healed, and dry. Joints located near the original ground surface are sometimes stained or contain a moderately thin filling of silty clay, and show water seepage. Zones of curved

joints, up to 2½ feet thick, occur in the portal areas and along the Hwy 38 road cut. These zones are composed of very closely spaced, parallel, tight joints with a moderately thin, very soft, residual silty-clay filling. The joint surfaces are smooth, not healed, and commonly show water seepage. The strike of these features is often nearly parallel to the adjacent river channel and the dip is high angle, curved, and irregular. They are difficult to project downward because they often step riverward along bedding planes.

Occurrence of prominent joints in the tunnels is confined to an area within about 100 feet of either portal, relatively near the original ground surface. These are typically of moderate continuity, tight to wide open, smooth to slightly rough, not healed, and stained. There was no evidence of faulting in any of the tunnel or portal excavations. Graphical representation of discontinuity data is included in Section 5.3.

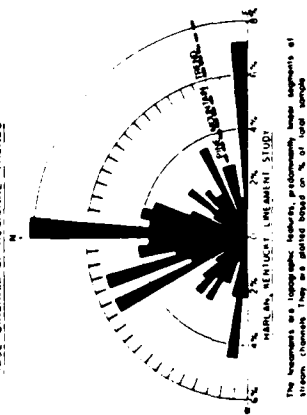
5.2.5 Bedrock Weathering. At the overburden/bedrock contact and along near surface discontinuities the bedrock is highly weathered to decomposed with the siltstone reduced to a soft soil with relict rock texture (residium). Depth of weathering varies but is usually limited to less than ten feet below top of rock.

5.2.6 Groundwater. Within the Harlan project area groundwater occurs in both the alluvial soils and in the bedrock. The groundwater in the alluvium is at or slightly above the adjacent river level. The permeability of the bedrock is low and the occurrence of groundwater is more dependent upon fracturing of the rock. For this reason well yields are extremely variable.

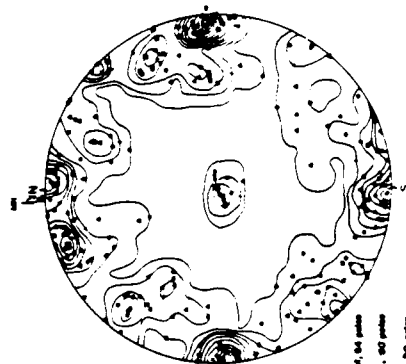
Observation well C-204 located on Ivy Hill near tunnel 4 was monitored throughout the tunnel construction contract. Water levels in this well remained stable throughout construction. A graph of water levels is included in Appendix I, PLATE I-23.

5.3 Engineering Characteristics Foundation Materials. Engineering characteristics of the foundation rock are presented on pages 20 through 24. These graphs and tables were taken from Feature Design Memorandum No. 3. Complete data from testing conducted during the project design phase are presented in the Harlan Diversion Project Feature Design Memorandum No. 3, Engineering Features and in the construction specifications for the Harlan Diversion Project, Appendices A and B. Design of the diversion tunnels and characteristics of foundation materials was the subject of an article by Marvin Simmons and John Stanton, published in the Bulletin of the Association of Engineering Geologists, No. 1, 1991.

ROSE DIAGRAM OF REGIONAL TRENDS

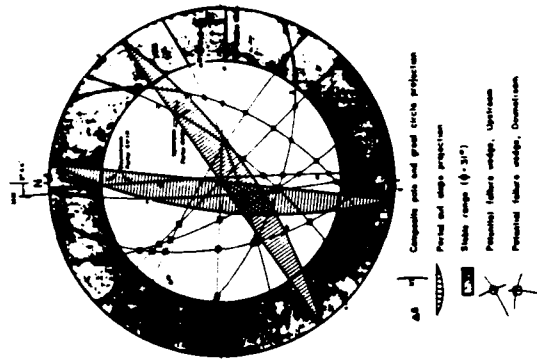


The rose diagram is a histogram of the frequency of strike-slip faults. The length of each line represents the frequency of faults in a given direction. The rose diagram is a useful tool for analyzing the distribution of fault orientations in a given area.



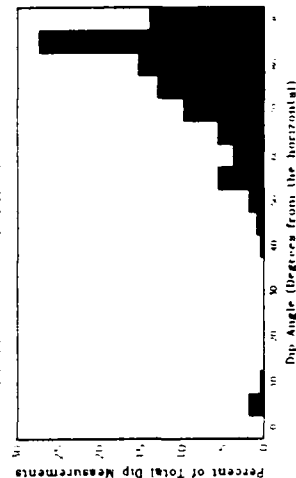
- Major faults, 100 miles
- Minor faults, 50 miles
- Discontinuity, 100 miles
- Discontinuity, 50 miles

TOTAL, 214 miles
CONTINUED ON PAGE 21



- Composite pole and great circle projection
- Strike-slip faults (45-55°)
- Normal faults (upthrown)
- Normal faults (downthrown)

DISTRIBUTION OF DIP ANGLES



Results of discontinuity studies.



Figure 1 is a stratigraphic column showing the depth of rock in feet (0 to 100) and the corresponding RQD in feet (0 to 100). The RQD is plotted as a series of horizontal bars, indicating the percentage of rock that is RQD at each depth. The RQD is generally high (above 80%) from 0 to 10 feet, then drops significantly, remaining below 40% for the rest of the depth shown.

Figure 1 is a scatter plot with error bars showing the ratio of observed to calculated decay rates versus the logarithm of the half-life. The y-axis, labeled 'Observed/Calculated', ranges from 0.80 to 1.20. The x-axis, labeled 'log. t_{1/2}', ranges from 1.00 to 1.50. There are six data points, each with a vertical error bar representing the standard deviation. A horizontal line is drawn at y = 1.00. The data points are approximately at (1.05, 1.05), (1.10, 1.00), (1.15, 1.05), (1.20, 1.00), (1.25, 1.05), and (1.30, 1.00).

[illegible]

Rock mass properties and test data.

Rock properties and triaxial strength test data.

Hole Number	Material	Sample Elevation	Unconfined Compressive Strength	Modulus of Elasticity x 10 ⁶ psi	Poisson's Ratio	Triaxial Compressive Strength ϕ (degrees) C psi	Tensile Strength psi	Orientation of Loading to Bedding (degrees)	Unit weight lb/cu ft
C-54A	Siltstone	1,424.9	6,250	0.710	0.250			90	168.7
C-54A	Siltstone	1,424.1	5,620	0.677	0.259			90	167.3
C-54A	Shaly Sandstone	1,389.3	8,620	1.127	0.183			90	163.3
C-54A	Shaly Sandstone	1,386.2	12,580	3.150	0.146			90	163.2
C-54A	Sandstone	1,384.9	18,070	5.191	0.146			90	159.5
C-57	Siltstone	1,291.5	6,290	0.772	0.241			90	167.3
C-57	Shale & Siltstone	1,290.6	6,290	1.007	0.209			90	167.3
C-200	Siltstone	1,200.3	4,950					42	
C-200	Siltstone	1,199.0	5,200					42	
C-200	Siltstone	1,187.4				39 190		42	
C-200	Siltstone	1,177.5				37 400		42	
C-202	Siltstone	1,195.1					1,060	90	
C-202	Siltstone	1,194.7	4,600					90	
C-202	Siltstone	1,187.4	9,280					90	
C-202	Siltstone	1,182.5	9,430	6.410				90	
C-203	Siltstone	1,180.2	8,120					90	
C-204	Siltstone	1,209.8					1,750	90	
C-204	Siltstone	1,179.7	9,500					90	
C-204	Siltstone	1,168.2	14,250	6.529	0.186			90	
C-204	Siltstone	1,156.9	3,750					90	
C-206	Siltstone	1,165.7	6,520					90	
C-206	Siltstone	1,165.3	6,520					90	
C-206	Siltstone	1,153.7	11,830	4.511	0.255			90	
C-285	Siltstone	1,192.2				38 1,800		90	
OC-293	Siltstone	1,164.4	6,680					90	
C-296	Siltstone	1,208.6	1,600					77	
CH-1	Siltstone	1,208.9	5,260					0	
CH-1	Siltstone	1,205.8					530	0	
CH-1	Siltstone	1,205.7	6,560					0	
CH-1	Siltstone	1,198.9	8,130					0	
CH-1	Siltstone	1,198.8					530	0	
CH-3	Siltstone	1,168.7				35 1,000		0	

Summary of direct shear test data.

Hole Number	Material	Sample Elevation	Intact Rock		Bedding Plane		Sawed Surface			
			Peak φ (degrees)	C psi	Ultimate φ (degrees)	C psi	Ultimate φ (degrees)	C psi		
C-54A	Siltstone	1,424.5	58	165						
C-54A	Shaly Sandstone	1,383.9				30	5			
C-55A	Shaly Sandstone	1,383.2	69	197	29	27				
C-55A	Shaly Sandstone	1,383.0				35	22			
C-55A	Shaly Sandstone	1,373.3						31	4	
C-55A	Shaly Sandstone	1,373.1						26	12	
C-57	Siltstone & Shale	1,282.5	65	190	26	45				
C-57	Siltstone	1,281.1					26	30		
C-57	Siltstone	1,279.4					28	17		
C-159A	Siltstone	1,197.2	45	37	29	2				
C-159A	Siltstone	1,184.3	53	40	30	16				
C-159A	Siltstone	1,178.6							21	12
C-159A	Siltstone	1,179.5	50	35	33	0				
C-202A	Siltstone	1,179.4							19	18
C-202A	Siltstone	1,166.4	36	36	22	3				
C-202A	Siltstone	1,160.6			17	92				
C-202A	Siltstone	1,156.4	23	109	14	31				
C-203A	Siltstone	1,341.3	72	35	32	0				
C-203A	Siltstone	1,203.0	40	115	26	35				
C-203A	Siltstone	1,194.2	69	80						

6. Downstream Portals

6.1 Excavation Grades - Design and As-Built.

6.1.1 Overburden. Overburden slopes were designed to be 1V:1H along the left side slope and above the tunnel portals, and 1V:2H along the right side slope, as shown on the general plan of the downstream portal, PLATE B-1. During construction, slides developed on the 1V:1H overburden slopes, some of them extending back to joint faces in highly weathered rock. Treatment consisted of laying back the slope to 1V:1½H in overburden, or to the joint faces which had been exposed in rock. As a result, some of the overburden slopes were flatter or set back farther into the hillside than originally planned. An increase in excavation quantities resulted. Design and as-built cross-sections are included in Appendix B.

6.1.2 Rock. All finished rock slopes were presplit. The specifications allowed a one foot offset between lifts and limited lift depth to 30 feet. Approval was given to the contractor's request to offset slopes three feet between lifts to accommodate drilling equipment, as shown on PLATE B-8.

A ten-foot-wide bench was to be constructed at the top of rock. To establish the bench, a 2V:1H slope was presplit from top of rock down to bench level. Below this bench, rock slopes were designed to be 4V:1H and vertical. Because of low rock at the

bench level and continuing development of slides in the 1V:1H slopes, the bench at top of rock was set back 15 feet into the hillside. A new 1V:1H backslope was laid out. Rock was encountered at approximately elevation 1290. A 2V:1H presplit slope was developed from approximately 1290 to 1270. This allowed final slopes to be constructed in harder, less weathered rock. An extra bench was created and the design bench was lowered and widened.

Overbreakage resulted in areas where joints occurred behind the presplit surfaces. The rock was often too fractured to bolt effectively. In such areas loose blocks were removed and joint faces, rather than presplit faces, form the finished slope.

Below elevation 1230, blasting caused the rock to shift along smooth, nearly horizontal bedding planes and high angle joints which crossed the outside corners. Displaced rock was either pinned with additional rock bolts, or removed. Because of this, in some areas the final excavated surfaces were below and behind design lines.

PLATE B-10 illustrates plan and as-built slope configurations as well as overburden/soft-rock/hard-rock contacts as determined from contractors survey data, exploratory pits, and drill holes.

6.2 Dewatering Provisions. Groundwater entering the downstream portal excavation was limited to small seeps occurring primarily at the overburden/rock contact and along bedding planes and joints. The total amount of groundwater seepage was negligible compared to surface runoff.

Control of surface water runoff was necessary to prevent flooding of the work area during periods of rainfall. An intermittent stream entered the area above the tunnel 1 portal. A shotcrete dam was constructed to divert the stream into an 18-inch diameter corrugated polyethylene pipe which carried it down the slope and away from the work area. Water which collected in the work area was processed through a water treatment plant to remove suspended solids, and then pumped into Clover Fork.

6.3 Overburden Excavation.

6.3.1 Dates. Surveyors began layout at the downstream portal area during the last week of September 1989. Overburden excavation began in November 1989 and continued in conjunction with rock excavation until July 1990.

6.3.2 Methods and Equipment. Excavation began at the top of the portal area. Two D-8 Caterpillar dozers and a Komatsu PC150LC backhoe cut the 1V:1H slope and moved the material to an existing bench at approximately elevation 1215. Large sandstone boulders which were uncovered during overburden removal were blasted so they could be loaded and hauled to

disposal. A John Deere 844 and a Fiat Allis 745H rubber-tired endloader loaded material into 16 cubic yard capacity highway dump trucks which transported it to disposal area L-11 by way of Route 72 and US 119.

6.3.3 Construction Summary, Problems, and Treatment.

The general treatment of the portal slopes included installation of rock anchors on an 8 by 8 feet pattern, strip drains, and a four-inches-thick, welded-wire-fabric reinforced, shotcrete covering.

Occasionally, shotcreting of the 1V:1H backslope was delayed beyond contract specified time limits, for two reasons, (1) slides required repositioning of finish slopes and (2) design slopes were dependent upon an estimated top of rock line. When rock was encountered lower than anticipated, benches and backslopes had to be lowered or set back into the hillside. Both of these conditions were unpredictable and required that shotcrete application be delayed so that benches and slopes could be adjusted as the excavation progressed. For these reasons overburden slopes were not shotcreted.

In December 1989, excavation of the 1V:1H backslope began along the left portal slope between stations 7+00 and 9+80. A slide began developing along the top of this 1V:1H slope, between station 8+25 and 8+75 on 15 December, 1989. Tension cracks developed 15 feet upslope from the top at the 1V:1H cut, accompanied by bulging and cracking in the overburden and weathered rock portion of the slope. The material was removed and the slope stabilized by laying it back to 1V:1½H. The slope was warped into the steeper 1V:1H slopes on either side. Removing the slide and laying back the slope moved the top of the cut uphill and outside project limits, requiring the acquisition of additional property.

During January 1990, slides continued to develop on 1V:1H backslopes. Two slides located along the left side slope from station 8+10 to 8+60 and from 9+30 to 9+75 occurred along joint planes which trend N15°W, 60° SW; nearly parallel to the cut slope. Seepage along the overburden/siltstone contact and along the joint planes saturated the overburden and contributed to slope failure. Treatment consisted of removing slide material back to the joint face using a D-8 dozer and backhoe.

Slides also developed along the 1V:1H backslope above tunnels 2 and 3. Cracks appeared in the ground surface above the top of the cut- slope, accompanied by cracking and outward movement in the weathered siltstone along a nearly horizontal bedding plane. After heavy rains on 10 and 11 February 1990, an overburden slide occurred from station 7+50 to 8+00 on the left side slope. Saturated soil continued to slide along a joint face which intersected the cut slope. Cracking in the overburden extended 13 feet upslope of the clearing line. A backhoe was used to remove slide material back to the joint face.

6.3.4 Disposition of Materials. Most of the overburden excavated from the downstream portal area was hauled to disposal area L-11. In December 1989, a small amount was used as fill at the Corps of Engineers office site.

6.4 Rock Excavation.

6.4.1 Dates. Rock excavation began at the downstream portal in January 1990 and was completed on 14 September 1990.

6.4.2 Methods and Equipment. Blasting began at the top of rock, about elevation 1290 at its highest point, and continued to the finished grade near elevation 1155. Ingersoll Rand ECM 350 air-track drills with 750 CFM air compressors were used to drill blast holes. A Gardner-Denver RDC 16 rotary drill was used briefly, during May 1990, to drill 5½-inch diameter blast holes for ten production blasts. A Caterpillar D-8 dozer pushed material to a John Deere 844 and a Fiat Allis 745H endloader for loading into trucks which transported it to the disposal area.

6.4.3 Blasting. All finished rock slope surfaces were presplit. Presplit drilling and blasting began in February 1990 on the 2V:1H slope from top of rock down to bench level, approximately elevation 1290 to 1270. During March 1990, blasting continued with development of the 4V:1H presplit slope and production blasting from approximately elevation 1270 to 1245. In April blasting continued on the right side slope along Baseline "A", along the backslope above the tunnel portals, and along the outside corners of tunnels 1 and 2. Details of initial presplit (PS) and production (Prod) blasting are shown on the next page.

Type	Dia.	Spacing	Depth	Stem	Powder	lbs/delay
PS	2½-3"	36"	15-30'	2-4'	Detagel, Iresplit 200 grain Primacord	-----
Prod	4"	5x5, 6x6, 7x7	8-15'	6-7'	ANFO, Iremite	40-65

Presplit blasts were detonated with electric blasting caps. Production blasts were detonated with the Nonel system. The first presplit shot across the face of tunnel 1 was loaded with 200-grain detonating cord only and failed to produce good breakage. The holes were cleaned out and reloaded with detonating cord and Detagel which produced satisfactory results.

Excavation continued on the downstream portals to approximately elevation 1200 during May 1990. This included presplitting adjacent to tunnels 1, 3, and 4. Production blasting continued in front of tunnel 2. Experimentation with different materials and techniques were conducted in an effort to reduce blast damage to the outside corners. Additional vertical rock bolts and pattern rock bolts were installed before adjacent blasts

were fired. Despite the precautions that were taken, some damage did occur and this resulted in final excavated surfaces that were below and behind design lines.

Presplit (one 30-foot lift) and production blasting (two 15-foot lifts) continued from elevation 1230 to 1200 in front of tunnels 3 and 4. The left side slope, along baseline C from station 11+00 to 11+66, was presplit in one lift from elevation 1215 to 1186. Details of typical blasts are shown below.

Type	Dia.	Spacing	Depth	Stem	Powder
PS	2½"	36-18"	30'	1¼-4'	Primacord (200 gr), Detagel, Unigel, Iresplit. EB Caps.
Prod	3-5"	6x6, 9x9'	15'	3-8'	ANFO, Iregel, Iremite primers Nonel initiation.

Experimentation with different presplit materials, hole spacing, and deck loading was done in an effort to reduce blast damage to the outside corners of the downstream portals. To reinforce the corners, ten and twenty feet long vertical rock bolts were installed on the outside corners of tunnels 1 and 3 prior to blasting. Pattern rock bolts were installed in vertical faces before adjacent blasting. Installation of anchor bars, welded wire fabric, and shotcrete continued within the time restraints set forth in the specifications. Despite the precautions damage occurred as rock shifted along smooth, nearly horizontal bedding planes and high angle joints which cross the outside corners. Displaced rock was secured with additional rock bolts, or removed. Blast damage to shotcrete also became a problem. A production blast in front of tunnel 3 from elevation 1215 to 1200 resulted in shifting of the tunnel 2 corner along a joint and bedding planes and damaged shotcrete on the face of tunnel 2.

The Contractor employed Dr. James Mahar, a rock mechanics consultant, to evaluate conditions at the downstream portal. Dr. Mahar presented his findings and recommendations at a meeting held at the Pineville Area Office on 1 June 1990. The recommendations included the installation of 40-foot long, vertical, stressed anchors on two-foot centers around the corners and two feet inside the presplit lines. Extra length rock bolts installed normal to joints which cut across the corners were also recommended. It was suggested that the blasting plan be re-evaluated and modified if necessary.

Presplitting the remaining 45 feet in one single lift was discussed, this being a way of preserving more of the rock corner by eliminating a horizontal offset which would be required if two separate presplit shots were made.

A modified version of Dr. Mahar's plan was used. Additional bolts up to 40 feet long were installed on each side of the corners, angled to intersect and anchor behind cross-cutting joint planes. Vertical bolts up to 40 feet long were installed from the elevation 1200 level, on four-foot-centers around the

outside corners. The layout of additional bolts is shown on PLATES B-14 and B-15.

The blasting plan was revised to reduce the overall size of the blasts and reduce presplit hole spacing to 18 inches. Presplitting from elevation 1200 to 1155 was completed in one lift. Other details of the revised blasting plan were:

Type	Dia.	Spacing	Depth	Stem	Powder
PS	3"	18"	45'	4'	Detagel and Unigel
Prod	3½"	7'x 7'	15'	6'	ANFO

Blasting resumed on 19 June below elevation 1200 with much improved results. Excavation was completed to invert level by 26 June. Installation of pattern rock bolts, drains, and shotcrete was completed around the portal corners. Blasted rock was pushed back up to the portal faces to a level four feet below springline to form an access ramp and work platform for construction equipment. The two roadheaders were moved into position in front of tunnels 1 and 2 with excavation of the top headings scheduled to begin in early September 1990.

6.4.4 Disposition of Excavated Materials. Initially rock excavated from the downstream portal was placed in disposal area L-11. Beginning in February 1990 the material was hauled to the proposed site for the new Harlan High School. Blasted rock was also used as fill in the Highway 72 bridge abutment approach ramps.

6.5 Foundation Preparation and Clean-up. Slopes were cleaned using compressed air and water, and hand tools. Water was used sparingly on the more weathered siltstone surfaces. Scaling of loose rock from the surface slopes was accomplished with the excavating equipment as the cut was brought down. The contractor proposed to use high pressure water sprayers (green-cutting), rather than sandblasting, to remove latency and rebound material which accumulated at the bottom of the slope during shotcrete application. This method was used with good results. Cleaning of the cold-joint was further improved upon by placing two-by-eight- feet plywood sheets along the bottom of the slopes being shotcreted. The plywood reduced the accumulation of rebound material and kept the exposed bottom edge of the welded wire reinforcement cleaner. About 15 minutes after shotcrete application, the plywood was removed and the joint area was green-cut. This procedure worked very well and green-cutting, instead of sandblasting, was approved for continued use.

6.6 Rock Reinforcement. Downstream portal slopes were reinforced with rock dowels and rock bolts as shown on PLATES B-11 through B-15. Both rock dowels and rock bolts were epoxy coated No. 7, grade 60, fully threaded steel bars manufactured by the Dywidag Company.

Rock dowels were installed on ten feet spacing along the more weathered, upper portion, of the rock slopes. Dowels were grouted with Conbextra-S non-shrink grout and were not stressed. Dowels were installed within 24 hours of exposure of the excavated face.

Pattern rock bolts, were installed on a 10 by 10 feet staggered pattern. Additional bolts, up to 25 feet in length, were installed as necessary. Rock bolts were anchored with Fosroc Lokset resin cartridges and stressed to 30 kips. Bolts were installed within 48 hours of exposure of the excavated face. The resin manufacturer's data indicated that with $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch bolts and $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch holes, the $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch resin cartridges would "yield", or encapsulate, 16 inches of bolt per 12-inch cartridge including a 15% loss which was considered to be typical. In practice, however, a 12-inch cartridge would yield only about 12 inches of bolt encapsulation. At first it was suspected that the resin loss was occurring as resin was forced into cracks in the rock. While that may have been true in some instances, the difference was attributed primarily to variations in hole diameter. Measurements with a hole gauge indicated holes to be the correct $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch diameter at the bottom of the hole, with the diameter increasing slightly toward the collar. This lower than anticipated yield was obvious from the beginning, when resin failed to show at the rock surface as a bolt was inserted. Nine 12-inch cartridges were required for each ten feet long bolt. For longer bolts, the number of resin cartridges was increased accordingly.

6.6.1 Rock Bolt Testing. Specifications required two types of rock bolt testing, pull-out tests and load cells. Two pull-out tests were conducted at the upstream portal area early in the bolting program to check the strength of the anchorage system and insure the adequacy of bolting procedures. Three load cells were installed on downstream portal surface bolts to monitor long-term performance. For both types of tests, only the fast-set anchor zone resin cartridges were used. Results of the pull-out tests are shown below. Load cells are discussed in Section 6.9.

6.6.1.1 Pull-Out Tests. Test bolts were to be stressed to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the yield strength of the bolt, or to failure, whichever was less. The yield strength of a No. 7 grade 60 bolt is 36 kips, therefore the maximum test load was to be 54 kips. In the first two tests elastic deformation of the bolts occurred before failure of the anchorage. Since the ultimate strength of this type of bolt is $52\frac{1}{2}$ kips, the maximum load applied to the remaining three test bolts at the upstream portal was reduced to 42 kips. The tensioning jack was calibrated against a load cell before each test. Both tests were conducted in hard, unweathered, siltstone using ten feet long, No. 7, grade 60 bolts. Bolt elongation was measured, where recorded, using a hand held scale. Drill hole diameters were $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inches. Resin cartridges were $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inches in diameter by 12 inches long. Mr. Gary Greenfield of the Fosroc/Celtite

Company was on site to observe the first two pull-out tests. Test results are tabulated below.

Test No.	Bond* Length	Stress* Length	Jack PSI	Load (Kips)	Strain (Ins)	Remarks
S-1	36-in.	76-in.	1300	10	---	Elastic deformation began at 50 kips, testing discontinued
			2800	20	---	
			4100	30	0.47	
			5600	40	0.59	
			7000	50	---	
S-2	36-in.	76-in.	1300	10	---	Elastic deformation began at 47.5 kips, testing discontinued
			2800	20	---	
			4100	30	0.30	
			5600	40	0.40	
			7000	50	---	

*Bond and stress lengths are calculated based on the observed yield of 12 inches of bolt encapsulation per 12-inch resin cartridge.

Rock bolt pull-out test results confirmed the adequacy of the 36-inch bond zone used for all surface bolts. All surface bolts were tensioned to 30 kips. Three more rock bolt pull-out tests were made at the upstream portal. Details of these tests are included in Section 7.6.1 of this report.

6.7 Rock Protection. Even though SDI test results were in the 97% to 99% range, some deterioration occurs when this siltstone is subjected to repeated wetting and drying cycles, over a period of a few months. A four-inch minimum thickness of welded-wire-fabric reinforced wet-mix shotcrete was applied within 96 hours of exposure of the excavated face to protect against slaking and weathering.

6.7.1 Shotcrete Mix Design. All shotcrete was the wet-mix type. A water reducing admixture was added to a mix having a one-inch slump. The resulting mix had a slump of about 2½-inches measured at the hopper.

The typical shotcrete mix used on surface slopes was:

Mix SG-6

Cement 850 lbs.	AEA 2 oz. (air-entraining admixture)
Sand 1715 lbs.	WRA 51 oz. (water-reducing admixture)
Stone 1010 lbs.	Water 302 lbs.

Accelerator was added at the nozzle as conditions required.

6.8 Drainage Provisions. Drain holes were drilled and slotted PVC pipes installed on a 12-by-12 feet pattern before shotcrete was applied. Drain holes were 15 feet deep and angled 5° upward. Strip drains were installed as necessary.

Downstream Portals.

Strip drains were Hitek 6, a 10-inch wide by ¼-inch thick geocomposite drain, described as a cusped high density polyethylene core wrapped in a geotextile filter sleeve, produced by Burcan Industries.

6.9 Instrumentation. Three load cells were installed on downstream portal slopes. Two load cells, L1DS and L2DS, were installed near the downstream portals of tunnels 2 and 3 respectively, on 12 July 1990. These first two installations were observed by Mr. Bill Jewsberry of Slope Indicator Company, the load cell manufacturer. A third load cell L3DS was installed on 14 August 1990. Load cells were monitored daily for the first 60 days after installation and while excavation was within 80 feet, and weekly thereafter for the duration of all tunnel excavation.

The contractor was required to give immediate notification if a load cell reading was five kips greater than the previous reading. Load cells 1, 2, and 3 were installed with a 20 to 25 kip lock-off load, and showed total increases of only about four kips during the monitoring period. Graphs of load cell readings are included in Appendix I, PLATES I-24 through I-31.

6.10 Foundation Approval and Mapping. Immediately after exposure, portal slopes were inspected by a Corps of Engineers geologist, at which time additional scaling and rock bolting was directed as necessary. Foundation approval was given after final clean-up, before shotcrete was applied. Maps of the downstream portal slopes are included on PLATES B-16 through B-20.

6.11 Possible Future Problems and Recommended Observations. On 23 January 1992 cracks were first noticed in the shotcreted backslope above the tunnel 3 corner, from about elevation 1260 to 1240. Study of geologic maps and construction photographs indicated the cracking occurred along a smooth, high-angle joint face. The cracked shotcrete showed about five inches displacement, which was apparently caused by a buildup of water pressure due to frozen drain holes. The location of the electrical substation, which supplied power to the tunnels, blocked access by shotcrete equipment. As a preliminary fix, the slope was reinforced with 15 additional rock dowels in May 1992. The area became accessible for completion of the remedial work in October 1992. Laborers used jackhammers to remove cracked shotcrete. Inspection of the underlying rock surface indicated that the shotcrete had cracked and separated from the rock surface along the smooth joint face, and no rock movement was involved. The rock surface had remained mostly unweathered and fresh. Additional drains were installed and new shotcrete applied.

Similar shotcrete cracking can be expected in the future. Repair may be dangerous and difficult because of the steepness of the slopes and limited access.

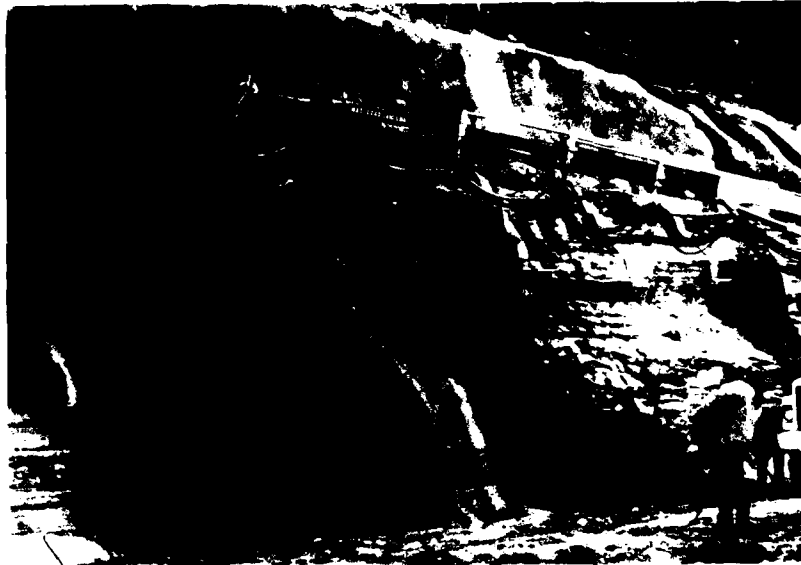


View of the excavation at the I. Whittier point, 1944.
 (Photograph by J. R. A.)

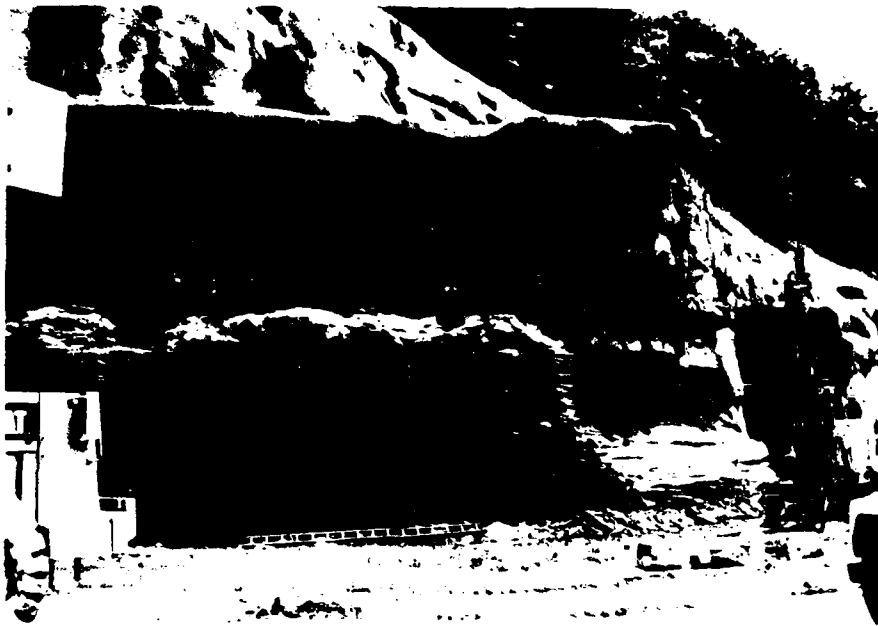


View of the excavation at the I. Whittier point, 1944.
 (Photograph by J. R. A.)

View of the excavation at the I. Whittier point, 1944.

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Patients were instructed to place the device in the mouth and to breathe normally. Air intake during pain relief was recorded. A low level of air intake indicated that the patient was not breathing through the device. The device was removed and the patient was asked to breathe normally. The device was then placed back in the mouth and the procedure was repeated. The device was removed when the patient was able to breathe normally through the mouth.



Tunnel 1 corner, from elevation 123.1 to 124. Tunnel centerline and elevation 123.0 are painted on face. Note loss of corner back to the joint face. May 1964



View from trail area.

August 1964

7. Upstream Portals.

7.1 Excavation Grades - Design and As-Built. The contractor's surveyor developed a stationing system whereby cross-sections could be made perpendicular to the vertical backslope. All layout and mapping above elevation 1210 utilized this stationing system. Baseline locations are shown on PLATE C-1.

Baseline A = Station 3+20.5

Baseline B = Station 2+00

Baseline C = Station 0+79.5

7.1.1 Overburden. Overburden slopes were designed and constructed at 1V:1H, as shown on the general plan of the upstream portal, PLATE C-1. Because of changes to the underlying rock slopes, the overburden slope extended slightly higher up-hill than originally planned.

7.1.2 Rock.

7.1.2.1 Backslope. The slope was designed to be 2V:1H in weathered rock. A 10-foot-wide bench was to be created where the top of rock line intersected the vertical slope near elevation 1270. Below this bench the vertical slope extended down to tunnel invert at elevation 1168.

Seven air-track holes were drilled to determine the elevation of harder rock along the vertical portal backslope. Harder rock was found to be about 10 feet below the design bench elevation. Based upon these findings, the upstream portal design was changed in the following ways:

1. Vertical slope remained in design location, but lowered approximately 10 feet, to begin in harder rock.
2. The bench, where the vertical slope intersected the hard rock surface, was widened from 10 to 15 feet.
3. 2V:1H slopes were created in hard siltstone and the overlying sandstone, upslope from the 15-ft. bench.
4. On 2V:1H slopes, a 10-foot-wide bench was created at the top of each lift.
5. In continuing development of the vertical face which extended down to tunnel invert level, vertical presplit lines were offset three feet at the top of each lift.

Lowering the bench to begin in less weathered rock was, in large part, a safety consideration. The intent was to reduce the chances of slope failures and rock fall from the top of the vertical slope, which would eventually be about 100 feet directly above the working surface. These changes increased the amount of clearing and excavation above the portals, and increased the tunnel lengths by about three feet. Design and as-built cross-sections are shown on PLATE C-10.

7.1.2.2 Side Slopes. Side slopes were designed and constructed on 4V:1H.

7.1.2.3 Nosings. Three nosings project from the backslope to channel water flow into the tunnels. Each nosing is about 34 feet wide at the back, 20 feet wide at the tip, and 130 feet long. Nosings are about 42 feet high with nearly vertical sides. Nosings consist of rock left in place during portal excavation, protected by a covering of shotcrete or concrete. The concrete portion of nosing 2 also supports the Highway 38 bridge. Nosing sections and details are included on PLATES C-11 through C-13.

7.2 Dewatering Provisions. Groundwater entering the upstream portal excavation was limited to small seeps occurring at the overburden/rock contact and along bedding planes and joints. The total amount of groundwater seepage was negligible compared to surface runoff.

As the excavation progressed downward below the level of existing Highway 38, about elevation 1200, control of surface runoff became more difficult. Water collected in the portal area during periods of rainfall. Pooled water interfered with work activities, including instrumentation readings, since the muddy water could not be disposed of in the river. After waiting for the suspended solids to settle out, the water was pumped into Clover Fork. Eventually, as the tunnels top headings were completed, water was piped through a tunnel to the downstream portal area and processed through the water treatment plant, before being discharged into Clover Fork.

7.3 Overburden Excavation. Initial clearing of the upstream portal area was done in January and February 1990. Additional clearing which was required because of changes to the rock slopes was done in May 1990. Much of the overburden was removed in conjunction with adjacent Highway 38 excavation which began in March and was completed by the end of July 1990.

7.3.1 Disposition of Excavated Material. Overburden materials from the upstream portal area were placed in the H-2 disposal area.

7.4 Rock Excavation. Rock excavation began at the upstream portal on 28 June 1990 and was completed on 4 April 1991. Blasting began at the top of the slope in sandstone at about elevation 1321, and continued down to tunnel invert level at elevation 1168. Ingersoll Rand ECM 350 air-track drills with 750 CFM air compressors were used to drill blast holes.

Above elevation 1210, blasting methods were similar to those used on the Highway 38 road-cut on either side of the portal. Below elevation 1210, more controlled blasting techniques were used to minimize blast damage to the portal nosings.

7.4.1 Disposition of Excavated Materials. A Caterpillar 977L endloader loaded shot rock directly onto Euclid R50 dump trucks. The material was hauled to the H-2 disposal area, stockpiled for later use as embankment fill, or used to backfill areas in the Highway 38 subgrade which were over-excavated to remove unsuitable material.

7.4.2 Blasting Above Elevation 1230.

7.4.2.1 Presplit Blasting. In developing the upstream portal back slope, the angled presplit holes ran approximately parallel to the existing ground surface only a short distance away. Firing the presplit line in a separate operation before the production blast disturbed the remaining rock and made it difficult to drill the production blast holes. If production holes were drilled before the presplit shot, holes were cut off and could not be loaded. For these reasons, the presplit and production blasts were usually fired in one operation, separated by millisecond delays.

Presplit holes were 2½-inches in diameter, drilled on 36-inch centers, with a maximum depth of 30 feet. A typical presplit blast contained 30 holes. To keep blast vibrations down, a maximum of 15 holes were fired per delay period, with a 17-millisecond surface delay between groups of holes. Holes were loaded with Detagel, primed with detonating cord, and initiated with an instantaneous electric blasting cap. Using four feet of crushed gravel stemming, this resulted in 100.9 pounds of explosives per delay period.

The condition of the final slopes formed by presplit blasting was generally good. Back break occurred in areas where joints intersected the rock face at an angle of about 15° or less. Several blocks fell out from the face leaving overhangs which were removed or bolted.

7.4.2.2 Production Blasting. Production holes were 3½ and 4-inches in diameter, drilled on a six-by-six, seven-by-seven, or eight-by-eight feet square pattern, with a maximum depth of 30 feet. The number of holes per shot varied. Holes drilled adjacent to the presplit lines were shortened so that they would be no closer than six feet to the presplit line at the bottom of the hole. Holes were loaded with Iremite and ANFO with one pound cast primers and non-electric caps. Holes were stemmed with six to seven feet of crushed gravel. Powder factors ranged from 1.2 to 1.7 pounds per cubic yard. To keep blast vibrations down, the amount of explosives was limited to less than 85 pounds per delay period. Seismographs were set up for all blasts to monitor vibration levels at nearby structures.

7.4.2.3 Excavation Summary, Problems, and Treatment. Blasting exposed joints of very high continuity which intersected the portal backslope at a 15° angle, and dipped toward the open excavation (N 40°E, 75°SE). Zones, up

to 2.4 feet thick, of very closely spaced (approximately ½-inch) joints were noted. These are shown as joints number 15, 16, and 20 on the geologic map of the upstream portal slopes, Plate C-10. The joints are coated with very soft, residual silty clay, are slightly rough to smooth and are not healed.

A revised bolting plan, developed with the assistance of District Engineering and Construction Divisions, was implemented to provide additional support for rock prone to spalling and down-dip gravity sliding along joint faces. Bolt spacing was reduced from ten-by-ten feet to five-by-five feet, and bolts were angled 5° above horizontal. Bolts were lengthened as necessary, up to a maximum 25 feet length, to provide anchorage about five feet behind the joint planes. As-built bolt locations are shown on PLATES C-14 and C-15.

Joint mapping and projection of strike identified advantages for the use of longer bolts between stations 0+60 and 1+00, elevations 1237 and 1242. 15-foot long bolts were installed to anchor three to five behind the joint plane. Joint filling caused difficulty for resin insertion, clogging the drill hole and requiring repeated reaming to clear the hole. Drilling holes without water produced better results.

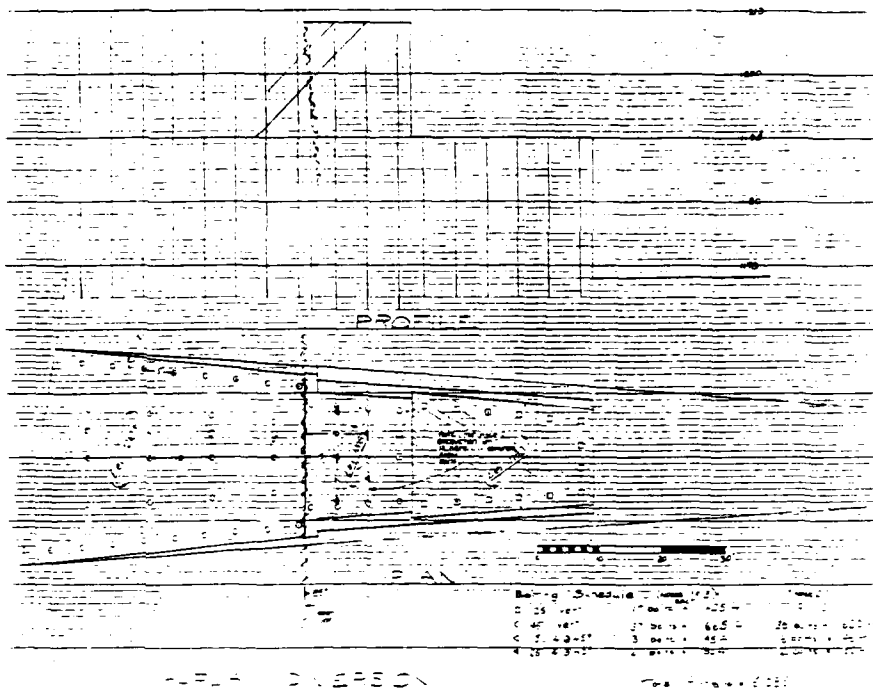
Although no actual damage to the shotcrete was observed during blasting, several shotcrete undercuts developed behind template. One occurred near station 1+85 in an area where fallouts had occurred during previous excavation. Other fallouts were noted at stations 1+00, 2+00 and 2+30. Short rock dowels were installed in each fallout area prior to shotcrete backfilling. A five-by-five feet pattern of bolts up to 25 feet long, was installed as in the previous lift.

7.4.3 Blasting Below Elevation 1230.

7.4.3.1 Nosing Reinforcement Prior to Blasting.

Nosings were reinforced with vertical bolts ranging in length from 15 to 45 feet, anchored below tunnel invert level to elevation 1165-1163. Bolts were installed on five feet centers around the perimeter of the nosings, and on approximately six-by-ten feet spacing on interior surfaces of the nosings. Bolts were also installed on 45° angles to anchor behind high angle joints.

The bolt installation procedure required 2½-inch diameter drill holes with a five feet anchor zone at the base. A threaded coupling was used on bolts longer than 40 feet. After grout in the bond zone had cured, the remainder of the hole was filled with grout. Finally, the bolt was tensioned to 30 kips and the load locked off.



Reinforcement plan for upstream portal nosings.

7.4.3.2 Blasting Plan. Dr. Calvin Konya of Precision Blasting Services in Montville, Ohio was called in as a blasting consultant. Controlled blasting techniques were implemented to minimize damage to the upstream portal nosings. Blasting methods and results are summarized below.

7.4.3.3 Blasting Sequence. Presplit holes were drilled for the full 42 feet depth of the nosings and, after stemming the lower portion of these holes, presplit and production blasts were fired in two lifts of about 21 feet each. Following presplitting one, two, and three row production blasts were used to excavate rock between the nosings.

7.4.3.4 Presplit Blasting. Presplit holes were 2½- inches in diameter, drilled on 18-inch centers. Initially holes were loaded with eight sticks of ⅞-inch diameter by 12-inch long cartridges of "Red-E-Split A" taped onto 50-grain detonating cord and spaced 34 inches center-to-center. With two feet of stemming this produced a weight of 0.116 pounds of explosives per foot of hole. Because of excessive fly rock and heaving, loading was later reduced to 0.10 and eventually 0.07 pounds per foot by increasing spacing between sticks and leaving a four feet air space above the upper stick. Presplit holes were fired simultaneously with high precision blasting caps.

7.4.3.5 Production Blasting. Production holes were three-inches in diameter, drilled on a five-by-seven feet rectangular pattern, and 20 to 22 feet deep. Production holes

were loaded with two-inch diameter Iremite E, and stemmed with about four feet of crushed stone. A row of buffer holes was used between the production holes and the finished slope. These were drilled on four feet centers parallel to, and three feet away from, the presplit wall. The buffer holes were 2½-inches in diameter and depths varied depending upon the slope of the adjacent presplit wall. Buffer holes were loaded with 1½-inch diameter Iremite E. Production shots were fired with non-electric caps and delayed to open near the center and fire progressively toward each side.

7.4.3.6 Problems and Solutions. Blasting and excavation was complicated by frequent movements of nosing blocks sideways along bedding planes and high angle joints. Extensive bolting and changes to the blasting plan resulted in some improvement.

As blasting began between nosing 1 and 2, lateral movement of the rock mass of nosing 1 occurred along a bedding plane at elevation 1190. The nosing tip rotated in an upstream direction and offsets as much as 1.4 feet were measured. The horizontal movement cut off presplit drill holes which had not been loaded and fired. Portions of the two-inch thick shotcrete "flash-coat" cracked during blasting and had to be removed.

The tip of nosing 2 also shifted during blasting. The displaced block contained very closely spaced joints which dipped 70 degrees toward the open excavation. Unlike the other two nosings, nosing 2 had no bench out in front at elevation 1190 which would serve to stabilize the displaced block. The disturbed rock was determined to be a safety hazard and a backhoe was used to remove it. About 120 cubic yards of additional concrete was required to replace it. Ten additional 20-foot-long bolts were installed in the end of the nosing between elevations 1200 and 1190.

Two smaller blasts of one row each were made in an attempt to reduce movements of adjacent nosings, without significant improvement. Blasting consultant Dr. Konya recommended returning to two row breakup shots between nosings, and this was done.

Two other changes were made to reduce movement of the nosings during blasting. To reduce bolt breakage, stressing of bolts was discontinued. Bolt angles were increased to 30° downward from horizontal to provide better anchorage across bedding planes. These changes may have helped slightly, but rock displacements continued to occur.

As excavation of the nosings progressed, it became apparent that the contract requirement of shotcreting the exposed rock surface within 96 hours would have to be waived. When shotcrete was applied before blasting on the opposite side of a nosing, shifting of the rock mass would crack the shotcrete

to the extent that it had to be removed and new shotcrete applied. For this reason, shotcrete was delayed until adjacent blasting was complete. To prevent weathering of the siltstone a "flash coat", an approximately one-inch-thick layer of protective shotcrete, was applied as soon as possible after exposure, to be followed by installation of rock anchors, welded wire fabric, and the full four-inch thickness of shotcrete at a later time. Blasting of the upstream nosings was completed in April 1991. The nosings were surveyed so that final trimming requirements could be determined. Trimming was necessary and the contract was modified to accomplish this. A hoe-ram was used to trim nosings to within required lines to allow clearance for concrete forms. To reduce trimming requirements, the position of nosing 1 was rotated one degree upstream from its design position. Nosings 2 and 3 were not changed.

7.5 Foundation Preparation and Clean-up. Loose rock was removed by a backhoe as the slopes were brought down. Final cleaning was by compressed air and water, and hand tools.

7.6 Rock Reinforcement. Pattern rock dowels and bolts were installed as at the downstream portals, except that horizontal spacing was decreased from 10 feet to 8.6 feet. The general bolting details are shown on Plate C-16. In some areas the bolting pattern was changed and longer bolts installed, as described in Section 7.6 of this report. Rock bolt materials were the same as used elsewhere on the project.

7.6.1 Rock Bolt Testing. Three rock bolts were pull tested to confirm the adequacy of the anchorage system. Test results are shown below.

Test No.	Bond Length	Stress Length	Jack PSI	Stress (Kips)	Strain (Ins)	Remark.
S-3	36 in.	76 in.	----	10	0.10	No failure.
			----	20	0.22	
			----	30	0.40	
			----	40	0.81	
			----	42	1.15	
S-4	24 in.	88 in.	----	10	0.13	No failure.
			----	20	0.32	
			----	30	0.50	
			----	40	0.90	
			----	42	1.40	
S-5	26 in.	110 in.	----	10	0.25	No failure.
			----	20	0.38	
			----	30	0.52	
			----	40	0.78	
			----	42	0.94	

Bond and stress lengths are calculated based on the observed yield of 12 inches bolt encapsulation per 12-inch resin cartridge. No failures resulted with bond zones as short as 24 inches and loads as high as 42 kips. Pull-out tests confirmed the adequacy of the 36-inch bond zone used for surface bolts. All surface bolts were tensioned to 30 kips.

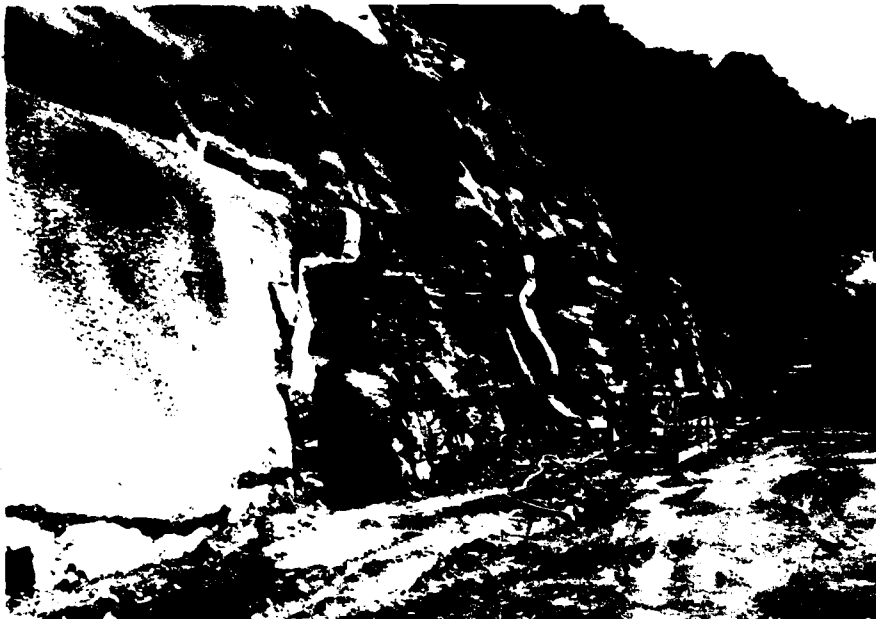
7.7 Rock Protection. As at the downstream portals, siltstone slopes were shotcreted to protect against weathering. The Cawood sandstone exposed at the top of the slope was not shotcreted.

7.8 Drainage Provisions. As at the downstream portal, slotted PVC pipe lined drain holes were installed 15 feet deep, angled 5° upward, on a 12-by-12 feet pattern. Strip drains were installed as needed to drain joints which intersected the slope face.

7.9 Instrumentation. Load cells L4US, L5US, and L16US were installed with a lock-off load of about 25 kips. L4US and L5US showed gradual increases and leveled off at 30 to 34 kips. L16US showed a gradual decrease and leveled off at 19 kips. Graphs of load cell readings are included in Appendix I, PLATES I-24 through I-31.

7.10 Foundation Approval and Mapping. Immediately after exposure, portal slopes were inspected and additional scaling and rock bolting was done if necessary. Slopes were mapped before wire mesh shotcrete reinforcement was installed. Foundation approval was given after final cleanup, immediately before shotcrete application. Geologic maps of the upstream portal slopes are included on PLATES C-19 through C-23.

7.11 Possible Future Problems and Recommended Observations. As has already occurred at the downstream portal, freezing of drain holes could lead to shotcrete cracking.



Upstream portal slope. Strip drains installed along joints, elevation 1275 to 1260. 31 July 1990



Top of nosing 1, elevation 1210, with vertical bolts laid out. View southwest across upstream portal area. 13 November 1990



View of hillside with remains of by excavation. This
 is the site of the old mill, the foundation of
 which is visible in the lower left corner. The
 hillside is covered with rocks and debris.



View of the foundation of the old mill, showing the
 remains of the structure. The foundation is made of
 large, rectangular stones.

8. Tunnels

8.1 Excavation Grades - Design and As-Built. Each of the four tunnels is an inverted "U" shape, 34 feet wide and 32 feet high. An over-excavation tolerance of six-inches outside the "B" line was allowed. When surveys indicated that an area had been undercut, it was trimmed with a roadheader. Overcut areas were filled with shotcrete to within the six-inch tolerance.

The tunnels range from 1836 to 2059 feet and average 1941.5 feet in length. Having a uniform grade of one foot vertically in 162.5 feet horizontally, the tunnels slope about 12 feet from upstream to downstream.

8.2 Overburden Excavation. All overburden was removed during development of the tunnel portals.

8.3 Rock Excavation-Top Headings. To minimize disturbance of rock in the tunnel crown, specifications required that the top heading be excavated by a roadheader. The top heading consisted of the semi-circular area above the tunnel spring line and two feet below spring line for the Dosco roadheader, and four feet below spring line for the Paurat roadheader. The Dosco roadheader excavated a total of 32,841 cubic yards and the Paurat a total of 132,329 cubic yards of rock from the top headings of the tunnels.

8.3.1 Dates. Roadheader excavation of the top headings began on 4 September 1990 and was completed on 23 March 1992. The chart "Tunnel Excavation Methods and Dates" on page 65 summarizes the dates of all excavation activities in the tunnels.

8.3.2 Methods and Equipment. The tunnels were driven from the downstream end up slope to ensure that water would drain away from the face. An electrical substation to supply power to the roadheaders was established at about elevation 1230, on the backslope above tunnel 4.

The contractor selected the size and type of roadheader based upon rock test data provided in the specifications, roadheader manufacturers recommendations, production rates, and scheduling requirements among other factors. A 120-ton Paurat E-242-B and an 83-ton Dosco Mk3 roadheader were used for excavating the top heading and trimming the sides of the bottom headings. During the time that both roadheaders were in use excavating the top headings, September 1990 through August 1991, the larger Paurat outperformed the Dosco by about 2.7 to 1 in total cubic yards of rock excavated. Because of excessive downtime the Dosco roadheader was removed from top heading excavation 1490 feet into tunnel 2. The Paurat completed the remainder of the top headings, and the Dosco was used only in trimming the bottom headings to finish grade.

Roadheader specifications are shown on the following chart.

Roadheader Data		
Manufacturer	Dosco	Paurat
Model No.	MK3	E 242B
Weight	83 metric tons (91.5 short tons)	120 metric tons (132 short tons)
Length	12.2 meters (40 ft)	16.6 meters (54.4 ft)
Height (Main Body)	2.95 meters (9.7 ft)	3.94 meters (12.9 ft)
Max. Cutting Height	6.1 meters (20 ft)	7.5 meters (24.6 ft)
Utilized Cutting Height (Approx)	5.8 meters (19 ft)	6.4 meters (21 ft)
Max. Cutting Width	7.2 meters (23.6 ft)	8.9 meters (29.2 ft)
Cutter Motor Size	276 kW (370 hp)	300 kW (402 hp)
Max. Torque at Cutting Head	49.6 kNm (36,586 ft lb)	132.4 kNm (97,653 ft lb)

8.3.3 Roadheader Excavation Rates. In calculating roadheader excavation rates, if a roadheader was in use for any part of a day, it was considered as a full operating day with no adjustment for rock bolting time, shotcrete time, or equipment downtime. Actual excavation rates would be slightly higher than indicated.

8.3.3.1 Dosco Excavation Rates. The Dosco roadheader worked 207 days (4010 hours) during the period from 4 September 1990 to 15 August 1991, excavating a total of 32,841 cubic yards of rock.

$$32,841 \text{ CY} / 4010 \text{ hours} = 8.19 \text{ CY} / \text{hour}$$

Assuming full utilization of the 370 horsepower cutter motor:

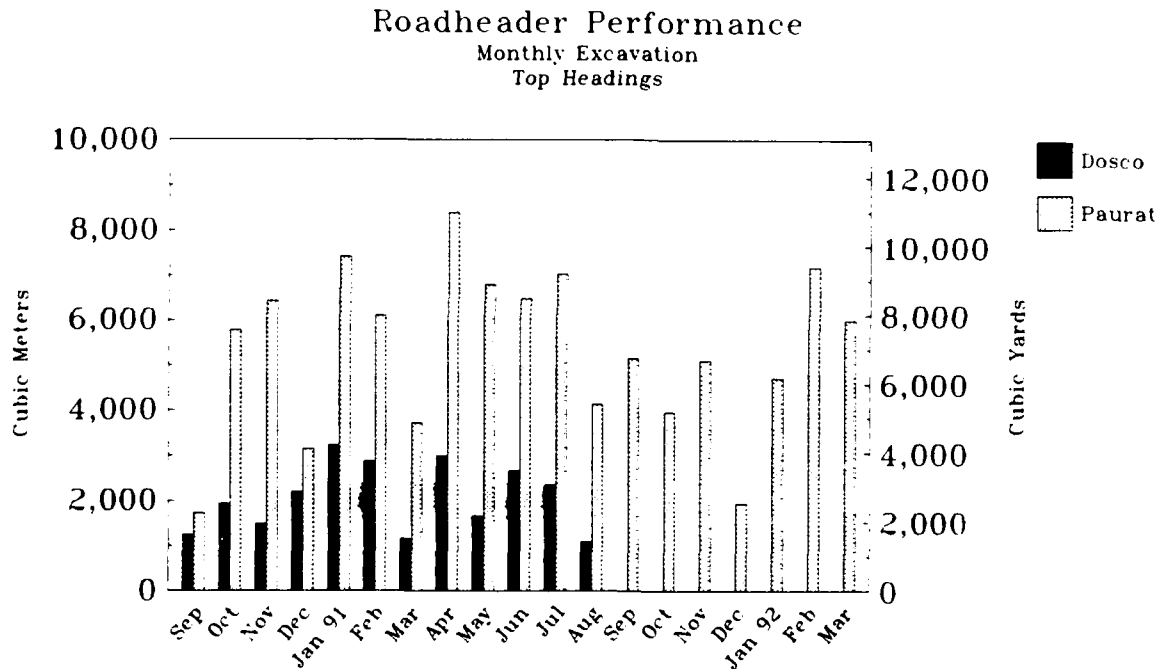
$$\frac{8.19 \text{ CY} / \text{hour}}{370 \text{ Hp}} = 0.022 \text{ CY} / \text{hour} / \text{hp}$$

8.3.3.2 Paurat Excavation Rates. The Paurat roadheader worked 348 days (6820 hours) during the period from 4 September 1990 to 23 March 1992, excavating a total of 132,329 cubic yards of rock.

132,329 CY / 6820 hours = 19.40 CY / hour
Assuming full utilization of the 402 horsepower cutter motor:

$$\frac{19.40 \text{ CY / hour}}{402 \text{ Hp}} = 0.048 \text{ CY / hour / hp}$$

8.3.4 Roadheader Performance Graphs and Chart.
Roadheader performance graphs, which illustrate daily and monthly excavation data, are shown below.

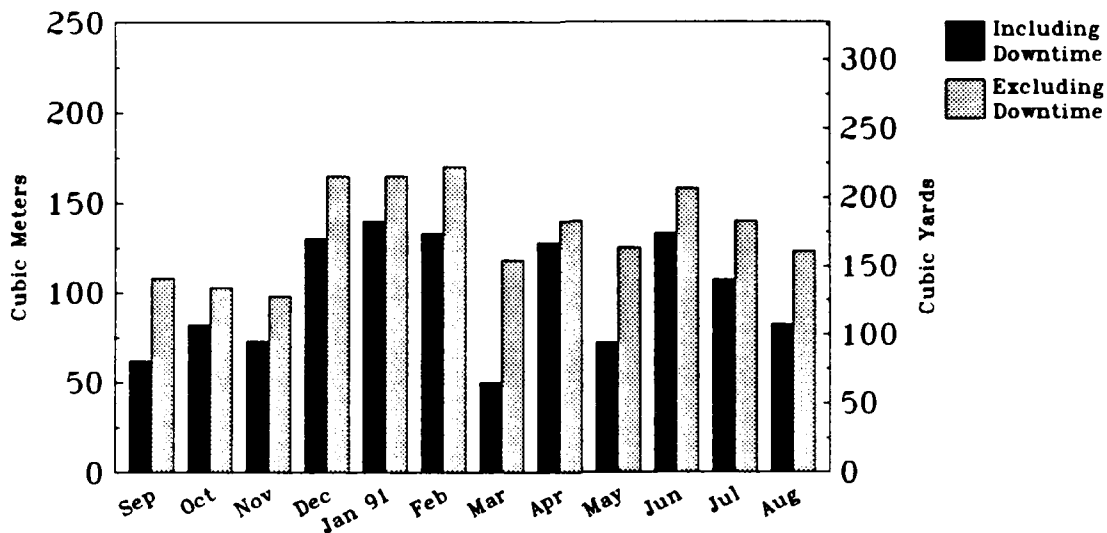


Started 2nd Shift 1 October 1990

Completed Top Headings 23 March 1992

Dosco Roadheader

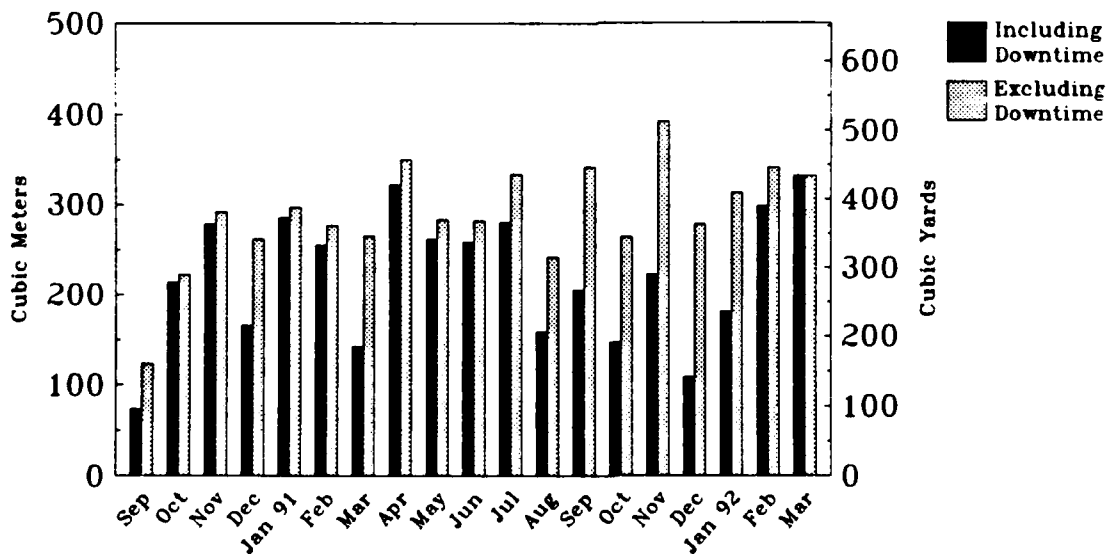
Average Daily Excavation
Top Headings



Started 2nd Shift 1 October 1990.

Paurat Roadheader

Average Daily Excavation
Top Headings



Started 2nd Shift 1 October 1990.

Completed Top Headings 23 March 1992

The total linear feet of tunnel and cubic yards excavated by each machine are shown on the following chart.

**Roadheader Excavation
Top Headings**

Month	Dosco Model Mk3			Paurat Model E242B		
	Linear Feet	Cubic Yards	CY/hp	Linear Feet	Cubic Yards	CY/hp
Sept (90)	84	1,624	4.4	103	2,250	5.6
Oct	131	2,532	6.8	346	7,557	18.8
Nov	101	1,952	5.3	385	8,408	20.9
Dec	148	2,861	7.7	188	4,106	10.2
Jan (91)	218	4,214	11.4	444	9,697	24.1
Feb	194	3,750	10.1	366	7,993	19.9
Mar	78	1,508	4.1	222	4,848	12.1
Apr	201	3,885	10.5	503	10,986	27.3
May	112	2,165	5.9	407	8,889	22.1
Jun	199	3,847	10.4	388	8,474	21.1
Jul	159	3,073	8.3	421	9,195	22.9
Aug	74	1,430	3.9	247	5,394	13.4
Sep	--	---	--	308	6,727	16.7
Oct	--	---	--	237	5,176	12.9
Nov	--	---	--	306	6,683	16.6
Dec	--	---	--	117	2,555	6.4
Jan (92)	--	---	--	282	6,159	15.3
Feb	--	---	--	430	9,391	23.4
Mar	--	---	--	359	7,841	19.5
TOTALS	1,699	32,841	--	6,059	132,329	---

8.3.5 Pick Consumption. Most of the picks used were manufactured by Kennametal, Inc. Experiments with a longer pick manufactured by American GTE, Inc. proved unsuccessful. While the longer pick cut more rock per operating hour, the added leverage with the longer pick caused damage to the bit block. In addition, the carbide cutting elements were frequently damaged. Any gains realized from use of the longer picks were offset by longer periods of downtime and fewer operating hours. The experiment was abandoned and the use of shorter picks resumed.

Picks located at the tip and back of the cutting head received the most wear and were the most frequently replaced. At times the contractor replaced completely worn out picks with used, but less worn, picks and this made pick usage rates difficult to determine. A pick usage rate, believed to be indicative of overall rates, was recorded in February 1992 when the Paurat roadheader used 301 picks in excavating 9,391 cubic yards (430 linear feet) of rock. This equals 31.2 cubic yards of rock excavated per pick.

It was anticipated that, when excavating through the beds of hard very-fine-grained sandstone, the roadheader operator would "sump-in" above and below the bed and then break off the hard layers. In practice this was not often done. To avoid having to back-up the roadheader, the operator cut "head-on" into the hard beds. This resulted in increased wear on the picks and increased the pick usage rates.

8.3.6 Construction Summary. The downstream portal face was prepared to begin roadheader excavation by painting the 17-foot radius of the B-line. Crown bolts, 16 feet long No. 8 bolts, were then installed as shown on Plate B-15. Following crown bolt installation, the typical sequence of operations for the top headings was:

1. Advance roadheader five feet to establish tunnel brow
2. Remove loose rock
3. Conduct initial profile and X-section mapping
4. Trim with roadheader if necessary
5. Remove loose rock
6. Install rock bolts
7. Install instrumentation, if required
8. Conduct final profile and X-section mapping for "as-built" documentation
9. Wash rock surfaces
10. Perform geologic mapping
11. Apply shotcrete

The above procedure was repeated until 10 to 25 feet of heading and a safe working area had been established, after which time the heading was advanced in increments of about 25 feet.

Following the completion of the first 100 feet of top heading the ventilation, electric power, and lighting were installed.

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The laser alignment system was also installed to provide line and grade control for roadheader operation.

The roadheader automatic guidance system was never operative on this project. Control of top heading excavation was maintained using five to seven lasers, mounted one foot inside the tunnel B-line, to assist with the manual operation of the roadheader.

Upon completion of the first 100 linear feet of tunnel, normal shift work was initiated for the various activities; two 10-hour production shifts per day. Normal hours of activity were from 0700 to 1730 hours for the day shift, and from 1900 to 0530 hours for the night shift, with scheduled maintenance between shifts.

The original excavation plan provided for roadheader excavation and rock bolt installation during both shifts, and the application of shotcrete during the day shift only. The general procedure which gradually evolved was to rock bolt once each day, at the end of the night shift or the beginning of the day shift. This met the contract criteria for installing bolts without post-tensioning, and also kept the roadheader operator under a bolted roof at all times.

8.3.7 Disposition and Processing of Materials.

Roadheader cuttings were disposed of at the L-11 disposal area and the new Harlan High School site, or were utilized as fill for the Hwy 72 bridge abutment, the Hwy 38 road subgrade, or the diversion embankment. The only processing necessary was moisture control, allowing the material to air dry after rainfall before continuing the placement of compacted fill.

8.4 Rock Excavation-Bottom Headings.

8.4.1 Dates. Bottom heading excavation began on 13 April 1991 and was completed on 26 June 1992. The chart "Tunnel Excavation Methods and Dates" on page 65 summarizes the dates of all excavation activities in the tunnels.

8.4.2 Methods and Equipment. The contractor was allowed to choose the method of bottom heading excavation, subject to the approval of the Contracting Officer. To prevent blast damage to the downstream portal corners, the outermost few feet of each bottom heading was excavated with a roadheader. The remainder of the bottom heading was blasted. Ingersoll Rand ECM 350 air-track drills were used to drill the blast holes. A side-dump endloader loaded muck onto 16-cubic yard dump trucks for transport to stockpile or disposal areas, or directly to placement as fill in the diversion embankment.

About two feet of rock was left along the sidewalls which was later trimmed to final grade with a roadheader. Where necessary, the tunnel floors were also trimmed with a hoe ram or a roadheader.

Bottom heading construction normally followed this sequence:

1. Excavate outermost few feet with roadheader
2. Drill and blast
3. Remove muck with end-loader and trucks
4. Trim sides with roadheader
5. Conduct initial cross-section survey
6. Complete additional trimming if necessary
7. Conduct final cross-section surveys for "as-built" documentation
8. Wash rock surfaces
9. Complete geologic mapping
10. Apply shotcrete
11. Prepare invert for concrete slab placement (trim with roadheader or hoe ram if necessary, install reinforcement and anchor bars, place concrete)

8.4.3 Blasting. Bottom bench blasting began at the downstream end of a tunnel upon completion of the top heading. Test blasting was performed under the direction of Michael Muth of Blasting Consultants Inc., Lyndon, Kentucky. Results were evaluated to establish a general plan for all subsequent tunnel blasting operations. A total of about 100,000 cubic yards of rock were excavated by blasting in the bottom headings.

Blast holes were 2½-inches in diameter. Holes were drilled on a five-by-five feet square pattern with no hole closer than three feet to the finished excavation limit. Blast holes were 10 to 12 feet deep with 4½ to 5 feet of No. 8 crushed gravel stemming.

Wet holes were loaded with 2 by 16-inch Iremite 42 emulsion slurry cartridges. Dry holes were loaded with ANFO. Due to water remaining in the tunnel from construction of the top heading and to surface runoff entering the tunnels from the upstream portal areas, few blasts were dry enough to allow the use of ANFO.

Blast holes were primed with 2 x 8-inch cartridges of Iremite 42 cap-sensitive emulsion with a detonation velocity of 17,000 feet per second. Blast holes were charged with Primadet Nonel non-electric detonators. The shock tubes on the detonators were hooked up to a trunkline of 25 grain E-Cord and initiated with a non-electric device.

The contractor's original blasting plan submittal called for six row blasts. To allow for evaluation of blasting results, a test program was initiated. The first blasts contained only two rows, with blasts gradually increasing in size up to six rows. A seismograph was set up to monitor peak particle velocities at the closest house on Ivy Hill. The heaviest load used was a six row blast with 37 pounds of explosives per delay, which produced good breakage and registered a maximum peak particle velocity of only 0.18 inches per second measured 195 feet away.

With the good results obtained by the first nine blasts, the contractor requested approval to make larger blasts, up to ten rows into a muck pile. Blast No. 10 in tunnel 1 began another test program to show that this could be done without producing excessive vibration and damage to the tunnel walls. Recorded peak particle velocities are dependent upon the distance from the blast to the seismograph and the pounds of explosives per delay period. In designing the blasts, the goal was to keep velocities low by minimizing the pounds of explosives per delay period. To obtain comparable results a seismograph was set up at relatively constant distances, 45 to 65 feet, in tunnel 2.

Through the test program it was demonstrated that ten row blasts containing up to 42 pounds of explosives per delay period could be used without damage to the tunnels. The maximum peak particle velocity recorded was 2.95 inches per second at a distance of 55 feet from the blast. Seismograph readings indicated that the vertical vibration component was usually the largest for any given blast, while the transverse vibration was usually the smallest. There was no damage to shotcrete observed on any tunnel or surface exposures.

The remaining tunnel blasting plan used eight and nine rows of holes with a maximum of 36 pounds of explosives per delay period. Cubic yards per blast ranged from 450 to 533. Powder factors ranged from 1.01 to 1.08 pounds per cubic yard. After a good sequence of operation had been established, two or three blasts were fired each working day.

Depths of blast holes varied. In tunnel 1 blast holes were drilled to two feet above finish grade. The portion of tunnel 2 which was excavated by the Dosco roadheader, from station 10+48 to 25+38, was left four feet above finish grade because the contractor failed to take the Dosco's shallower cut into consideration and drilled blast holes the same depth as in tunnel 1. This left four feet of rock above invert level which was trimmed with a hoe ram. Tunnel 3 blast holes were drilled to two feet above finish grade. Tunnel 4 blast holes were drilled to finish grade to reduce final trimming requirements.

A typical tunnel blasting plan is shown on page 56.

8.4.4 Disposition of Excavated Materials. All blasts larger than two rows produced good breakage and the shot rock was used as fill material for the Hwy 38 subgrade and the diversion embankment. Excess material was hauled to disposal area L-11 and the Harlan High School site.

8.5 Foundation Preparation. Foundation preparation in the tunnels consisted of removing loose rock, installing rock bolt reinforcement (top headings), and washing the rock surface immediately prior to shotcrete and floor slab application.

8.6 Rock Reinforcement.

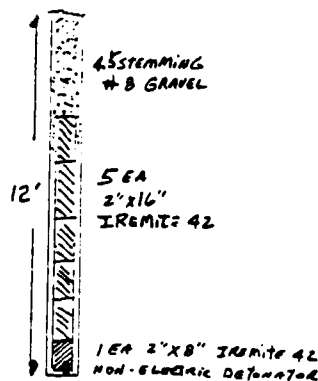
8.6.1 Crown Bolts. Two rows of 16-feet-long crown bolts were installed from the downstream portal face, before roadheader excavation began. Upstream portal crown bolts were installed after roadheader trimming of the bell mouths. Crown bolts were No. 8, epoxy-coated, Dywidag bars grouted with Lokset resin. Crown bolt locations and details are shown on PLATE B-12

TUNNEL # 4

PROPOSED BLASTS

BOTTOM HEADING

HOLE SIZE 2 1/2"
 SPACING 5'
 BURDEN 5'
 TOTAL DEPTH OF EXCAVATION 12'-14'
 DRILLED DEPTH 10'-12'
 SUB-DRILL NONE
 STEMMING 4.5' #8 GRAVEL
 HOLES PER BLAST 48
 HOLES PER DELAY 3
 LBS PER HOLE 11.44
 LBS PER DELAY 34.3
 LBS PER BLAST 550
 CY PER BLAST 533
 POWDER FACTOR 1.03



OPEN FACE					
0	2	3	3	4	4
2	3	4	4	5	4
4	5	5	5	6	6
5	6	5	5	7	10
6	6	7	7	8	12
10	10	9	9	11	10
12	12	11	11	13	15
14	15	13	13	14	16

DELAYED AS SHOWN

8.6.2 Rock Bolts. The tunnels top headings were reinforced with 12-foot long rock bolts installed on a six-by-six feet pattern (six feet between rows of bolts and six feet between bolts within each row) as shown on PLATE D-6. Holes were drilled and the bolts installed by a Tamrock auto rock bolt machine equipped with hydraulic hammer. The automatic resin cartridge insertion system on the rock bolt machine did not work as intended and resin cartridges had to be inserted manually by a laborer working from an elevated work platform. Resin cartridges were held in place in the nearly vertical holes by square plastic clips placed on each cartridge.

Bolt installation was normally accomplished within the time and distance limitations specified, within 20 feet of the advancing face and within 24 hours of exposure, so that stressing of the bolts was not necessary. Each row of seven roof bolts typically took about 30 minutes to install. Bolts which were installed outside these time and distance requirements were stressed to 22 kips, which approximately doubled the installation time.

8.6.2.1 Rock Bolt Testing. Specifications required two types of rock bolt testing. Pull-out tests were conducted early in the bolting program to check the strength of the anchorage system and insure the adequacy of bolting procedures. Load cells were installed to monitor long term performance on ten tunnel bolts. See Section 8.9.1, "Instrumentation", for discussion of load cells.

Five tunnel bolts were pull tested to a maximum load of 42 kips. The tensioning jack was calibrated against a load cell before each test. All tests were conducted in hard, unweathered, siltstone using twelve feet long, No. 7, grade 60 bolts. Bolt elongation was measured, where recorded, using a hand held scale. Drill hole diameters were 1¼-inches. Only fast-set anchor zone cartridges were used. Two different sized resin cartridges were used: 1¼-inches diameter by 12-inches long, and 1¼-inches by 26-inches long. Bond and stress lengths shown below are calculated based on the observed yield of 12 inches of bolt encapsulation per 12-inch resin cartridge.

At the time of pull-out test T-3, on 30 November 1990, low temperatures had begun to cause excessively long gel times for the H-90 fast set resin. Some tunnel roof bolts actually slipped back out of the hole because the resin was not gelling quickly enough. Replacement bolts were installed at the contractor's expense. The contractor elected to change to H-35 fast set resin which has a much faster gel time. Test T-3 was intended to be the first bolt tested using the newly acquired H-35 resin. The bolt failed in the bond zone, pulling out 2.4 inches (the limit of the jack ram) with little resistance. After testing it was determined that some of the left over H-90 resin had been placed into an H-35 box. The resin had not gelled when pull tested five minutes after installation. Because of this error, test T3-A was conducted.

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Tunnel Bolt Pull-Out Tests

Test No.	Bond Length	Stress Length	Jack PSI	Stress (Kips)	Strain (In.)	Remarks
T-1	24 in.	88 in.	----	10	----	No failure.
			----	20	----	
			----	30	----	
			----	40	----	
			----	42	----	
T-2	12 in.	100 in.	----	10	0.40	Vert. roof bolt, failed at 20 kips due to lack of resin confinement
			----	20	----	
T-3	26 in.	110 in.	----	--	----	Bond zone failed, resin not gelled
T-3A	26 in.	110 in.	1800	10	0.10	Failed at 42 kips
			3050	20	0.20	
			4500	30	0.30	
			6000	40	0.50	
			----	42	----	
T-4	26 in.	110 in.	1700	10	0.05	No failure
			2900	20	0.15	
			4300	30	0.30	
			5900	42	0.55	
T-5	26 in.	110 in.	500	10	0.13	Failed at 32 kips
			2050	20	0.25	
			2400	22	0.30	
			3300	30	0.50	
			----	--	----	

The lowest legitimate pull-out force recorded occurred in test T-5, which failed at 32 kips with a 26-inch bond zone. Tunnel bolts were installed with a minimum 36-inch bond zone and none of the bolts which required stressing failed during stressing to the specified 22 kips. Most tunnel bolts were installed within specified time and distance requirements, so that stressing was not necessary.

8.7 Rock Protection. Shotcreting of finished tunnel surfaces was required within seven days of exposure. A remotely controlled Finn "Robocon" ES-1000, mobile shotcrete rig was used for shotcrete application on all tunnel rock surfaces. A four-inch minimum thickness of steel-fiber-reinforced shotcrete was applied, sometimes in one application, and sometimes in two separate applications. The shotcrete was cored at regular intervals for testing purposes, and these

cores usually indicated actual shotcrete thickness of five to six inches. Over-cut areas were backfilled with shotcrete to within the allowable six-inch tolerance. Shotcrete was usually scheduled to be applied once each week, early on Saturday morning, though roadheader downtime often allowed more frequent application.

The floor of the completed tunnels is protected by a minimum eight-inches-thick concrete slab. Due to over-trimming by the roadheaders and hoe rams, the slab ranges from eight-inches up to about two feet, and averages about one foot in thickness. The floor slab is reinforced with No. 5 reinforcing bars spaced on 18-inch centers. The slab is anchored by No. 6 bars grouted two-feet into rock and placed on seven feet spacing. No drain holes were installed. Details of floor slab reinforcement are shown on PLATE C-13.

8.7.1 Shotcrete Mix Designs. Different mix designs were developed for overhead and side-wall applications. The most significant difference was the use of microsilica in overhead locations. Tunnel shotcrete mix design work sheets are shown below.

Top Headings

SHOTCRETE MIX DESIGNS				
Project: Marican Diversion Consultant: Grassano/Inclan Date: 9/18/91				
Design Strength: 4000 Mix Design No.: TMC-11 Supplier: Mountain Construction Concrete Division				
Material	Source	Specific Gravity x 62.4		
Cement	Dixie	3.15 x 62.4 = 196.56		✓
Fly Ash	Southeastern	2.30 x 62.4 = 143.52		
Micro Silica	Richem	2.40 x 62.4 = 149.76		
Sand	Whitewater Aggregates	2.66 x 62.4 = 165.98		✓
Sand (Mfg.)	Rogers Group	2.77 x 62.4 = 172.73		
Stone	Bally & Haydon	2.75 x 62.4 = 170.73		✓
Steel Fiber	AMVIC-ND	7.30 x 62.4 = 455.52		✓
Material	Weight per C.Y.	Solid Volume	% Moisture	Actual Weight
Cement	800	4.07		800
Fly Ash	-	-		-
Micro Silica	75	.30		75
Sand (Natural)	1700	10.24	5%	1770
Stone	900	4.71	2%	918
Steel Fiber	100	0.34		100
Air (6%)	-	-		-
Water (4.9 gal)	320	4.62		320
Total	3835	27.13		3835
Admixture	Manufacturer/Type		Break Data	
AEA	oz./cuft		7-day	psi
MHA	oz./cuft		28-day	psi
	oz./cuft		28-day	psi
	oz./cuft		Other	psi
Shotcrete Data				
Shotcrete Temperature:		Air Temperature:	W/C Ratio 0.43	
Percent Coarse Aggregate: 32		Slump: 1 1/2	Air Content: 7%	

Bottom Headings

SHOTCRETE MIX DESIGNS				
Project: Marian Diversion		Contractor: Grassano/India		Date: 11/2/71
Design strength: 4000 psi		Mix Design No.: SFG8		Supplier: Mountain Construction Concrete Division
Material	Source	Specific Gravity x 62.4		
Cement	Dunlop	1.71	=	7.15 x 62.4
Fly Ash	...	1.42	=	7.15 x 62.4
Micro Silica	...	1.42	=	7.15 x 62.4
Sand	Wetland / Mountain	1.42	=	7.15 x 62.4
Stone	Wetland / Mountain	1.42	=	7.15 x 62.4
Steel Fiber	Mountain	1.42	=	7.15 x 62.4
Material	Weight per C. Y.	Solid Volume	% Moisture	Actual Weight
Cement	750	3.82		
Fly Ash	100	.70		
Micro Silica				
Sand	1600	9.64		
Stone	1100	3.48		
Steel Fiber	100	0.22		
Air (6%)		1.62		
Water (35%)	292	4.67		
Total	3942	27.15		
Admixtures	Manufacturer/Type		Test Panel No.	
AEA oz./cwt				
WRA oz./cwt				
oz./cwt				
oz./cwt				
Shotcrete Data				
Concrete Temperature:		Air Temperature:		W/C Ratio:
Percent Coarse Aggregate:		Slump:		Air Content:

8.7.2 Shotcrete Problems. The fall-out of wet shotcrete from the tunnel crown presented a safety hazard and resulted in much wasted shotcrete. The contractor brought in several consultants in an effort to solve this problem. Changes suggested by representatives of product manufacturers and the American Concrete Institute did not produce significant improvement.

Shotcrete consultant Mr. Neil McAskill of HBT AGRA Limited in Burnaby, British Columbia visited the project to observe the entire shotcrete operation and try to determine the cause of shotcrete fallout. Tests indicated that the initial set was taking as long as one hour and 15 minutes. One of Mr. McAskill's suggestions was to change accelerators. The contractor switched from Accela-Set II Liquid to QSL-100. With QSL-100 the shotcrete began to take its initial set in 10 to 15 minutes. Shotcrete was applied in two-inch layers, waiting about fifteen minutes between applications. These changes greatly reduced fall-out and produced a smoother finished shotcrete surface.

8.8 Water Occurrence and Drainage Provisions. Groundwater occurrence was limited to small seeps from joints and bedding planes, and to intermittent flows through fractures in response to rainfall. Most of the water encountered in the

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tunnels was a by-product of construction activities - dust control sprays on the roadheaders and washing of rock surfaces before shotcrete application. Surface runoff entered the tunnels from the upstream portal area and was allowed to flow to the downstream portals where it was directed to a sediment pond. When necessary to comply with state regulations, water was treated to remove suspended solids before being pumped into Clover Fork.

Water pressure tests conducted during tunnel design showed little or no take in the tunnel zones. No significant groundwater flows were anticipated and none were encountered during construction.

8.9 Instrumentation. The Corps of Engineers installed eight multiple-position borehole extensometers (MPBX's) and an observation well (OW) on Ivy Hill above the tunnels before construction began. The contractor installed single-position borehole extensometers (SPBX's), tape extensometer (TX) anchor points, and load cells. Some of the instruments were grouped in the following arrays, at five locations in the first 1,000 feet of tunneling:

1. Two rock bolt load cells (one in the crown and one in the haunch).
2. Four TX anchor points (one at each side of the tunnel at spring line and two in the haunch). One of these arrays coincided with the location of MPBX-8. TX anchor points were also installed at the other MPBX locations, and at six other selected locations.
3. Six SPBX's, two each in lengths of one foot, five feet, and ten feet (three in the crown and three in the haunch).

Instrument Array Locations

Array	Tunnel	Station	Array	Tunnel	Station
A	1	10+77	J	3	22+11
B	1	13+67	K	3	11+36
C	1	15+98	L	2	26+52
D	2	11+26	M	4	13+82
E	1	18+68	N	4	15+97
F	2	15+33	O	4	19+23
G	1	25+55	P	4	23+96
H	1	9+95	Q	4	27+37
I	3	18+23	R	4	29+05

Arrays A through E were full instrumentation arrays with load cells, SPBX's, and five point TX's. Arrays F through R had 3-point TX's only. Tunnel instrumentation details are included in Appendix I.

8.9.1 Load Cells. Fifty-ton capacity electrical resistance strain gage type load cells, manufactured by Slope Indicator Company, were installed on ten tunnel bolts to

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monitor long term performance of the bolt anchorage system and any increases in load which occurred because of volume changes in the rock surrounding the tunnels. Only the fast-set resin bond zone cartridges were used in load cell installations.

Load cells were read immediately after installation, daily for the first 60 days after installation and while tunnel excavation was within 80 feet of the load cell, and weekly thereafter for the duration of all tunnel excavation. Load cell bolts were locked off at loads ranging from about 1½ to 6 kips, the load created by tightening the nut with a pneumatic impact wrench. Tunnel load cells indicated cumulative increases up to about 1½ kips during their monitoring period. Upon completion of tunnel excavation, load cells were removed, the annular space filled with cement grout, and the area covered with shotcrete.

Most of the load cells performed very well for the life project. The major problem was with occasional wet connections which produced erroneously high readings.

8.9.2 Multiple-Position Borehole Extensometers. The Corps of Engineers installed eight multiple-position borehole extensometers, each having five anchor points, to monitor displacement during construction. Installations were as shown on PLATES I-1 and I-2.

The initial readings were made before tunnel excavation began. Reading frequency was daily when tunnel excavation was within 300 feet of the instrument, three times per shift (four times in a 24 hour period) when tunnel excavation was within 50 feet of the instrument, and weekly thereafter. Displacements, measured to the thousandth of an inch, were graphed to illustrate changes from the initial reading. The contractor was required to provide immediate notification if displacements exceeded the following:

Anchor No.	Displacement @100%	Displacement @130%	Displacement @ 160%	Displacement @190%
6	0.247 in.	0.321 in.	0.395 in.	0.469 in.
5	0.217 in.	0.282 in.	0.347 in.	0.412 in.
4	0.177 in.	0.230 in.	0.283 in.	0.336 in.
3	0.125 in.	0.162 in.	0.200 in.	0.237 in.
2	0.090 in.	0.117 in.	0.144 in.	0.171 in.

The MPBX's however, showed very little movement throughout construction, and never exceeded the notification level. Readings generally remained stable as the tunnel headings advanced past them. Displacements ranging from +0.1 to -0.09 inches were indicated. The lowest anchors should have shown the greatest displacements, though this was not always the case. Questionable data is indicated when higher anchors show more displacement than lower ones, and in cases of negative displacement. MPBX graphs are included in Appendix I, PLATES I-12 through I-23. Monitoring of MPBX's was discontinued upon

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completion of tunnel excavation. The above ground portions were dismantled in February 1992.

8.9.3 Single-Position Borehole Extensometers. In each array, two anchors were set at one foot, two at five feet, and two at ten feet depths. SPBX's were read immediately after installation, daily for the first 60 days and while excavation was within 80 feet of the instrument, and weekly thereafter for the duration of all tunnel excavation.

The contractor was required to provide immediate notification if displacements exceeded the following:

Anchor Embedded	Displacement @ 100%	Displacement @130%	Displacement @160%	Displacement @190%
1 ft.	0.267 in.	0.347 in.	0.427 in.	0.507 in.
5 ft.	0.217 in.	0.282 in.	0.347 in.	0.412 in.
10 ft.	0.177 in.	0.230 in.	0.283 in.	0.336 in.

Generally the deeper anchors should have shown the greatest displacements, though this was not always true. The SPBX readings ranged from +0.125 to -0.05 inches and never exceeded the notification level. Repeatability of the readings varied by about 0.005 inches. Abrupt changes and negative deflections indicate readings of questionable accuracy. SPBX graphs are included in Appendix I, PLATES I-41 through I-48.

Even simple mechanical instruments are subject to providing questionable and erroneous readings. Review of the instrumentation graphs indicates that the SPBX readings were the most erratic. The fluctuations shown on these graphs probably reflect the degree of accuracy of the depth gauge used to measure these instruments.

8.9.4 Tape Extensometers. Tape extensometers were read immediately after installation, weekly for the first 60 days and while excavation was within 80 feet, and as directed thereafter. Measured TX deflections generally ranged from +.025 to -.02 feet, with no discernable pattern to the changes. Tape extensometer graphs are included in Appendix I, PLATES I-32 through I-40. Tape extensometer anchors planned for installation on centerline in the crown of the tunnels were relocated, to provide clearance for the 60-inch diameter tunnel ventilation line.

8.10 Foundation Mapping and Approval Process. All tunnel surfaces were inspected and mapped by a Corps of Engineers geologist. Preliminary inspections were made immediately after exposure to determine if additional rock bolts and drain holes were needed. A geologist re-inspected and mapped the rock surfaces after they were washed and just prior to shotcrete application. Final foundation approval was given before shotcrete was applied. Mapping was as described by Engineer Technical Letter No. 1110-1-37, "Geologic Mapping of Tunnels

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and Shafts by the Full Periphery Method." Mylar base maps were prepared in advance. Using a scale of one inch equals ten feet, each sheet represents 50 linear feet of tunnel. Tunnel maps are included in Appendix D.

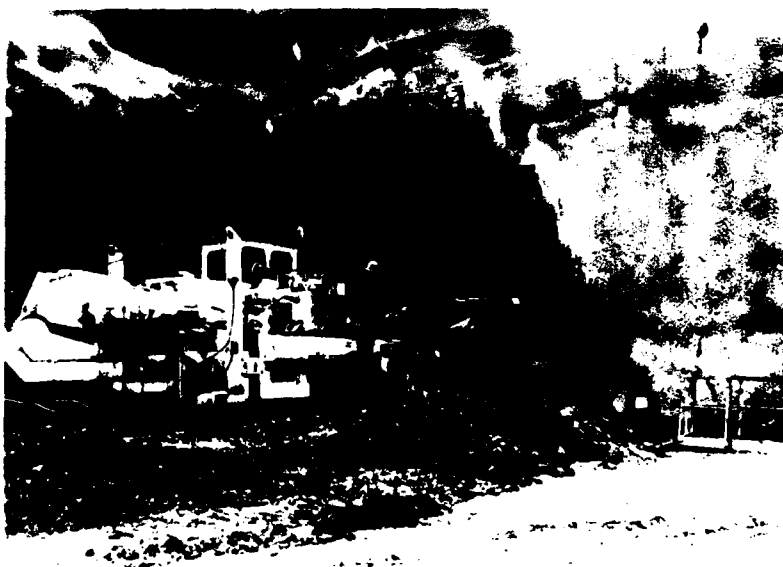
8.11 Possible Future Problems and Recommended Observations. The only anticipated problem is the possibility of shotcrete cracking near the portals. Very little seepage was observed during construction. That which did occur was located along bedding planes and joints near the portal areas. Since these areas are more exposed to outside temperatures, some freezing and cracking of shotcrete could occur.

**TUNNEL EXCAVATION
METHODS AND DATES**

Tunnel No.	Heading	Excavation Method	Station		Dates	
			From	To	From	To
1	Top	Paurat	9+80	- 30+39	9-04-90	3-19-91
	Bottom	Paurat	9+80	- 10+51	4-13-91	4-14-91
		Blasting	10+51	- 30+39	4-29-91	6-20-91
		Trimming w/Dosco	9+80	- 30+39	8-16-91	11-21-91
2	Top	Dosco	10+48	- 10+71	9-04-90	9-10-90
		Dosco	10+71	- 10+96	9-19-90	9-22-90
		Dosco	10+96	- 25+38	11-12-90	8-14-91
		Paurat	25+38	- 30+24	8-15-91	9-20-91
	Bottom	Paurat	10+48	- 11+75	9-26-91	10-01-91
		Blasting	11+75	- 30+24	10-02-91	12-02-91
		Trimming	11+75	- 30+24	11-21-91	2-27-92
		w/Dosco				
3	Top	Dosco	11+18	- 11+59	9-25-90	10-04-90
		Dosco	11+59	- 12+20	10-17-90	10-26-90
		Paurat	12+20	- 14+16	4-02-91	4-13-91
		Paurat	14+16	- 30+13	4-15-91	8-08-91
	Bottom	Paurat	11+18	- 11+81	8-12-91	8-13-91
		Blasting	11+81	- 30+13	8-19-91	9-25-91
		Trimming	11+81	- 30+13	2-28-92	4-17-92
		w/Dosco				
4	Top	Dosco	11+69	- 11+91	9-11-90	9-17-90
		Dosco	11+91	- 12+20	10-05-90	10-16-90
		Dosco	12+20	- 12+72	10-26-90	11-07-90
		Paurat	12+72	- 30+05	10-02-91	3-23-92
	Bottom	Paurat	11+69	- 11+83	3-31-92	3-31-92
		Blasting	11+83	- 30+05	4-01-92	5-01-92
		Trimming	11+69	- 30+05	5-04-92	6-26-92
		w/Paurat				



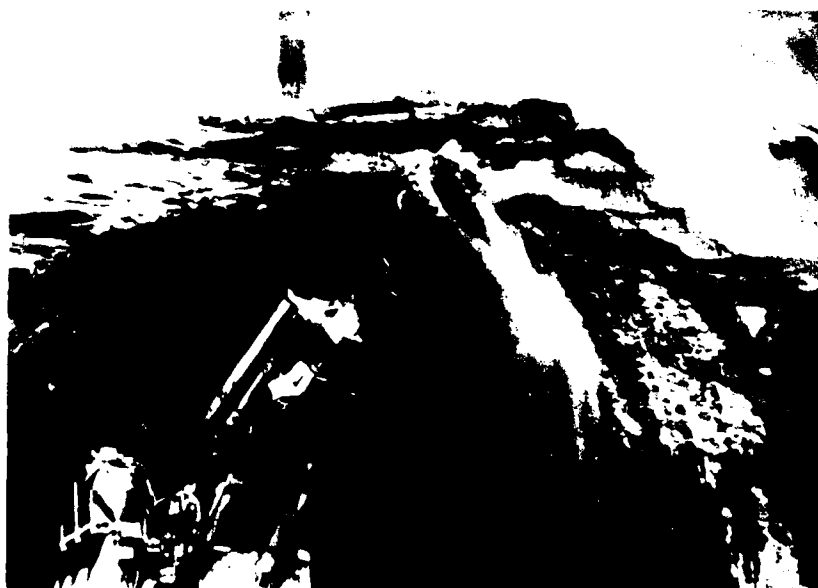
Excavator ready to begin excavating
at site of tunnel 1. August 1966



Excavator ready to begin excavating
at site of tunnel 2. September 1966



Light gray, very fine grain sandstone beds in
tunnel 4, station 22+00. February 1992

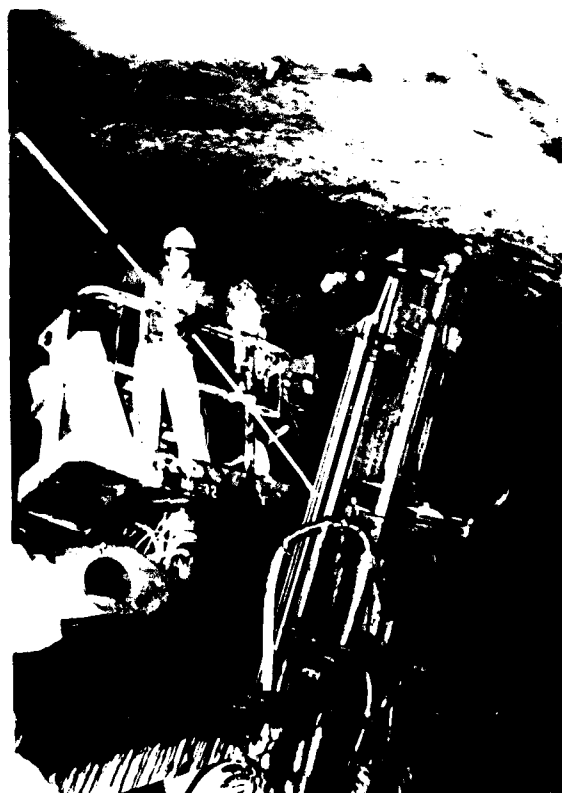


Head of roadheader cutting tunnel 1 bell mouth.
20 March 1992



4. (left) A final rehearsal, 1944
 (right) 1944

1. The first rehearsal
 2. The second rehearsal
 3. The third rehearsal
 4. The fourth rehearsal
 5. The fifth rehearsal





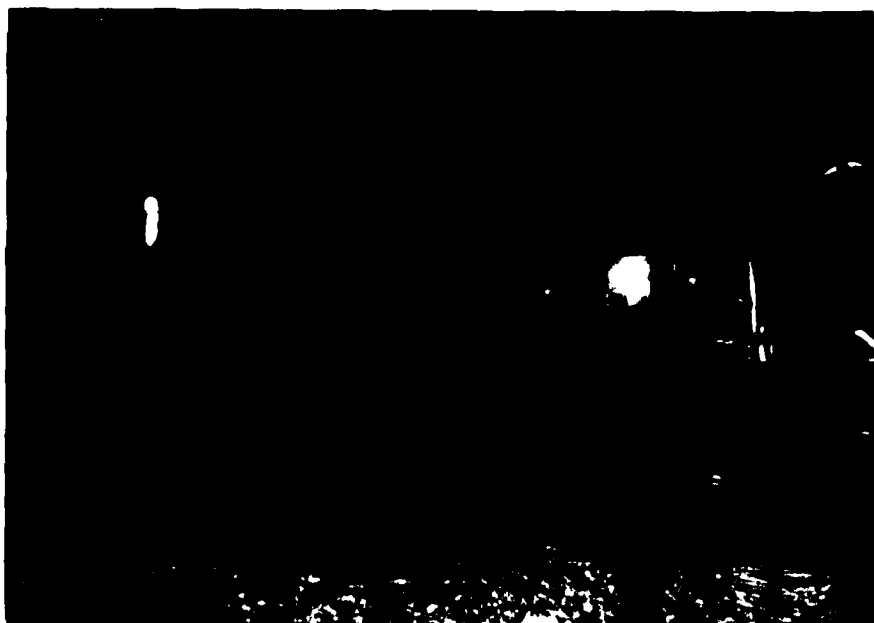
View pile after blasting in tunnel, station
May 1991



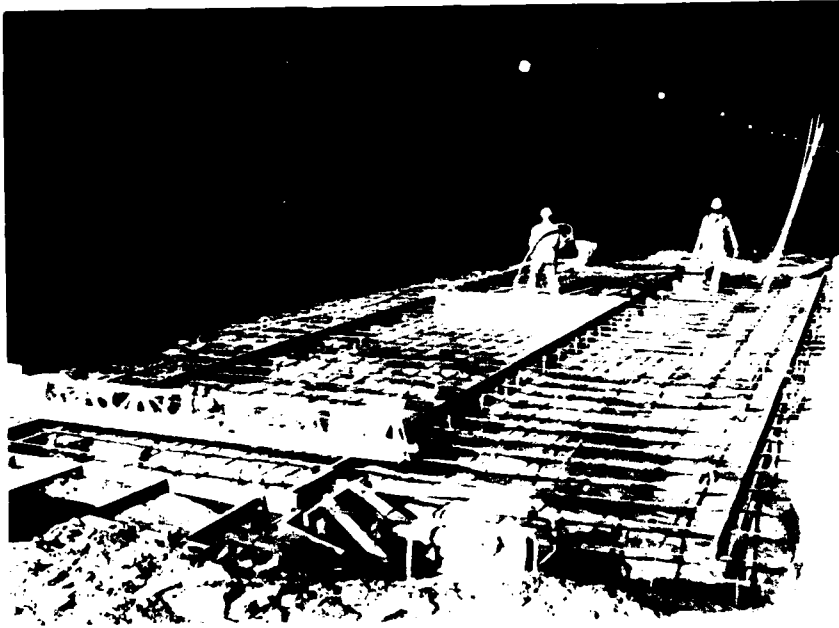
View of tunnel leading back from blast in tunnel
April 1992



View from behind Dosco roadheader, preparing to trim bottom heading in tunnel 1. August 1991



Dosco roadheader trimming left side of tunnel 1. 20 November 1991



WORKERS ON THE ROOF OF THE NEW YORK CITY
MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, 1964

9. Diversion Structure.

Located immediately adjacent to and downstream of the upstream portals, the diversion structure serves to divert flows of the Clover Fork from the natural river channel into the four tunnels. With a total length of about 710 feet, the structure is comprised of 580 feet of embankment with a slurry trench cutoff along it's upstream toe, 66 feet of concrete floodwall, and a 50-foot-long closure structure at the railroad crossing. Under a contract modification, a sheet pile seepage cut-off installed at the right abutment. This is described in section 9.2.8. Construction of the diversion embankment, slurry trench, floodwall and closure structure are discussed individually in this report.

The diversion structure was completed in two phases. The floodwall, railroad closure structure, and the embankment and slurry trench from station 7+25 to station 4+55 were constructed first, while the tunnels were being excavated. Phase 1 stopped at station 4+55 in order to maintain an eighty feet wide floodway along Clover Fork. Phase 2, from station 4+55 across the river channel, was constructed after Clover Fork had been diverted through the tunnels.

9.1 Embankment. Longitudinally, the crest elevation of the embankment is sloped, from elevation 1211.8 on the right abutment to elevation 1212.1 at the tie-in with the floodwall. With an average foundation elevation of 1182.0, the embankment has an average height of 30 feet. Embankment slopes are 1V:3H for both the upstream and downstream sides, and the crest width is ten feet. The embankment was constructed primarily of material from the tunnel excavation.

The embankment was made more seepage resistant by a covering of 40-mils-thick PolyFlex high density polyethylene geomembrane. Covering this geomembrane is a minimum two-foot-thick layer of fine (minus three-inch) tunnel cuttings and a one-foot-thick layer of topsoil. The geomembrane was anchored at the bottom of the slurry trench on the upstream side, extended up and over the embankment, and was buried in an anchor trench ten feet beyond the downstream toe of the embankment.

9.1.1 Excavation Grades. Specifications required at least one foot of stripping below original ground level in the flood plain, and at least three feet of excavation across the river channel. To remove unsuitable material, an additional 1½ to 4 feet of excavation was required in the flood plain, on the south side of the river.

9.1.2 Engineering Characteristics of Foundation Materials. The major portion of the embankment is founded upon floodplain deposits up to approximately 20 feet thick. The soils are mainly alluvial silts, sands, and gravels. The alluvium typically has a very loose to loose, silty sand

layer immediately below the surface that ranges from 3.0 to 10.4 feet in thickness, with an average thickness of 5.5 feet. Below this silty sand layer the soil grades to a sandy gravel which ranges from 7.0 to 9.7 feet in thickness. Below this gravel layer lies the siltstone bedrock. Preconstruction drive sample investigations recovered an average of 2.1 feet of siltstone before refusal was met. This is indicative of the depth and degree of weathering of the bedrock surface. PLATES E-5 and E-6 present cross-sections through the embankment foundation area, and include boring logs.

During design, permeabilities of the embankment and foundation materials were assumed as shown below:

<u>Material</u>	<u>Horizontal Permeability cm/sec</u>	<u>Vertical Permeability cm/sec</u>
Embankment	1×10^{-1}	1×10^{-2}
Silts and Silty Sands	1×10^{-3}	1×10^{-4}
Gravel	1×10^{-2}	1×10^{-3}

A soil-bentonite slurry trench cutoff, with a specified maximum permeability of 1×10^{-6} cm/second, was installed along the upstream toe of the embankment. Slurry trench construction is discussed in Section 9.2 of this report.

9.1.3 Drainage Provisions. An eight-inch diameter perforated polyethylene pipe was installed along the downstream toe of the embankment, sloping towards the existing channel. Mirafi polypropylene geotextile and Mirafi Miradrain 6000 geocomposite sheets were installed just beneath the impervious geomembrane on the downstream side of the embankment. The geotextile and geocomposite are tied into the downstream toe drain.

9.1.4 Dewatering Requirements. The ground water level was about the same as nearby Clover Fork, elevation 1172.5. This was about six feet below the deepest excavation for foundation preparation and dewatering was not necessary.

9.1.5 Embankment Phase 1 (Station 7+25 to 4+55) - Construction Summary. The Harlan Gas Road was closed on 10 April 1991 to start construction of the first phase of the diversion embankment and associated structures. A water line relocation for the Black Mountain Utility District was completed on 3 May. Topsoil stripping and excavation of unsuitable foundation material began on 18 April. Foundation soils were compacted and about seven feet of embankment fill was placed in building up to the slurry trench working surface, about elevation 1184. Construction of the first

Embankment.

phase of the slurry trench started on 18 October and ended on 18 November 1991. Uninterrupted placement of embankment fill resumed on 15 January and the first phase of the embankment was complete by the end of March 1992.

Two relocated water lines owned by the Black Mountain Utilities District extend beneath the diversion dam in an upstream to downstream direction, adjacent and parallel to the old Harlan Gas Road. Water line locations are shown on Plate E-12. The pipe trench was backfilled with two feet of #8 gravel and tunnel roadheader cuttings. Seepage cutoff was provided by a geomembrane boot installed around the pipes and welded to a surrounding geomembrane liner, and by the soil-bentonite slurry trench located along the upstream toe of the embankment.

Topsoil was stripped using a D8K dozer. The cleaner topsoil was stockpiled nearby for later use on the embankment. The more contaminated material was hauled to the H-2 disposal area. Overexcavation was required to remove a 1½ to 4-foot thick layer of unsuitable organic material and trash across the entire embankment foundation area between Clover Fork and the Harlan Gas Road. This area was reportedly used as a city landfill in the past. After stripping the unsuitable material, the entire surface of the embankment foundation area was compacted by six passes of a 15-ton vibratory roller.

Rock excavated from the tunnels, having a maximum size of 12-inches, was used as fill for construction of the diversion embankment. Shot rock from the bottom heading of tunnel 1 was used for the first lift. Subsequent lifts utilized shot rock from tunnel 1 and roadheader cuttings from tunnels 2 and 3. Rockfill was spread into one-foot layers using a D8K dozer, then compacted by six passes of a 15-ton vibratory roller. Any oversize rock fragments were reduced to minus 12-inches as the material broke down under the leveling and compaction processes. Tunnel cuttings which could not be placed directly on the embankment were stockpiled for later use.

Up to eight feet of rockfill was placed in building up to elevation 1187-1189, the working level for slurry trench construction. The slurry trench working surface was completed in June, 1991. Fill placement was interrupted to allow construction of the first phase of the slurry trench and work on the railroad closure structure.

Uninterrupted placement and compaction of embankment fill resumed on 15 January, 1992 from the north side of the railroad closure structure to station 4+55. It was noted that roadheader cuttings pumped under equipment load if placed too wet, behaving more like soil than rock. The Corps of Engineers tested in-place embankment fill. Assuming a standard density of 167.0 lbs/ft³ (the density of siltstone),

Embankment.

compaction of about 82% was obtained with six passes of the vibratory roller. Optimum moisture content was about 5%. A test data sheet which indicates densities obtained with varying moisture contents and compactive efforts is included in Appendix E, PLATE E-11.

Moisture was controlled by placing only the drier Paurat roadheader cuttings directly on the embankment. The wetter Dosco cuttings were stockpiled. Rain caused delays in embankment fill placement and compaction.

Placement of fill between the railroad closure structure and embankment station 4+55 continued throughout February. By the end of March 1992, the first section of the diversion embankment had been topped out, except for final filling around the closure structure, and plating with topsoil was in progress. Construction of the remaining section of embankment across Clover Fork awaited completion of the slurry trench which, in turn, was dependent upon diversion of Clover Fork through the tunnels.

9.1.6 Embankment Phase 2 (Station 4+55 to 1+00) - Construction Summary. Clover Fork was diverted through the tunnels on 21 September, 1992. The remainder of the embankment foundation was stripped, and up to six feet of weathered siltstone was removed in the Clover Fork channel, down to elevation 1162-1163. Embankment fill was then placed up to elevation 1186 to provide a working surface for completion of the slurry trench. Phase 2 of the slurry trench was constructed in October 1992. Embankment fill placement resumed immediately thereafter and was completed in December 1992.

9.1.7 Instrumentation. No instrumentation was installed in the diversion structure.

9.1.8 Possible Future Problems and Recommended Observations. Erosion of topsoil and fill could expose the geomembrane, leading to its deterioration. Vehicular traffic on the embankment would aggravate embankment erosion problems.

9.2 Slurry Trench. To provide a barrier to foundation seepage, a slurry trench cutoff was constructed along the upstream toe of the embankment. The trench extends downward from the base of the embankment and is embedded two feet into the siltstone bedrock. The trench has vertical sidewalls and is a minimum of 36-inches wide. An impervious geomembrane liner was installed on the upstream side and the trench filled with soil-bentonite backfill. The total depth of the slurry trench is about twenty feet.

The slurry trench was constructed in two phases. Phase I began at station 7+25 near the railroad tracks and extended toward the river to station 4+55. Phase 1 stopped at station

Embankment.

4+55 in order to maintain an eighty-feet-wide floodway along Clover Fork. Phase 2, from station 4+55 across the river channel to station 1+65 was constructed after Clover Fork had been diverted through the tunnels.

9.2.1 Construction Equipment - Phase 1. The first section of the trench was excavated by a track mounted Link Belt LS-5800 backhoe equipped with a 46-inch or a 36-inch wide bucket which was capable of excavating both the overburden and bedrock. This backhoe was also used to lower the geomembrane sheets into the trench. A Caterpillar D-8 dozer excavated backfill material from it's borrow site and a Caterpillar 950B rubber tired endloader hauled it from the borrow site to the backfill mixing area. A Dresser TD-15C dozer mixed the soil-bentonite backfill and pushed it into the trench.

9.2.2 Construction Equipment - Phase 2. A Komatsu PC300LC track mounted backhoe was used to excavate the second phase of the trench. This backhoe was smaller and less effective than the Link Belt LS-5800 used during Phase 1. A Komatsu D63E-1 dozer mixed the soil-bentonite backfill and pushed it into the trench.

9.2.3 Excavation Grades - Design and As-Built. The design minimum elevation of the slurry trench working surface was 1184 across the Clover Fork channel, and 1186 elsewhere, as shown on PLATE E-1. The slurry trench was constructed below a work surface ranging from elevation 1187.1 to 1184.8. PLATE E-2 shows as-built elevations for the entire slurry trench.

The slurry trench was constructed as designed, with the following exceptions:

- 1) The geomembrane liner was installed on the upstream side of the trench.
- 2) A sheet pile seepage cutoff was added in the right abutment area, from station 1+80 to station 0+15. See Section 9.2.8 for details of this modification.

9.2.4 Slurry. To support the walls of the trench during excavation, the trench was kept filled with a water-bentonite slurry. Slurry was mixed in a slurry batch plant to produce a colloidal suspension of bentonite in water. The specifications required that water losses not be greater than 20 cubic centimeters as determined by API Test 13A, Section 5. This criteria was used to determine whether water softening agents were needed in the slurry mixture. Based upon passing test results, water softeners were not used.

9.2.5 Geomembrane Liner. A 30-mils-thick Polyflex high density polyethylene geomembrane liner was installed the full depth of the slurry trench. To seal the geomembrane around the relocated water pipes a geomembrane "boot" was

placed around the pipes, secured with a band clamp. The base of the boot was welded to overlapping sheets of geomembrane placed flat against the trench wall. Geomembrane installation is described in Sections 9.2.7 and 9.2.8.

9.2.6 Backfill. Specifications for the soil-bentonite backfill required an average permeability of no greater than 1×10^{-6} centimeters per second, and a bentonite content of at least four per cent. As-built permeabilities were much lower than required, ranging from 3.1×10^{-9} to 96.1×10^{-9} centimeters per second.

The contractor's permeability testing was done by Soil Testing Engineers, Inc. of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The Corps of Engineers also tested samples at it's Ohio River Division laboratory. Backfill permeability test results are summarized below.

<u>Trench Station</u>	<u>Permeability</u>	<u>Tested By</u>
6+70	9.4×10^{-9}	Contractor
5+90	7.8×10^{-9}	Contractor
4+85	4.3×10^{-9}	Contractor
6+80 - 5+80	15.1×10^{-9}	CE
6+70	3.1×10^{-9}	CE
5+90	96.1×10^{-9}	CE
4+85	16.8×10^{-9}	CE

Backfill was prepared by mixing suitable material excavated from the trench (estimated to be 20% of the total excavated quantity), borrow material (silty sand), bentonite powder, and a slurry composed of bentonite powder and Harlan city water. A three to six-inch slump was specified. For the first phase the contractor elected to use a six-inch slump. For the second phase a three-inch slump was used with improved results. The lower slump allowed greater control over the movement of the advancing backfill toe, and it's position relative to the geomembrane sheets.

9.2.6.1 Backfill Borrow Site - Phase 1.

Several backhoe pits were dug in the alluvium upstream of the embankment and adjacent to Clover Fork to locate the best borrow site for slurry trench backfill material. Gradation test results indicated that, although on the fine side of the specification requirement, suitable backfill material was available. This silty sand occurred in a four feet thickness near the ground surface. Over-size rock and debris were removed by hand. Gradation results are included in Appendix E, PLATES E-9 and E-10.

9.2.6.2 Backfill Borrow Site - Phase 2.

Eight- hundred cubic yards of material, which had been excavated from beneath the old Highway 38, was stockpiled for use in completing the slurry trench backfill.

9.2.7 Slurry Trench, Phase 1 (Station 7+25 to 4+55) - Construction Summary. Phase 1 trench excavation began on 18 October and backfilling was completed on 18 November 1991. The subcontractor had originally estimated about two weeks, but repair of damaged water lines extended construction time. Excavation began alongside the railroad embankment and progressed toward the river. This provided the excavator more solid ground on which to maneuver, and prevented interference with railroad traffic.

The LinkBelt LS-5800 backhoe used a standard 46-inch wide bucket to excavate the trench. A surveyor's level was set up to provide vertical control. Stakes, offset well away from the work area, were used for horizontal control. After breaking a bucket tooth on 25 October, the 46-inch wide bucket was replaced with a 36-inch wide bucket. The replacement bucket was also equipped with ripping teeth mounted on the outside, and proved more efficient at excavating in rock.

Prior to the placement of geomembrane and eventual backfilling, the subcontractor sounded the trench to verify that it was clear and free of sediment. When sounding revealed that sediment had accumulated, the backhoe was used to clean the trench before backfilling began.

Geomembrane placement began on 29 October. Placing the geomembrane sheets on the upstream side of the trench allowed the exposed flap of geomembrane to lie clear of the soil-bentonite backfill mixing area which was located on the downstream side of the trench. Specially notched sheets of geomembrane were placed around water lines which crossed the trench. Placement of the material was difficult, as the geomembrane tended to be buoyant in the slurry. The bottom edge had to be forced into place despite re-bar woven into the geomembrane bottom to act as a sinker. Once backfilling began, the six-inch slump backfill was expected to assume a 1V:8H slope in the trench. This was later measured and was found to range from about 1V:8H to 1V:10H. For this reason over-lapping geomembrane sheets had to be installed well ahead of the backfill operations. Backfilling began at a 1V:1H lead-off trench near the railroad tracks. As the advancing backfill flowed past the geomembrane sheets, the bottom was dragged laterally along with it. Upper edges pulled loose from the top of the trench, and the geomembrane sagged under the weight of the backfill material. Sheets of geomembrane were staked on their upper edge, and additional sheets placed to cover the gaps which opened as the original sheets were dragged apart. It was apparent that a better method of geomembrane installation would have to be devised.

Backfilling of the freshly-excavated trench was completed to station 4+55 on 2 November. The backfill was excavated to expose the water lines where they crossed through the trench. The water lines were exposed and found to have been damaged

by the backhoe during excavation of the slurry trench. The water lines were repaired and the trench subcontractor began installation of the pipe boot. A backing sheet of geomembrane was placed under the pipes, slit at the pipe locations, and pulled up and around the water lines. The bottom of this backing sheet of geomembrane was driven to rock using angle iron attached to the bottom edge of the material with welded sockets, and steel pipes inserted into the sockets as push rods. A backhoe then pushed the geomembrane sheet to the bottom of the trench. The geomembrane boot was welded to this backing sheet. Around the pipes, the geomembrane was gathered and secured with two hose-type clamps on each pipe. Fresh backfill material was mixed, and the trench completed on 16 November. A layer of filter fabric was placed to cover the exposed top of slurry trench backfill. Fill placement resumed, covering the slurry trench on 25 November.

9.2.8 Slurry Trench, Phase 2 (Station 1+70 to 4+55)
- Construction Summary. In June 1992, the contractor drilled four air-track holes to determine depth to bedrock at the northwest end of the trench, in the right abutment. Indications were that the top of rock surface was much lower than estimated. A Corps of Engineers crew drilled three additional SPT/core holes which confirmed the preliminary findings. Drill logs for these three holes are included on PLATE E-7.

The contract was modified to extend the foundation seepage cutoff further into the right abutment. A sheet pile cutoff was added, extending from station 1+70 to station 0+15, the centerline of the relocated Highway 38. After the slurry trench was completed, the piling cutoff was extended an additional 10 feet into the slurry trench, to station 1+80. See PLATES E-2 and E-3.

Phase 2 slurry trench excavation began on 22 October and backfilling was completed by 31 October 1992. A much improved method was used to install the geomembrane liner. Geomembrane sheets were attached to rigid frames constructed of four-inch pipes and six-inch steel I-beams. Frames and attached geomembrane sheets were installed in 30 feet high and 35 feet wide sections. Four frames were used, each frame installed to lap about four feet behind the previously placed frame. When backfill reached a depth of ten feet along a section, a frame was pulled, leaving the geomembrane sheet in the trench.

Excavation for the two feet embedment into rock was slow, about 40 linear feet per day. The upper six feet of weathered rock had been removed before fill placement began. The rock which remained was difficult to excavate with a backhoe.

9.3 Floodwall and Closure Structure. Floodwalls and a railroad closure structure were constructed at the left abutment of the diversion embankment. These structures are founded on HP 12 x 74 piles driven through artificial fill and alluvium, to refusal in the siltstone bedrock. The closure structure has a single-leaf swing gate with a span of 30 feet and a height of 14.25 feet. The floodwall consists of a 12-foot long section of T-wall on each side of the closure structure and 42 feet of I-wall. A sheet pile seepage cutoff was driven to refusal in bedrock beneath these structures.

9.3.1 Construction Summary. An alternate access road to nearby homes was constructed on the landward side of the railroad right-of-way in December 1991. This replaced the existing road which was blocked by the railroad closure structure. H-piles and sheet piles were driven on both sides of and under the railroad tracks in January 1992. The railroad was out of service for about ten hours while sections of the track were removed on 22 January. Sheet piles 42 and 43 failed to go to refusal on the first attempt. Both these piles were pulled and were successfully driven to refusal on the second attempt. During pile driving operations a seismograph was set up ten feet from the corner of a nearby church, 75 feet from the pile driver. The highest recorded reading was 0.04 inches per second.

Pile driving hammer for sheet piling:

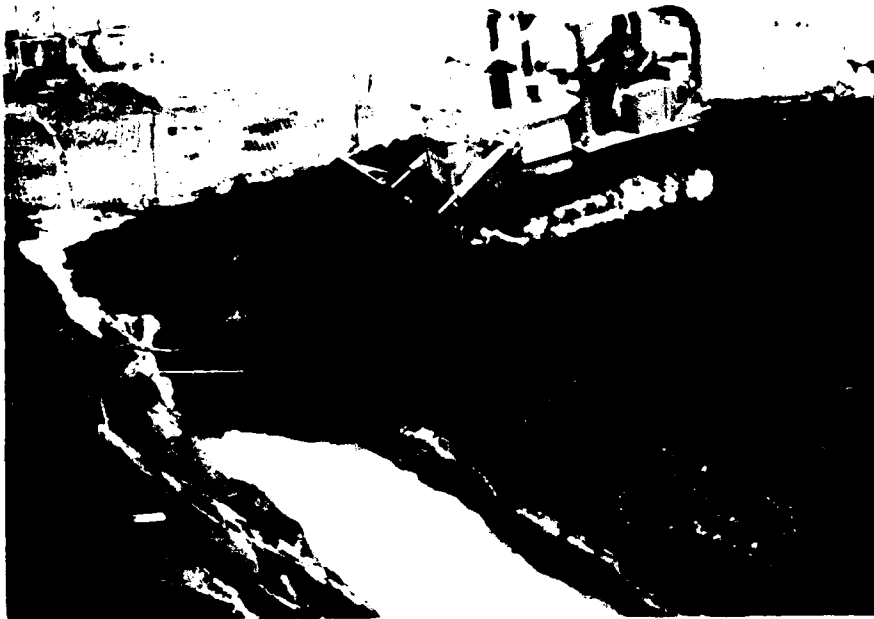
Model MKT-9B3
Ram Wt. 1600 lbs.
Stroke Rated-17 inch
Energy Rated 8750 Ft/lbs.
Speed Rated 145
Air Pressure 100

Pile driving hammer for H-piling:

Model Vulcan 506
Ram Wt. 6500 lbs.
Stroke Rated-48 inch
Energy Rated 26,000 Ft/lbs.
Speed Rated 52
Air Pressure 120

Closure structure footings were placed in February 1992. General details of the closure structure and floodwalls are shown on Plate F-2. Pile driving records are included on PLATE F-3.





Dozer pushing soil-bentonite backfill into 1V:1H
lead-off trench. 31 October 1991



Backfilling phase 1 of the slurry trench.
View looking toward right abutment. 31 October 1991



Slurry trench, phase 2. Trench extended to and
backfill mixing in progress. (10/1/64)



Slurry trench, phase 2. Trench extended to and
backfill mixing in progress. (10/1/64)

10. Highway 72 Bridge.

At the downstream portal area, Highway 72 was re-routed over a 450-foot-long bridge which spans Clover Fork as it exits the tunnels.

10.1 Abutments. Construction of the bridge abutments started in October 1990 and was completed in May 1991. The bridge abutments are supported by 14-inch structural steel H-piles driven through the overburden to refusal in bedrock. All piles were fitted with cast steel driving points furnished by Versabite Foundation Accessories of Matthews, North Carolina. Piles were driven to refusal, which was defined as "when measurable penetration under five blows of the approved hammer and system is one-quarter inch or less and where the pile tip is in bedrock and the installation is approved by the Contracting Officer."

London Bridge Company used a 60-ton Link-Belt 118 crane with a fixed lead system. The pile driver was a Vulcan model #506 single acting hammer with 6500 pound ram weight, 690 pound anvil weight, and a 48-inch stroke for 26,000 foot-pounds of energy. The hammer speed was 52 blows per minute with air pressure of 120 PSI. A 750-pound Vulcan pile driving cap and a 12-inch diameter by 2½-inch aluminum and Micarta cushion block were used.

Abutment 1 piles were driven in October 1990. Pile lengths ranged from about 16 to 30 feet. Tip elevations ranged from about 1147 to 1160, which is consistent with preconstruction exploratory boring top of rock data.

Abutment 2 pile driving began on 23 October 1990. Piles 11 and 43 hit an obstacle approximately 18 feet below the surface. The piles were skewed in opposite directions, suggesting that the obstruction lay between the piles. The angle of skew was within permissible limits, and no corrective action was necessary. Piles ranged from about 19 to 24 feet in length. Tip elevations ranged from about 1142 to 1146. Pile records are provided on PLATE G-2.

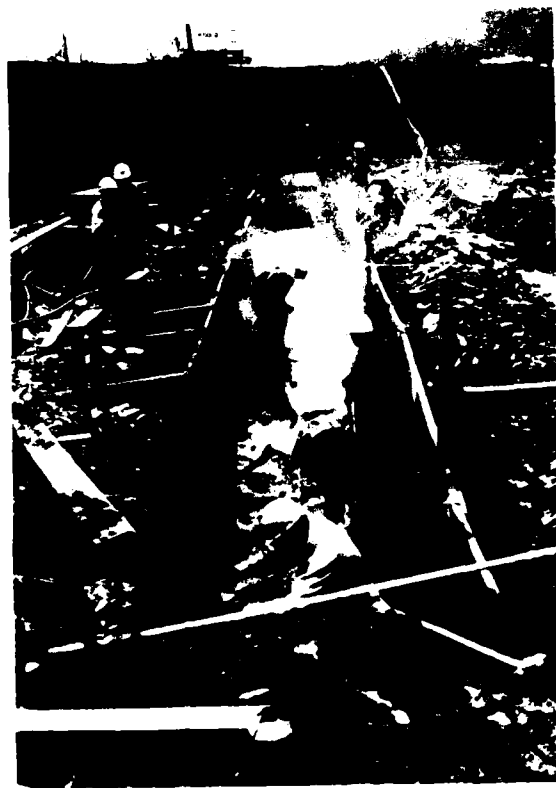
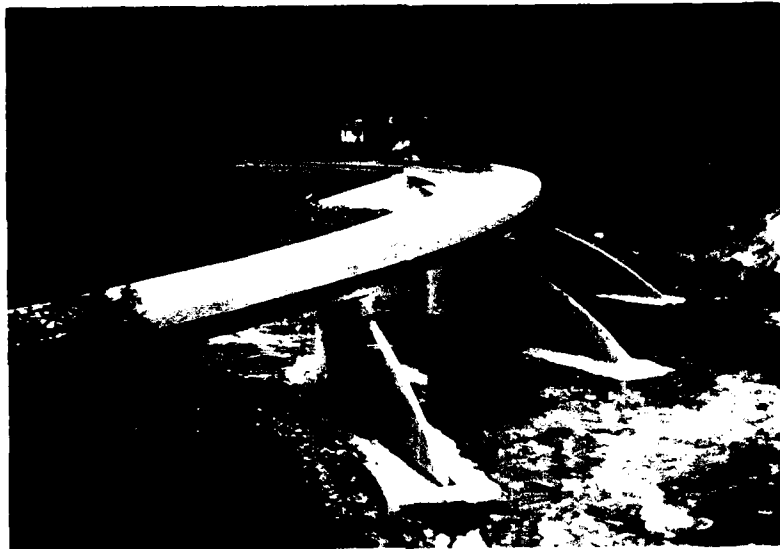
10.2 Piers.

10.2.1 Pier 1. Excavation for pier 1 began on 21 November 1990. A D-8 dozer equipped with a single-tooth ripper was used to make the initial cut into rock. The trench was then trimmed to final dimensions using a backhoe and jackhammers. Rock samples were collected from the pier foundations and tested for slake durability, with test results ranging from 96.3% to 97.9%. Three five-foot-deep test holes confirmed rock competency. Contract modification 37 provided for a design change which was recommended by the bridge designer. The footing was expanded in size so that concrete would be in contact with the sides of the excavated trench.

10.2.2 Pier 2. A dike was built around the pier 2 excavation to control surface water. Excavation began on 29 January 1991 using a backhoe and jackhammers. The dozer and ripper were not used in order to reduce overbreakage similar to that which occurred on the pier 1 footing excavation. Slake-durability testing on rock sampled below pier 2 footing indicated an SDI of 97.95%. Three test holes drilled five feet into rock below the footing confirmed rock competency. The pier 2 footing was placed on 13 February.

10.2.3 Pier 3. Excavation of pier 3 foundation began on 9 February 1991. As on pier 2, only a backhoe and jackhammers were used. The pier footing was separated from the main channel of Clover Fork by an earthen berm. Seepage through the berm entered the excavation and required continuous pumping. Concrete was completed on 22 March.

Pre-stressed concrete I-beams for the bridge were placed during May 1991. Ivy Hill Road was re-opened to traffic on 23 August, permitting traffic to enter Harlan from the north side of Ivy Hill. The Highway 72 bridge was opened to traffic on 2 October 1991.



11. Highway 38 and Bridge.

11.1 Excavation Grades - Design and As-Built. In developing the 1V:1H slope at the top of the road cut, hard sandstone was encountered higher than expected in some areas. Where this occurred the slopes were changed from a 1V:1H dozer cut to a 2V:1H presplit cut. This necessitated the addition of an extra bench at the upper part of the slope so that the lower slopes could be constructed according to design. These changes increased excavation quantities.

Jointing runs approximately parallel to the road cut and in some areas the presplit blasts broke back to expose joint faces. Since there was no provision for rock bolting the road cut, and in many cases the rock was too fractured to be bolted effectively, loose rock was removed behind the design line. This also increased excavation quantities.

11.2 Overburden Excavation. Utility lines were relocated around the work area from October 1989 through January 1990. Overburden excavation began in March 1990. Excavation of the 1V:1H slope in overburden began in March and was essentially complete by the end of July 1990. Additional excavation is described in Section 11.2.2.

11.2.1 Methods and Equipment. Overburden was excavated using a Caterpillar D-8 dozer. A Caterpillar 977L endloader loaded material onto Euclid R50 dump trucks which hauled it to the H-2 disposal area.

11.2.2 Construction Summary, Problems, and Treatment. Between stations 67+50 and 69+00 organic material unsuitable for the road subgrade was overexcavated. The area was backfilled with rock from the upstream portal excavation.

In January 1991, overburden in a hollow at station 56+50 to 57+00 slid to the bottom of the excavated cut. Headward erosion reached to within eight feet of the project property boundary, and left remaining overburden on the slope excessively steep and prone to further sliding. Laying the slope back away from the cut would result in encroachment outside the project property boundary. The Pineville real estate office made arrangements to purchase this additional property. Excavation of slide material and laying back of the slope was completed in March 1991.

By April 1991 road cuts were excavated to grade on either side of the tunnel portals. Between stations 52+50 and 55+00, four to nine feet of unsuitable organic overburden material was overexcavated. The area was backfilled with shot rock, from the upstream portal excavation. A surface leveling course of tunnel roadheader cuttings was placed to complete the backfilling. Organic material, unsuitable for road subgrade, was also removed between stations 70+50 to 71+50. The overexcavated area, 15 feet wide and four feet

deep, was backfilled with tunnel cuttings. Other unsuitable material was removed by a cut 20 feet wide and three feet deep from station 68+75 to 70+00. Several large boulders were removed from the subgrade near abutment 1 in August 1991.

11.2.3 Disposition of Excavated Materials.

Overburden from the highway 38 excavation was placed in the H-2 disposal area.

11.3 Rock Excavation. Blasting for the highway 38 relocation began near station 66+00 in March 1990.

11.3.1 Methods and Equipment. Presplit blasting methods were similar to those used at the downstream portal and at the upstream portal above elevation 1230. Holes were 3-inches in diameter, on 36-inch centers, and up to 30 feet deep. 7/8-inch diameter Detagel was initiated with electric blasting caps. In developing the cut-slopes, presplit lines ran approximately parallel to the existing ground surface only a short distance away. Firing the presplit line in a separate operation before the production blast disturbed the remaining rock to the extent that it was difficult to drill the production blast holes. If production holes were drilled before the presplit shot, holes were cut off and could not be loaded. For these reasons, the presplit and production blasts were usually fired in one operation, separated by millisecond delays.

11.3.2 Construction Problems and Treatment.

Blasting broke back to expose joint planes where they intersected design slopes. Fractured rock and detached blocks were removed, leaving natural joint faces to form the finished slope in these areas. This backbreak added to overruns in surface excavation quantities.

11.3.3 Disposition of Excavated Material. Rock from the highway 38 excavation was placed in the H-2 disposal area.

11.4 Rock Reinforcement. Reinforcement of the slopes was not required by the contract. Some rock bolts were installed as needed and paid at unit prices. Five 25-foot-long rock dowels were installed, from station 69+60 to 70+00 elevation 1330 to secure an overhanging sandstone block. A nearby utility pole and construction limits prevented removal of the entire block. Six rock bolts, three 10-foot long and three 15-foot long, were installed between stations 50+00 and 50+50 for support of a small overhang.

11.5 Bridge Foundation - Caisson Construction.

Proposed caisson locations for the Highway 38 bridge were core drilled during March 1991. NX core holes were drilled through the approximate center of each caisson to a target depth of five feet below the proposed bottom. Augers

advanced the holes through overburden to top of rock where coring began. Cores were logged, photographed, and discarded. In some holes, a sample of core was taken for compressive strength testing. Test results are included in Section 4.2.4, "Investigations During Construction." Drilling logs are included in Appendix H, PLATES H-3 and H-4.

Drilling results on abutment 1 essentially confirmed the depth of the overburden/rock contact indicated in the plans. Abutment 2 results, however, revealed the overburden/rock contact in two holes to be substantially (14 to 18 feet) deeper than expected. Rock Quality Designations were also lower on several abutment 2 cores. Since some change in caisson design would probably be necessary, core holes were deepened so that at least 20 feet of rock was recovered, to a depth five feet below the anticipated base. Core drilling was completed on 26 March, 1991, and the results forwarded to the bridge designer.

The bridge abutment caissons were re-designed, with the most significant changes being:

- Enlarge caissons A2-2 and A2-3 to 60-inches in diameter.
- Add one 60-inch diameter caisson along the A2-1 to A2-4 row and change spacing of caissons in that row.
- Enlarge caisson A1-1 to 60-inches in diameter.
- Increase rock embedment length to a minimum of 15 feet for all 48-inch diameter caissons and 20 feet for 60-inch diameter caissons.

The revised drilled shaft notes, schedule, and layout are enclosed in Appendix H, PLATE H-2.

A Hughes LDH-70 drill rig arrived on site on 18 June and caisson hole drilling started on 24 June. Rock augering was slowed by occasional bands and beds up to 1½ feet thick, of very-fine-grained sandstone, sometimes described as coarse-grained siltstone. Drilling rates slowed to fractions of an inch per hour with very high auger tooth consumption. When this very hard rock was encountered, a 1350 pound drop hammer was used. The general procedure was to drop the hammer eight to ten times. Although not advancing the hole measurably, this would slightly fracture and roughen the rock surface, allowing the rock auger or core barrel to cut through it. A coring bit was sometimes used instead of the rock auger to provide additional cutting action around the margins of the hole. Once the very hard beds were penetrated, rock augering continued at normal rates of approximately one foot per hour.

All completed caisson holes were proof tested by drilling a five-foot-deep jackhammer hole in the bottom. Proof testing of hole A2-5 revealed a void approximately one foot below the bottom. The caisson hole was deepened an additional 3.9 feet and re-inspected. A fracture, open 1.6 feet and oriented

N20°E, 80°NW, was observed in the side of the hole. The wall rock and hole bottom beneath the fracture appeared to be competent with no evidence of further voids. Additional proof testing indicated good rock for a depth of five more feet. The open fracture was plugged to limit concrete flow to six inches inside the feature, and non-reinforced concrete was placed up to the original design bottom. Reinforcing steel was then placed in the hole, and concrete placed following normal procedures.

Caisson hole A2-4 was started on 15 August. Fill material around the collar of the hole caved-in and forced temporary abandonment of the drilling. Additional fill was placed and compacted as well as possible in the confined area. A 20-foot-long section of temporary casing was installed and drilling resumed. Caisson construction was completed on 11 September, when concrete for caissons A2-4 and A2-6 was placed.

Completed caisson holes were checked for verticality, and all were within the specified tolerances which were (1) the top no more than three-inches from centerline location, and (2) a maximum deviation, from top to bottom, of 1.5% of caisson height.

All caisson holes except A1-6 were mapped peripherally prior to placement of reinforcing steel and concrete. That hole was proof tested, and the jackhammer operator reported good rock at the base of the caisson, and no visible fractures in the wall rock. Caisson hole maps are included in Appendix H, PLATES H-5 through H-19.

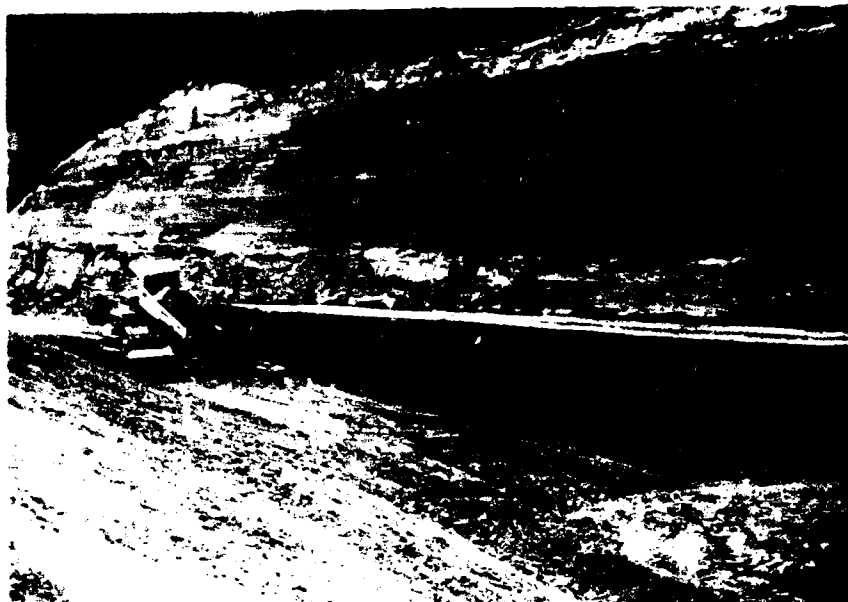


Figure 1. View of the study area from the road. The road is visible in the center of the image, running horizontally across the middle of the frame. The hillside above the road is covered in dense vegetation and rocky outcrops. The foreground shows a rough, uneven ground surface.

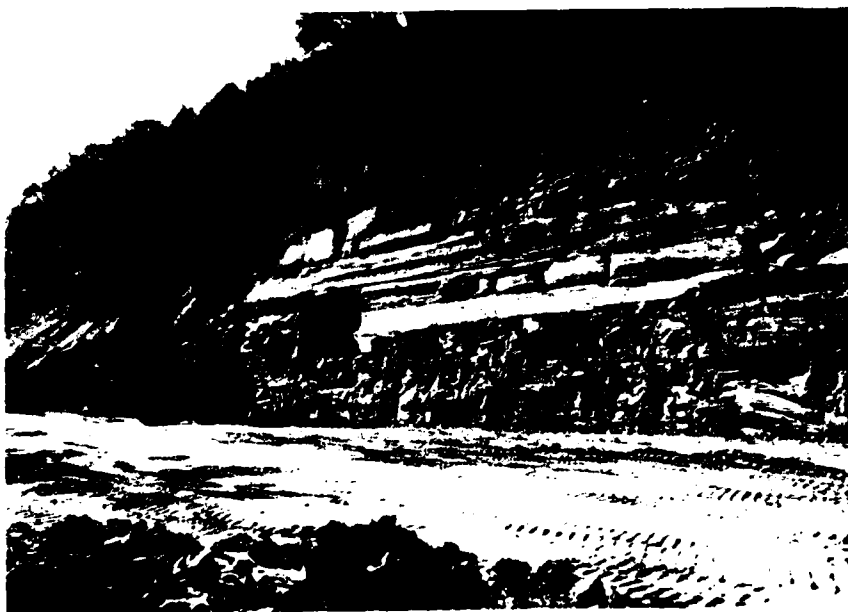


Figure 2. View of the study area from the road. The road is visible in the center of the image, running horizontally across the middle of the frame. The hillside above the road is covered in dense vegetation and rocky outcrops. The foreground shows a rough, uneven ground surface.



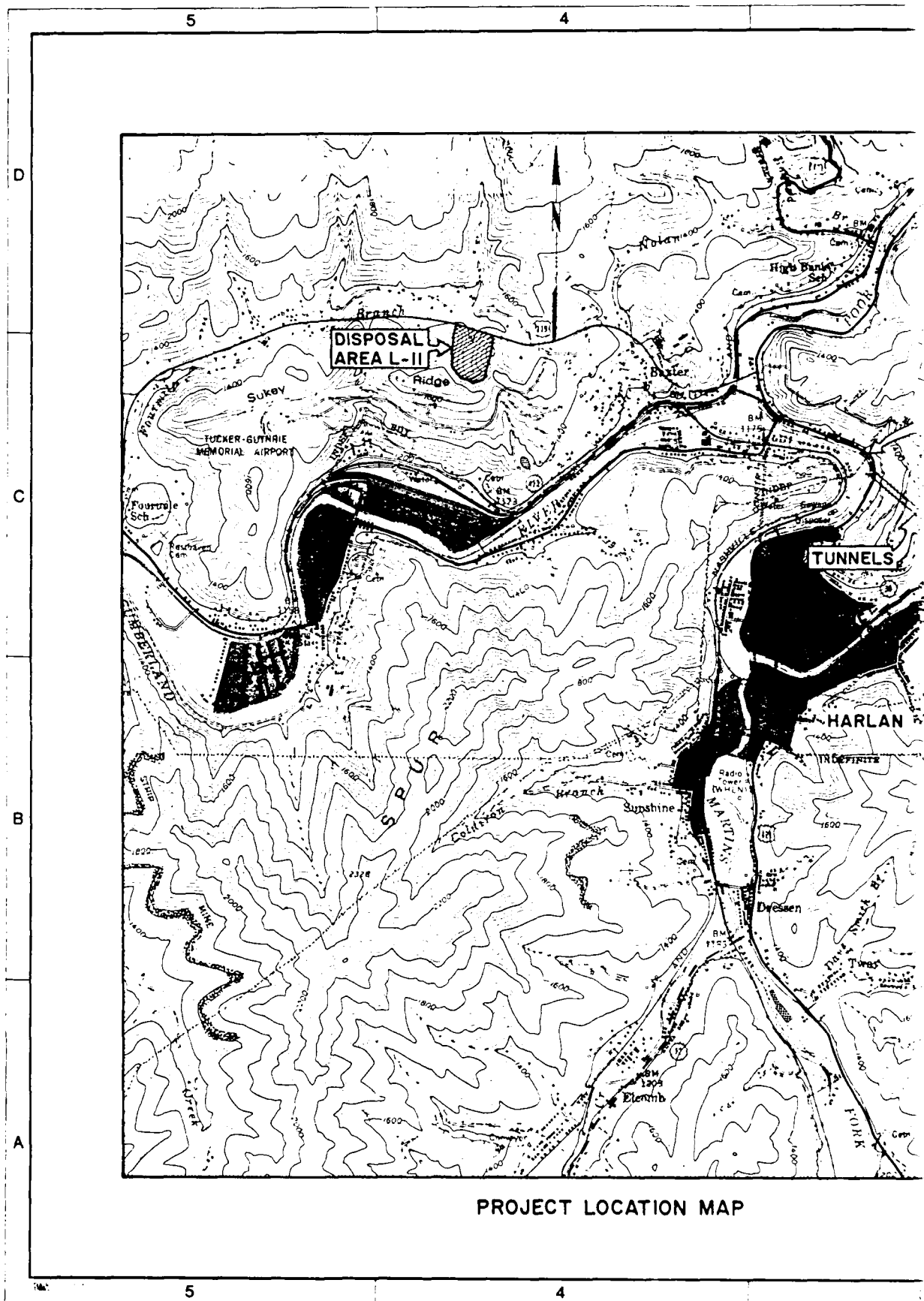
Figure 10H - drill rig with coring bit, class 1,
B-12, A-10, August 1961

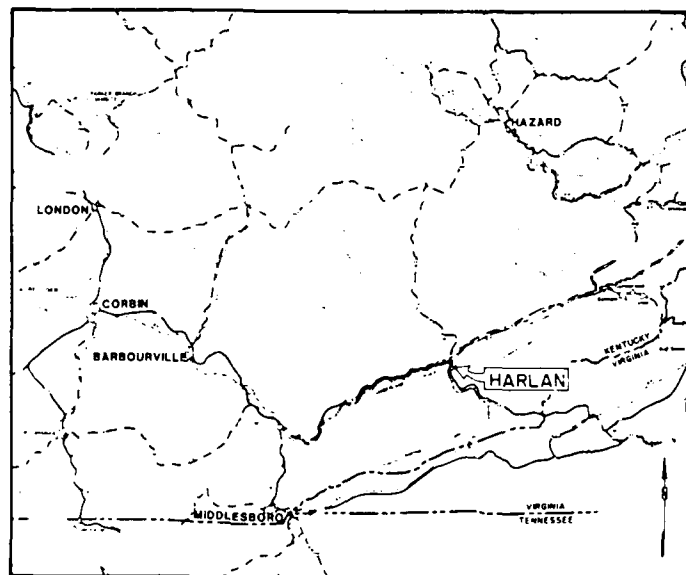
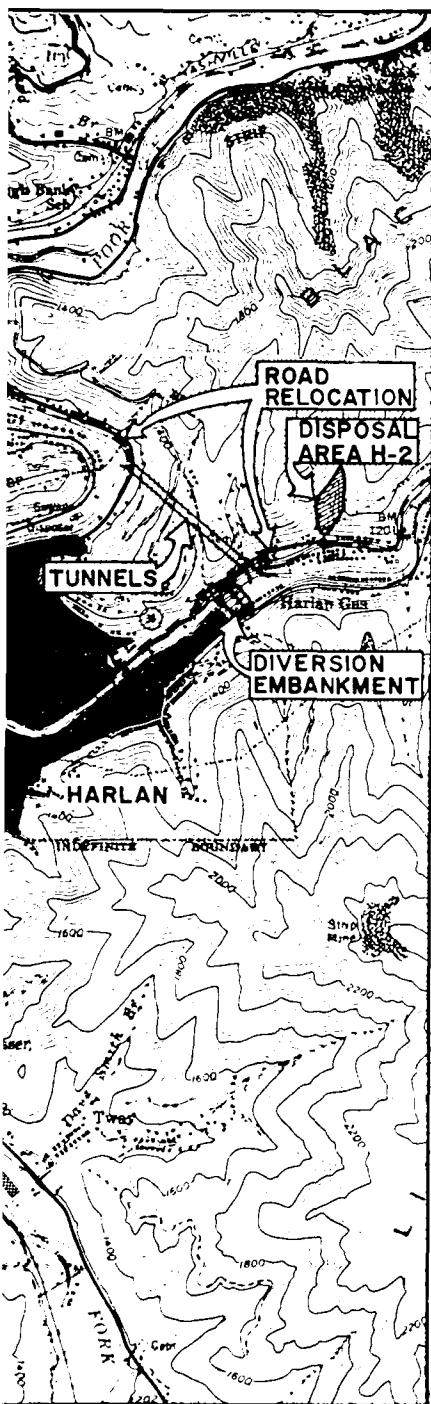


Excavator used to excavate rock alongside the
completed caissons for wing wall embedment. View
from upstream looking downstream. January 1962

Appendix A - General

<u>Plate No.</u>	<u>Drawing No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
A-1	Q1A-64/1	Project Location Map
A-2	Q1A-4/382	Boring Legend
A-3 thru 5	-----	Geologic Descriptions





VICINITY MAP
NOT TO SCALE

Revisions	Date	Descriptions	By	Checked

Graphic Scale

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Designed by: *[Signature]*

Drawn by: *[Signature]*

Checked by: *[Signature]*

Approved by: *[Signature]*

Date: *[Date]*

Sheet: *[Number]* of *[Total]*

Scale: *[Scale]*

Drawing Number: QIA-64/1

Record Drawing as constructed dated *[Date]*

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION					
Including Soil Friction, Plasticity, and Consistency					
Major Divisions	Group Symbols	Typical Names	Field Identification Procedures (Including particle size, plasticity, and consistency)	Information Required for Describing Soils	Notes
1	2	3	4	5	6
Coarse-grained Soils More than 40% of material is larger than No. 4 sieve size	Gravels	Well-graded gravel, gravel-sand mixtures, etc. (No. 10 fines)	The range in grain sizes and substantial amounts of intermediate sizes exist.	The associated soils add information on structure, degree of compaction, moisture, moisture conditions, or groups characteristics.	<p>Soil classification is based on the results of the following tests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grain size analysis (No. 4, 10, 20, 40, 60, 100, 200 sieves) Liquid limit (LL) and plastic limit (PL) tests (for fine-grained soils) Shrinkage limit (SL) test (for fine-grained soils) Consistency tests (for fine-grained soils) Field tests (for coarse-grained soils) <p>For classification purposes, the following definitions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gravel: 4.75 to 75 mm (No. 10 to No. 20) Sand: 0.075 to 4.75 mm (No. 20 to No. 60) Fine sand: 0.075 to 0.425 mm (No. 60 to No. 40) Medium sand: 0.425 to 0.850 mm (No. 40 to No. 20) Coarse sand: 0.850 to 1.75 mm (No. 20 to No. 10) Silt: 0.075 to 0.0425 mm (No. 60 to No. 40) Clay: 0.0425 to 0.0075 mm (No. 40 to No. 200)
		Poorly-graded gravel, gravel-sand mixtures, etc. (No. 10 fines)	Preponderantly one size or a range of sizes with some intermediate sizes missing.		
		Silty gravel, gravel-sand mixtures	Nonplastic fines or fines with less than 10% plasticity (see 10 below).		
		Other gravels, gravel-sand mixtures	Plastic fines (see 10, Plasticity Chart, see 10 below).		
		Well-graded sands, gravelly sands, etc. (No. 10 fines)	The range in grain sizes and substantial amounts of intermediate sizes exist.		
	Sands	Poorly-graded sands, gravelly sands, etc. (No. 10 fines)	Preponderantly one size or a range of sizes with some intermediate sizes missing.		
		Silty sands and silty mixtures	Nonplastic fines or fines with less than 10% plasticity (see 10 below).		
		Other sands, sandy mixtures	Plastic fines (see 10, Plasticity Chart, see 10 below).		
		Clayey sands, sandy mixtures	Identification procedures as for fine-grained soils (see 10 below).		
		Other sands, sandy mixtures	Identification procedures as for fine-grained soils (see 10 below).		
Fine-grained Soils More than 40% of material is finer than No. 200 sieve size	Silt and Clay	Inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty clay, etc. (No. 40 fines)	None to slight	Quick to slow	<p>For undisturbed soils add information on structure, stratification, consistency, in undisturbed and remolded states, moisture and drainage condition.</p> <p>For disturbed soils add information on structure, stratification, consistency, in undisturbed and remolded states, moisture and drainage condition.</p> <p>For organic soils add information on structure, stratification, consistency, in undisturbed and remolded states, moisture and drainage condition.</p> <p>For highly organic soils add information on structure, stratification, consistency, in undisturbed and remolded states, moisture and drainage condition.</p>
		Inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty clay, etc. (No. 40 fines)	Medium to high	None to very slow	
		Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity	Slight to medium	Slow	
		Organic silts, silty clays, or silty clays of medium to high plasticity	Slight to medium	Slow to none	
		Organic clays of high plasticity, fat clays	High to very high	None	
	Silt and Clay	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity	Medium to high	None to very slow	
		Organic clays of medium to high plasticity	Medium to high	None to very slow	
		Organic clays of medium to high plasticity	Medium to high	None to very slow	
		Organic clays of medium to high plasticity	Medium to high	None to very slow	
		Organic clays of medium to high plasticity	Medium to high	None to very slow	

Adapted by Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation, January 1962.

Soil classification is based on the results of the following tests:

Grain size analysis (No. 4, 10, 20, 40, 60, 100, 200 sieves)

Liquid limit (LL) and plastic limit (PL) tests (for fine-grained soils)

Shrinkage limit (SL) test (for fine-grained soils)

Consistency tests (for fine-grained soils)

Field tests (for coarse-grained soils)

For classification purposes, the following definitions apply:

Gravel: 4.75 to 75 mm (No. 10 to No. 20)

Sand: 0.075 to 4.75 mm (No. 20 to No. 60)

Fine sand: 0.075 to 0.425 mm (No. 60 to No. 40)

Medium sand: 0.425 to 0.850 mm (No. 40 to No. 20)

Coarse sand: 0.850 to 1.75 mm (No. 20 to No. 10)

Silt: 0.075 to 0.0425 mm (No. 60 to No. 40)

Clay: 0.0425 to 0.0075 mm (No. 40 to No. 200)

For classification purposes, the following definitions apply:

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Sand: 0.075 to 4.75 mm (No. 20 to No. 60)

Fine sand: 0.075 to 0.425 mm (No. 60 to No. 40)

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Clay: 0.0425 to 0.0075 mm (No. 40 to No. 200)

For classification purposes, the following definitions apply:

Gravel: 4.75 to 75 mm (No. 10 to No. 20)

**Standard Descriptions and Descriptive
Criteria for Rock**

Hardness

- H1 Very Soft..... Can be deformed by hand
- H2 Soft..... Can be scratched by fingernail
- H3 Moderately Hard..... Can be scratched easily with a knife
- H4 Hard..... Can be scratched with difficulty with a knife
- H5 Very Hard..... Cannot be scratched with a knife

Weathering

- W1 Unweathered..... No evidence of any mechanical or chemical alteration
- W2 Slightly Weathered.... Slight discoloration on surface, slight alteration along discontinuities, less than 10% of the rock volume is altered, strength is substantially unaffected
- W3 Moderately Weathered.. Discoloring is evident, surface is pitted and altered with alteration penetrating well below rock surfaces, 10% to 50% of the rock is altered, strength is noticeably less than fresh rock
- W4 Highly Weathered..... Entire mass is discolored, alteration nearly complete, some pockets of slightly weathered rock noticeable, some minerals leached away, retains only a fraction of original strength

Bedding

- B1 Massive..... Greater than 2 ft.
- B2 Thick Bedded..... 1 to 2 ft.
- B3 Medium Bedded..... 0.5 to 1 ft.
- B4 Thin Bedded..... 0.2 to 0.5 ft.
- Band..... 0.02 to 0.2 ft.
- Parting..... Less than 0.02 ft.

Void Conditions

- Pore (porous)..... Less than .003 ft. (1/32 in.)
- Pit (pitted)..... .003 to .02 ft. (1/32 to 1/4 in.)
- Vug (vuggy)..... .02 to .33 ft. (1/4 to 4 in.)
- Cavity..... Greater than 4 in.

Standard Descriptions and Descriptive Criteria for Discontinuities

Fracture Spacing

SP1	Extremely widely spaced.....	Greater than 10 ft.
SP2	Very widely spaced.....	3 to 10 ft.
SP3	Widely spaced.....	1 to 3 ft.
SP4	Moderately spaced.....	0.3 to 1 ft.
SP5	Closely spaced.....	0.1 to 0.3 ft.
SP6	Very closely spaced.....	Less than 0.1 ft.

Fracture Continuity

C1	Very low continuity.....	Less than 3 ft.
C2	Low continuity.....	3 to 10 ft.
C3	Moderate continuity.....	10 to 30 ft.
C4	High continuity.....	30 to 100 ft.
C5	Very high continuity.....	Greater than 100 ft.

Fracture Openness

O0	Tight.....	No visible separation
O1	Slightly open.....	Less than .003 ft. (1/32 in.)
O2	Moderately open.....	.003 to .01 ft. (1/32 to 1/8 in.)
O3	Open.....	.01 to .03 ft. (1/8 to 3/8 in.)
O4	Moderately wide.....	.03 ft. (3/8 in.) to 0.1 ft.
O5	Wide.....	Greater than 0.1 ft., actual opening recorded

Fracture Filling Thickness

T0	Clean.....	No film or coating
T1	Very thin.....	Less than .003 ft. (1/32 in.)
T2	Moderately thin....	.003 to .01 ft. (1/32 to 1/8 in.)
T3	Thin.....	.01 to .03 ft. (1/8 to 3/8 in.)
T4	Moderately thick...	.03 ft. (3/8 in.) to 0.1 ft.
T5	Thick.....	Greater than 0.1 ft., actual thickness recorded

Fracture Surface (Roughness)

R1	Stepped.....	Near normal steps and ridges occur on fracture surfaces
R2	Rough.....	Large, angular asperities can be seen
R3	Moderately rough.....	Asperities are clearly visible and fracture surface feels abrasive
R4	Slightly rough.....	Small asperities on the fracture surface are visible and can be felt
R5	Smooth.....	No asperities, smooth to the touch
R6	Polished.....	Extremely smooth and shiny

**Standard Descriptions and Descriptive
Criteria For Discontinuities**

Fracture Healing

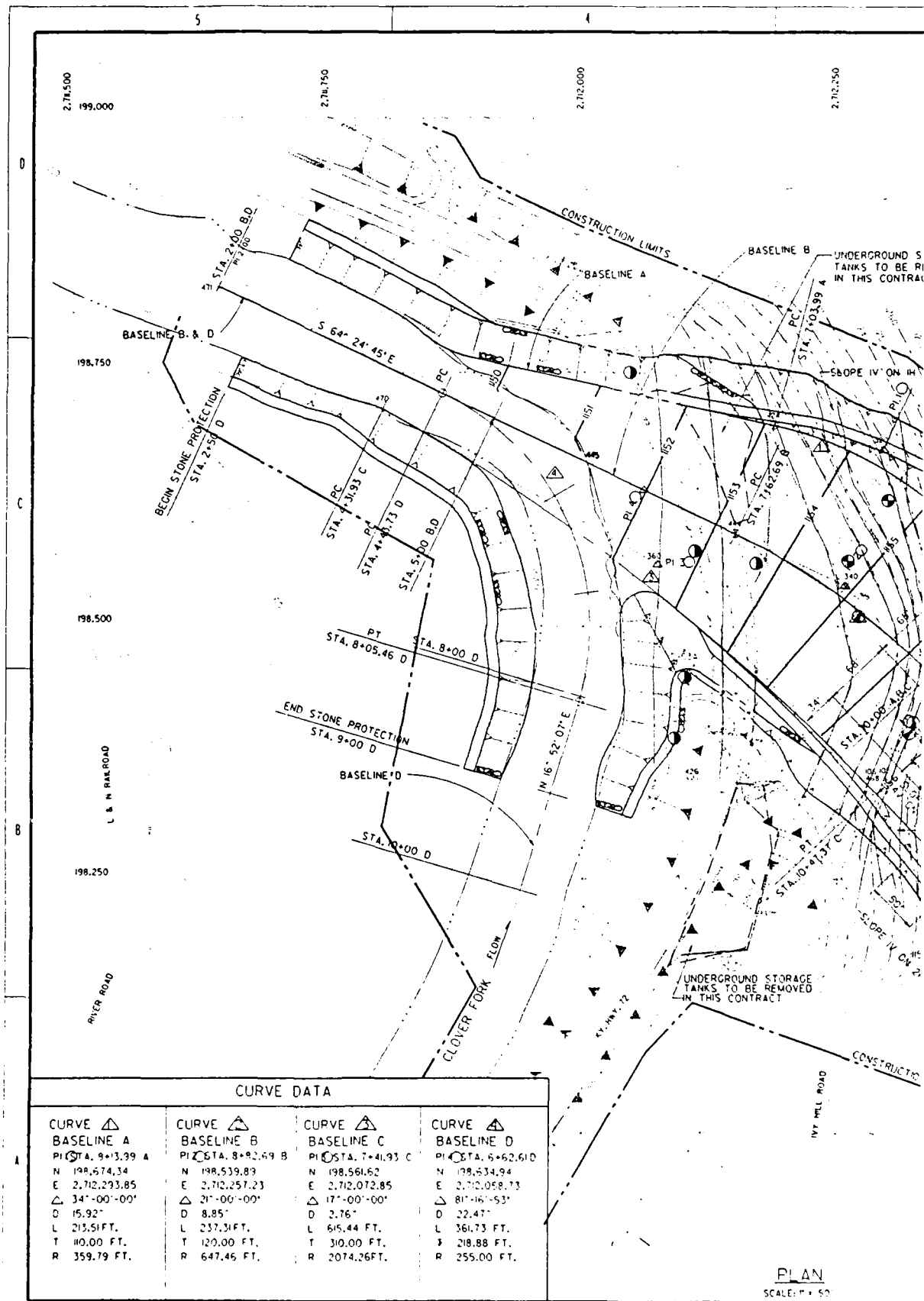
- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|--|
| HL1 | Totally healed..... | Fracture is completely healed or recemented |
| HL2 | Moderately healed.... | Greater than 50 percent of fractured material, fracture surfaces, or filling is healed or recemented |
| HL3 | Partly healed..... | Less than 50 percent of fractured material, filling, or fracture surface is healed or recemented |
| HL4 | Not healed..... | Fracture surface, fracture zone, or filling is not healed or recemented |

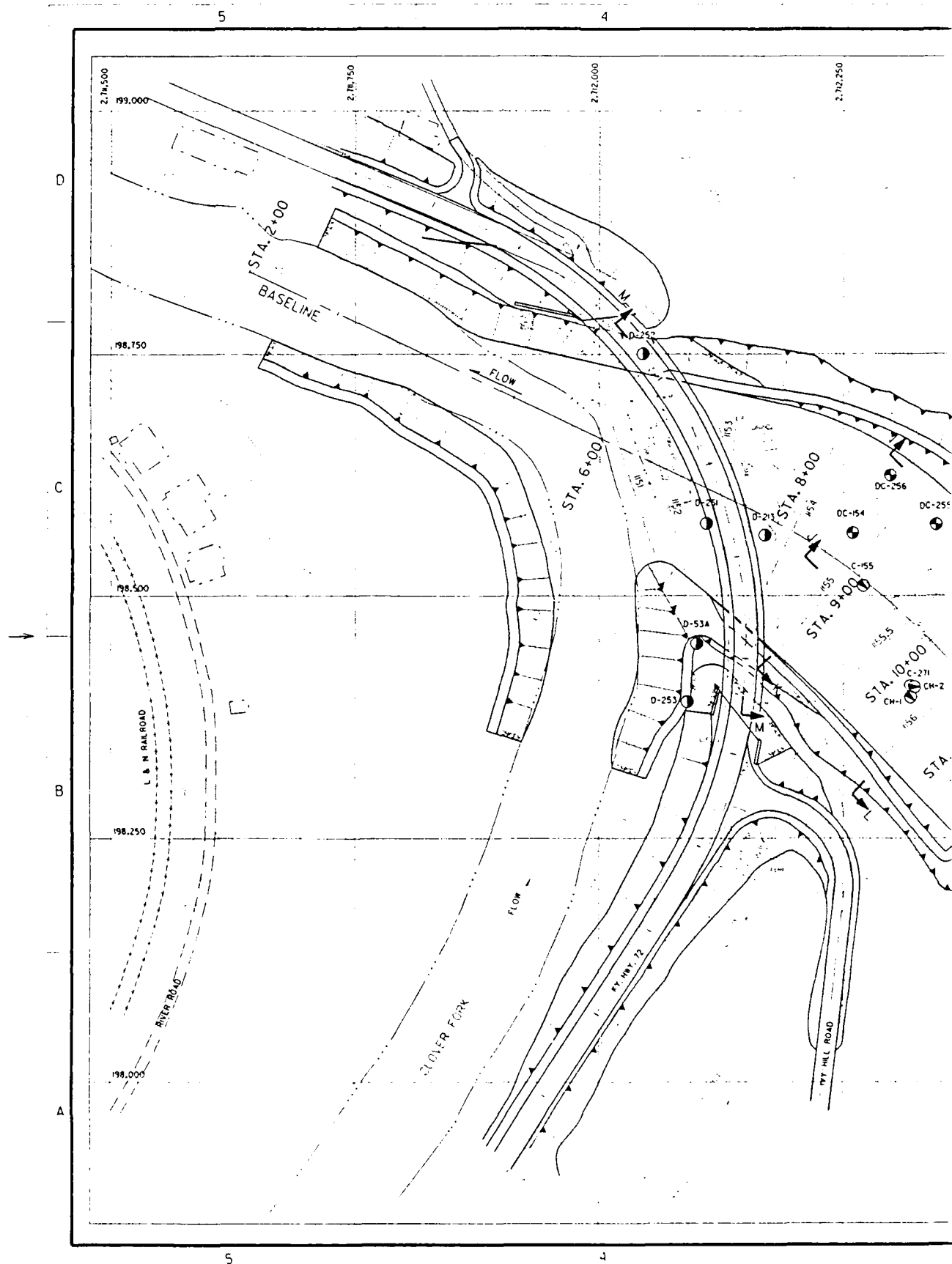
Fracture Moisture Conditions

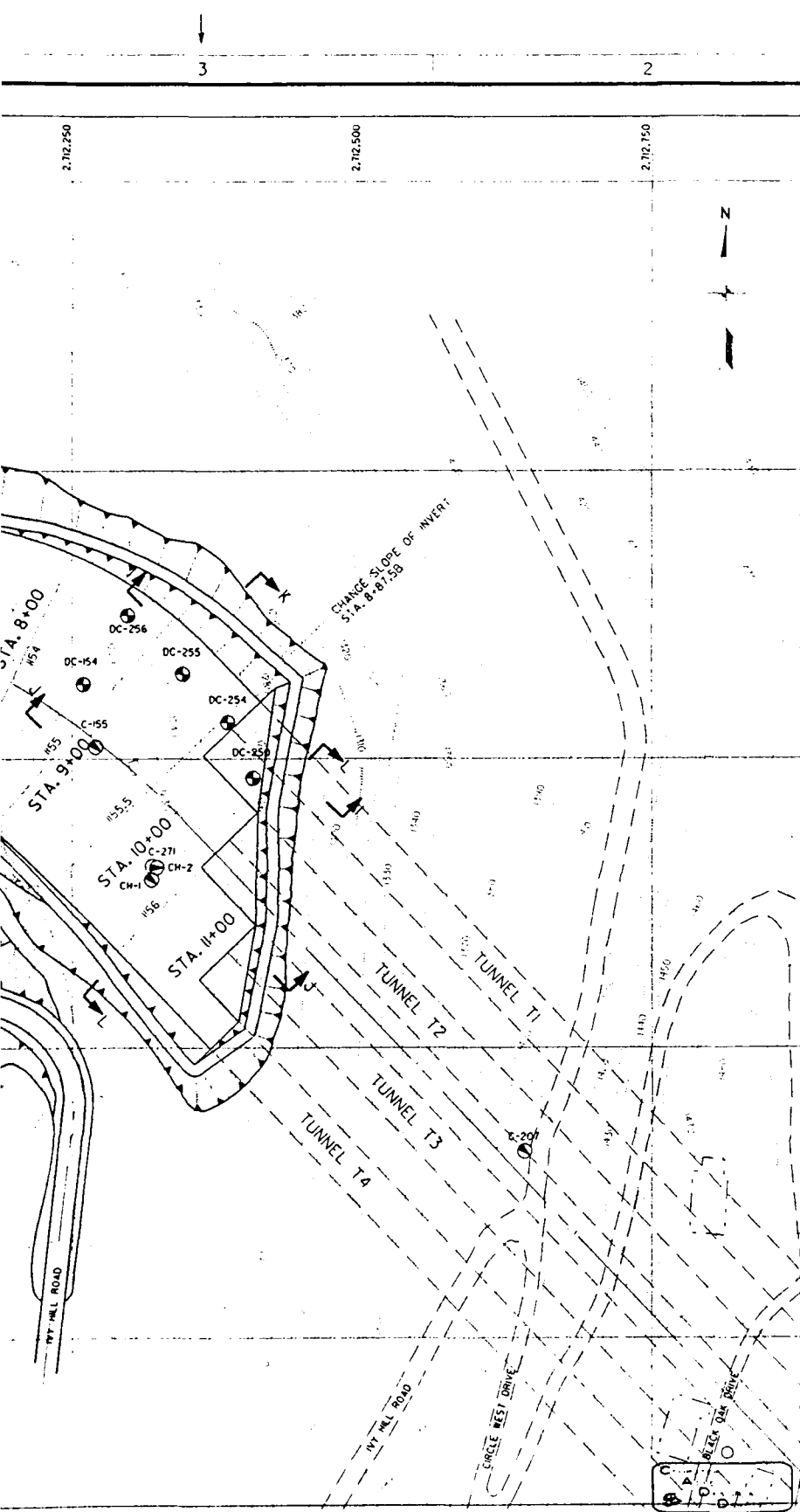
- | | |
|---------|---|
| M1..... | The fracture is dry. It is tight or filling (where present) is of sufficient density or composition to impede water flow. Water flow along the fracture does not appear possible. |
| M2..... | The fracture is dry with no evidence of previous water flow. Water flow appears possible. |
| M3..... | The fracture is dry but shows evidence of water flow such as staining, leaching, and vegetation. |
| M4..... | The fracture filling (where present) is damp, but no free water is present. |
| M5..... | The fracture shows seepage. It is wet with occasional drops of water. |
| M6..... | The fracture emits a continuous flow (estimate flow rate). |

Appendix B - Downstream Portal

<u>Plate No.</u>	<u>Drawing No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
B-1	Q1A-64/61.3	General Plan
B-2	Q1A-64/39.1	Boring Plan
B-3	Q1A-64/40.1	Geologic Section I-I
B-4	Q1A-64/41.1	Geologic Section J-J
B-5	Q1A-64/42.1	Geologic Section K-K
B-6	Q1A-64/43.1	Geologic Section L-L
B-7	Q1A-64/44.1	Geologic Section M-M
B-8	Q1A-4/383	Excavation Sections
B-9	Q1A-4/384	Section Location Plan
B-10	Q1A-4/385	Excavation Sections
B-11	Q1A-64/60.3	Rock Slope Treatment
B-12	Q1A-64/69.2	Rock Slope Treatment
B-13	Q1A-64/70.2	Rock Slope Treatment
B-14	-----	Added Rock Reinforcement
B-15	-----	Added Rock Reinforcement
B-16	Q1A-4/386	Geologic Map
B-17	Q1A-4/387	Geologic Map, T-4 Portal
B-18	Q1A-4/388	Geologic Map, T-3 Portal
B-19	Q1A-4/389	Geologic Map, T-2 Portal
B-20	Q1A-4/390	Geologic Map, T-1 Portal





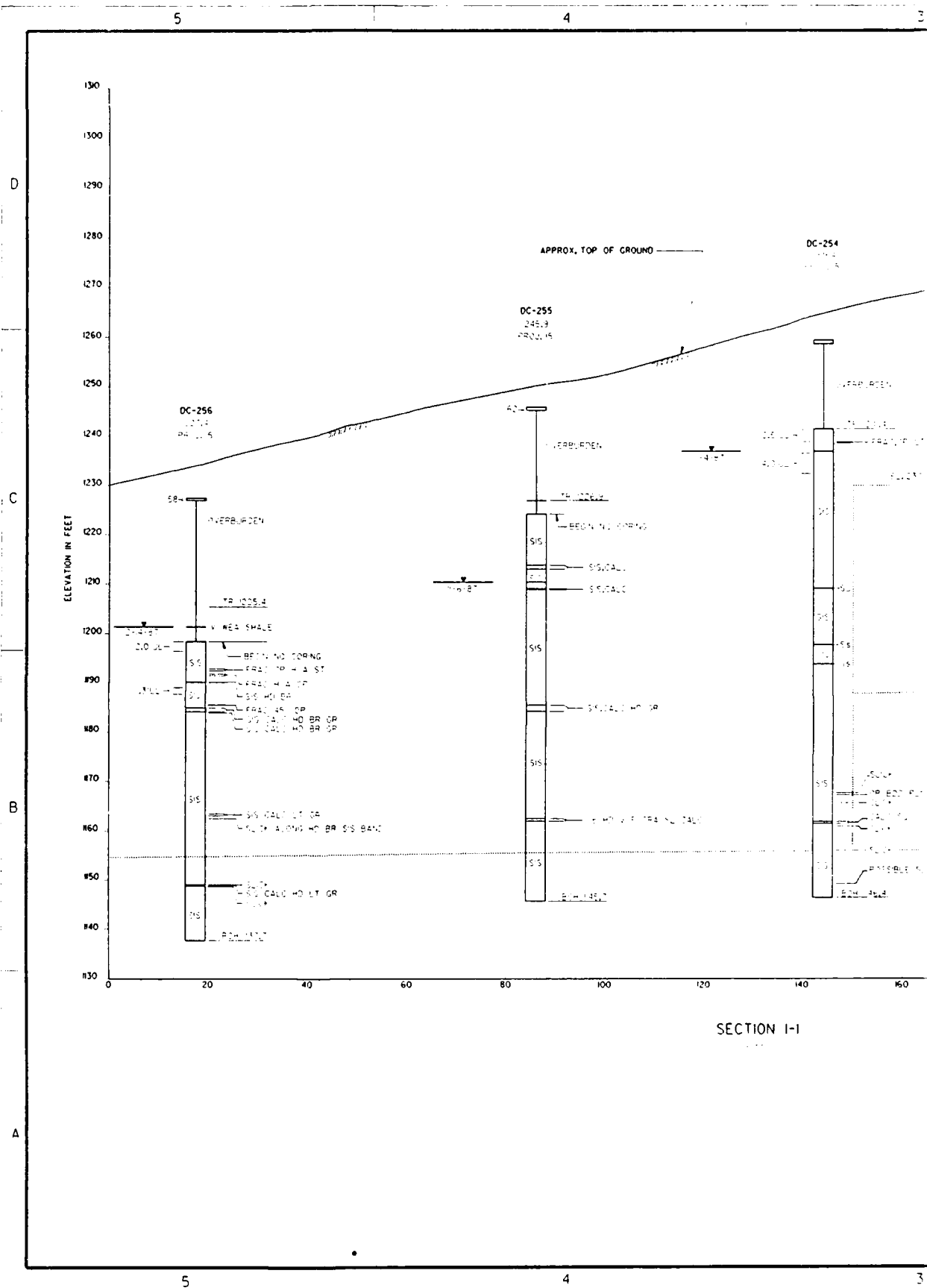


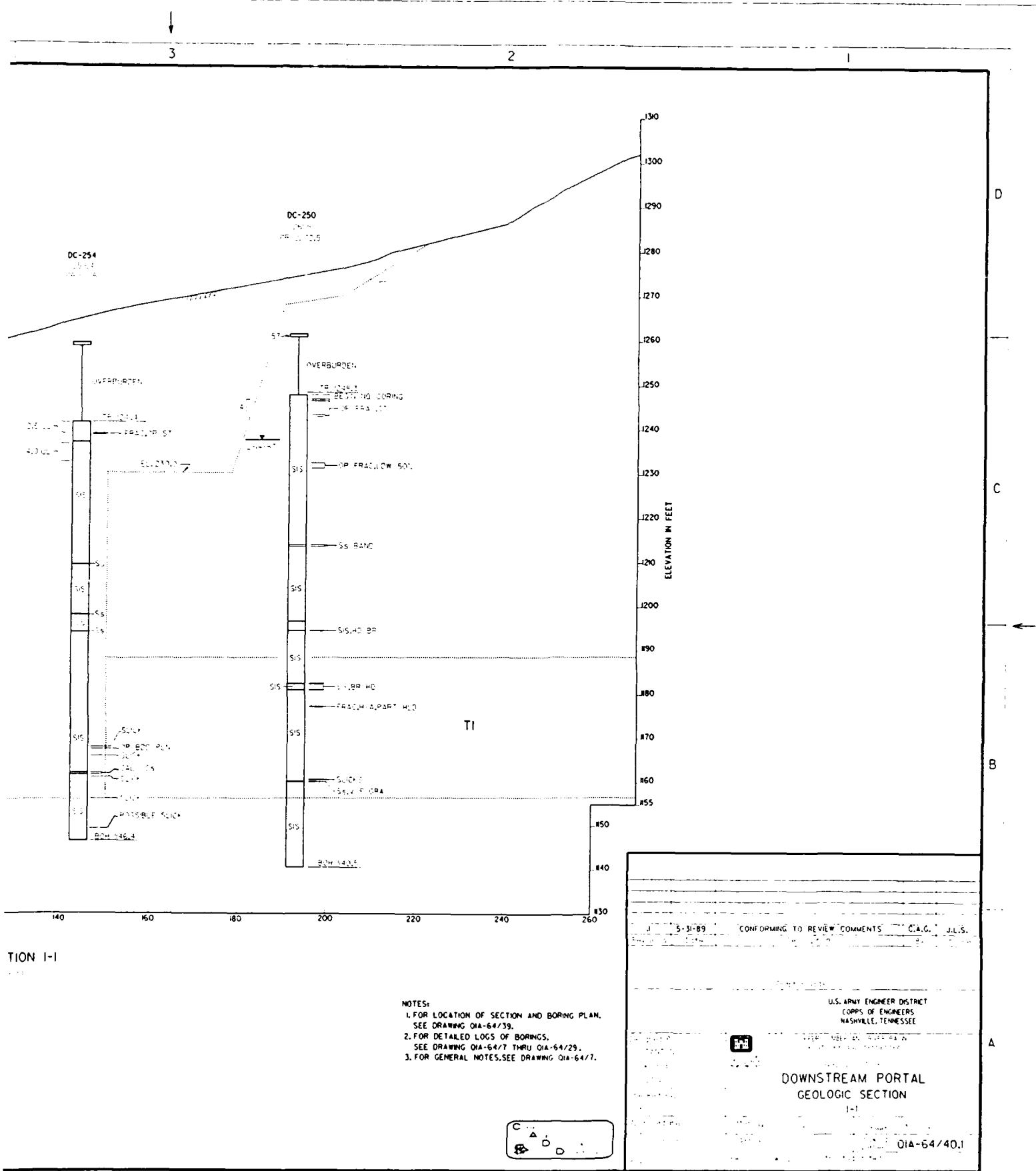
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

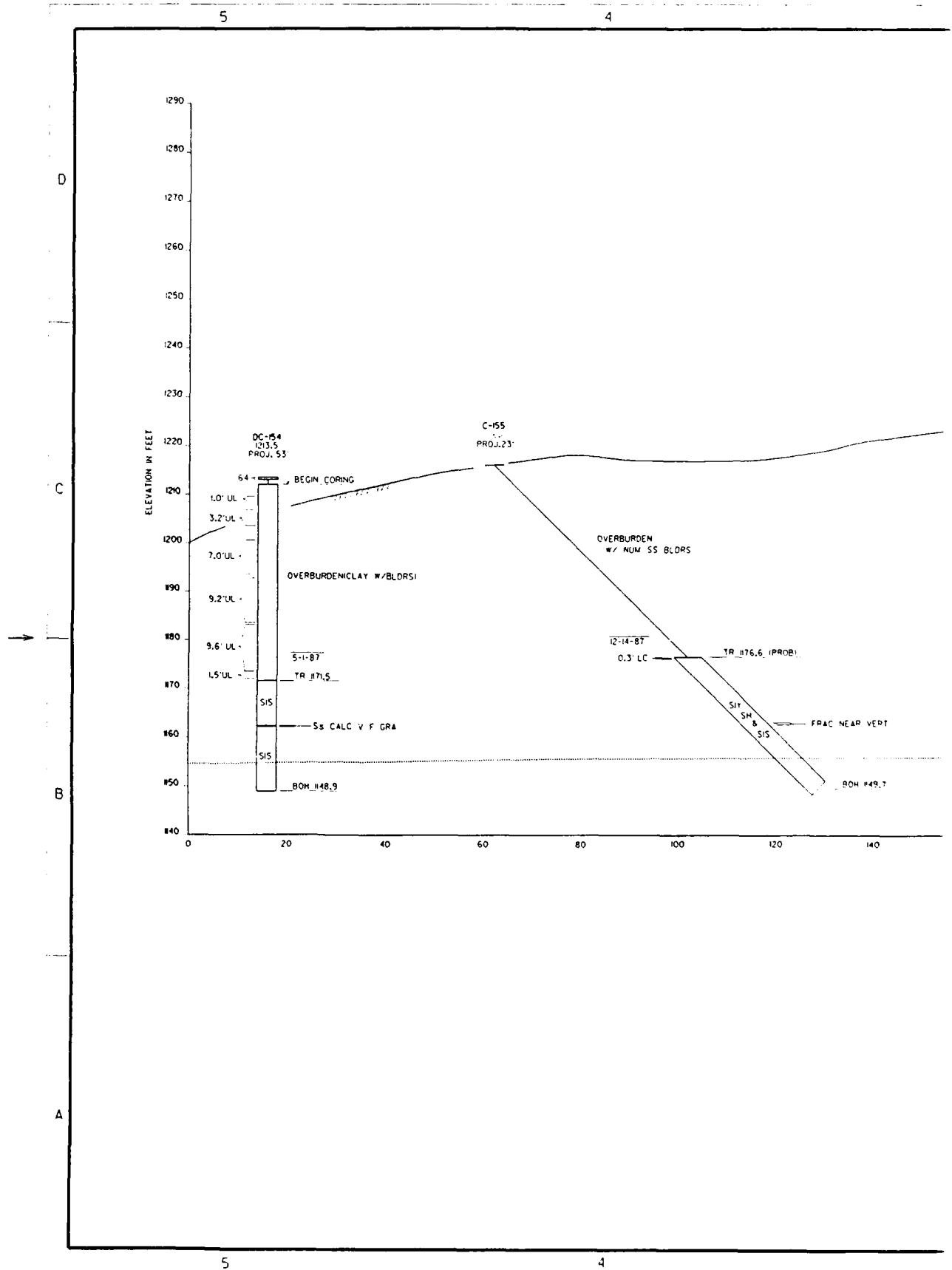
DOWNSTREAM PORTAL
BORING PLAN

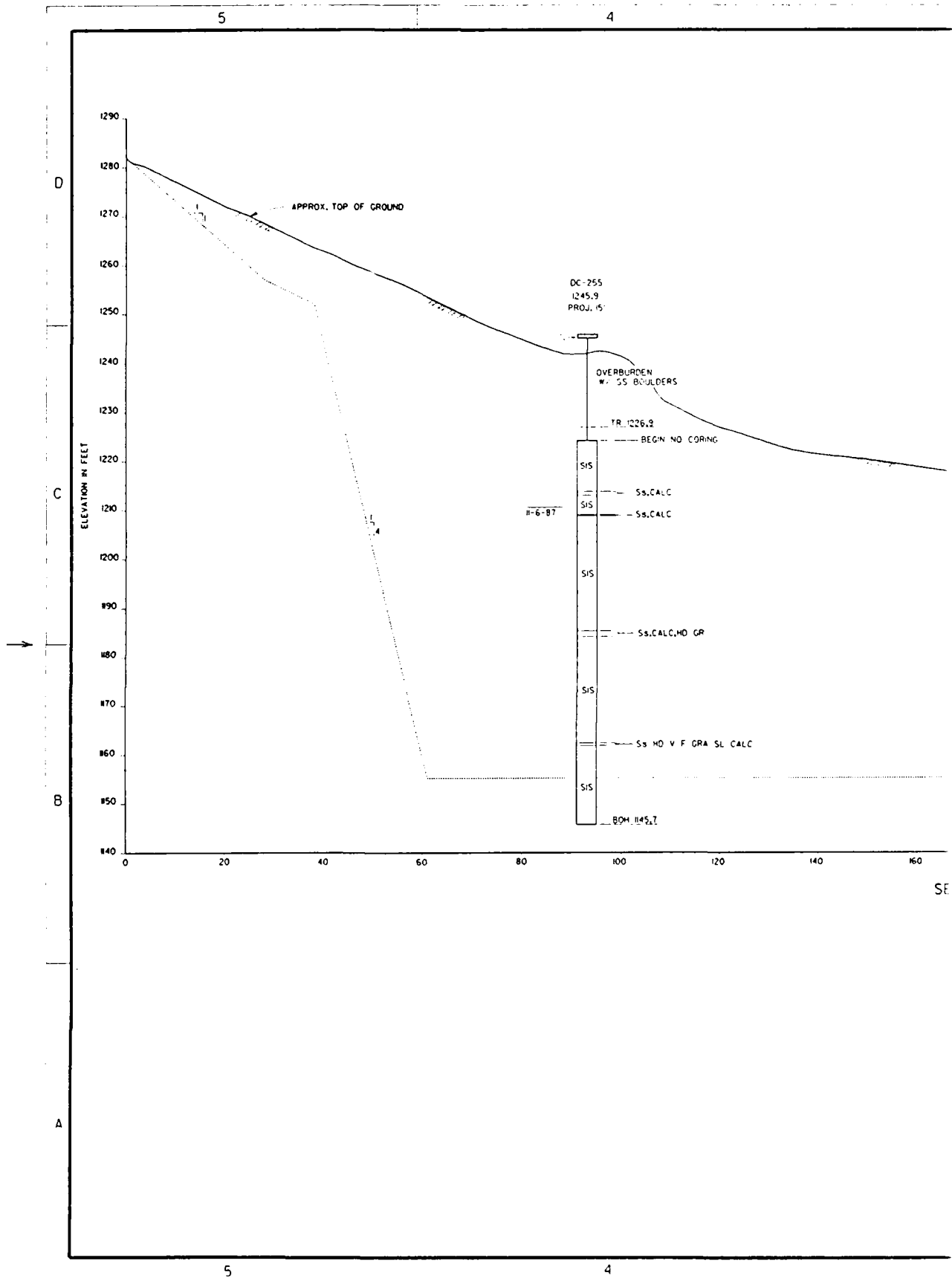
OIA-64/39.1

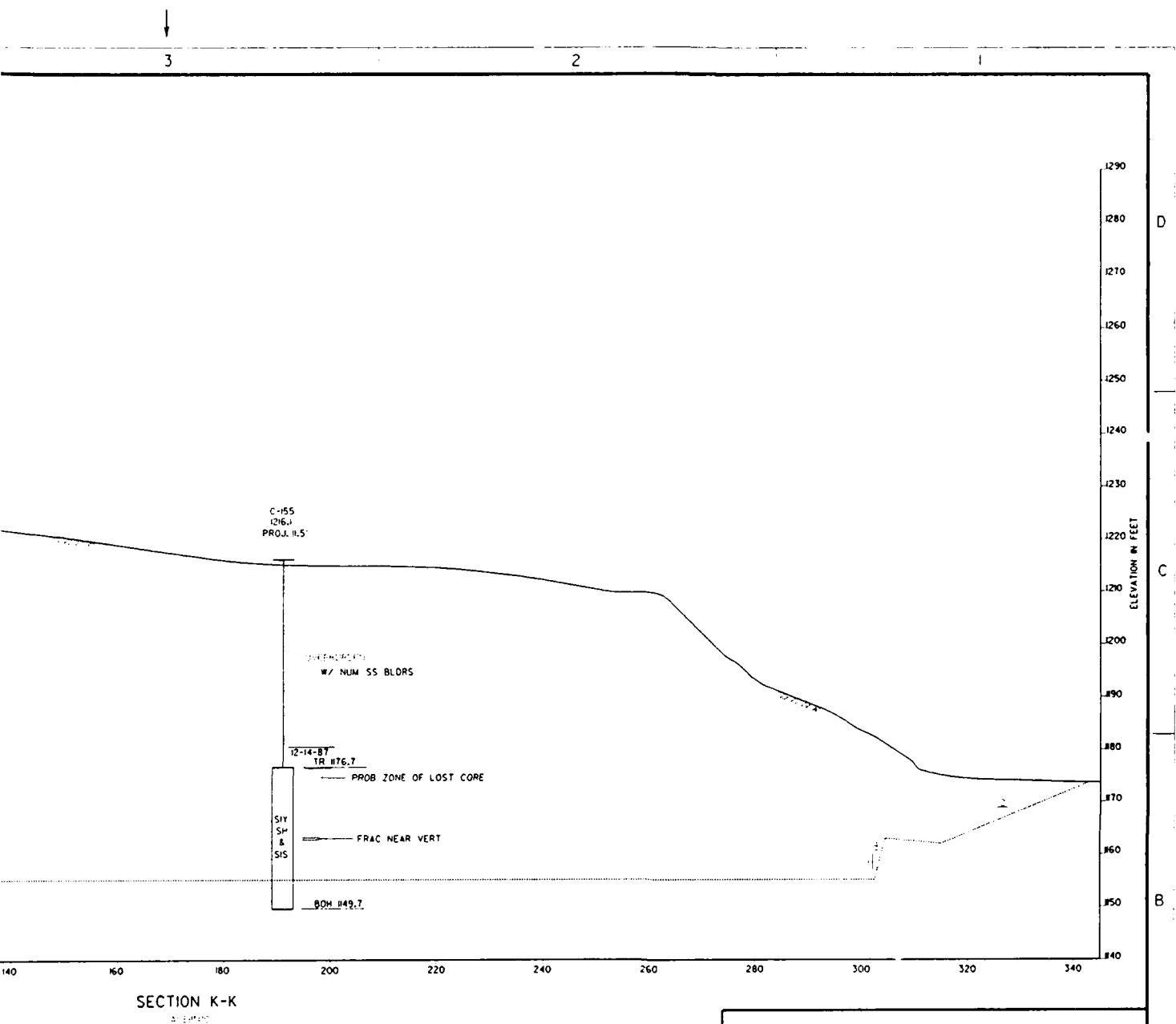
PLATE B-C



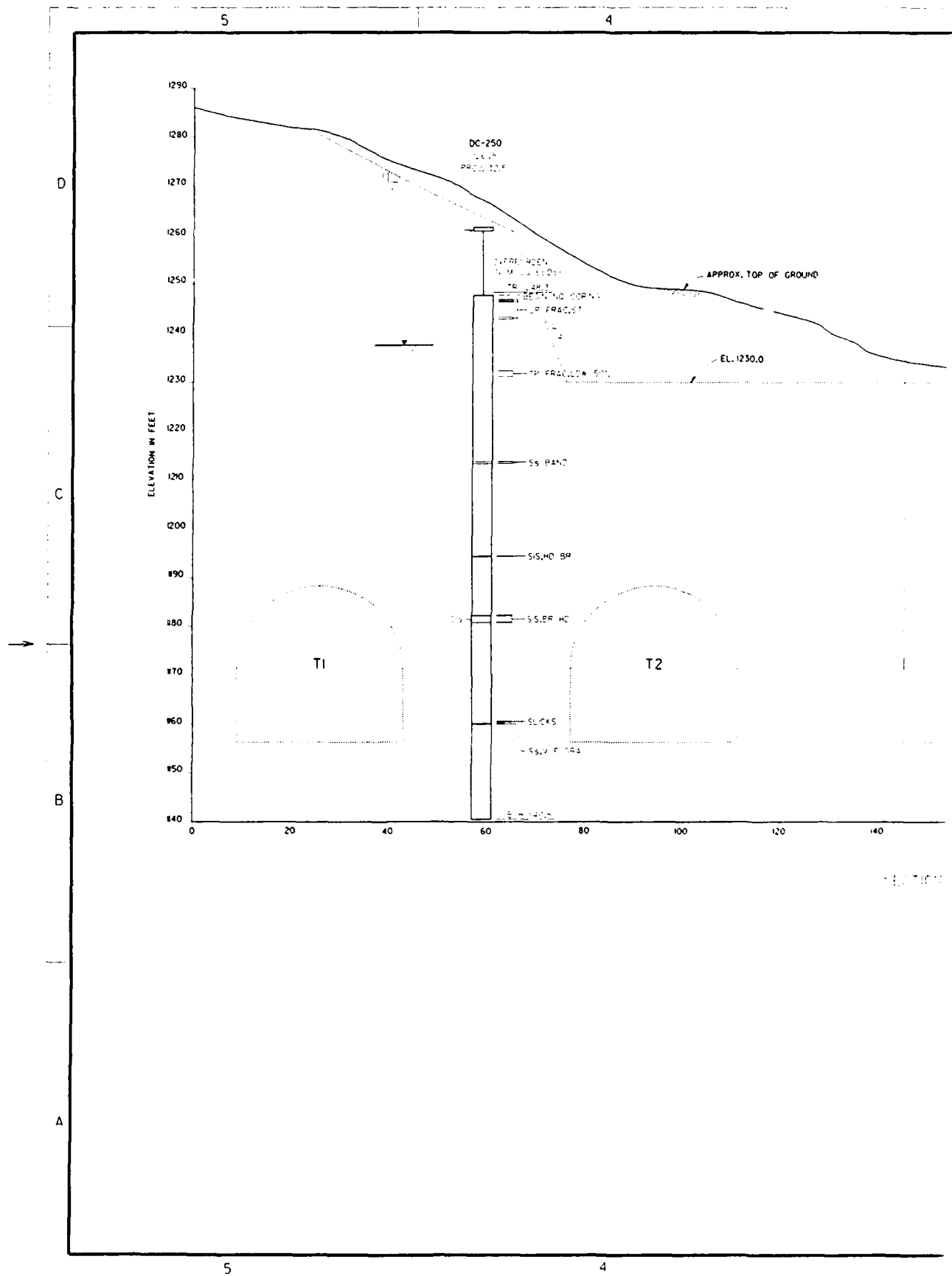


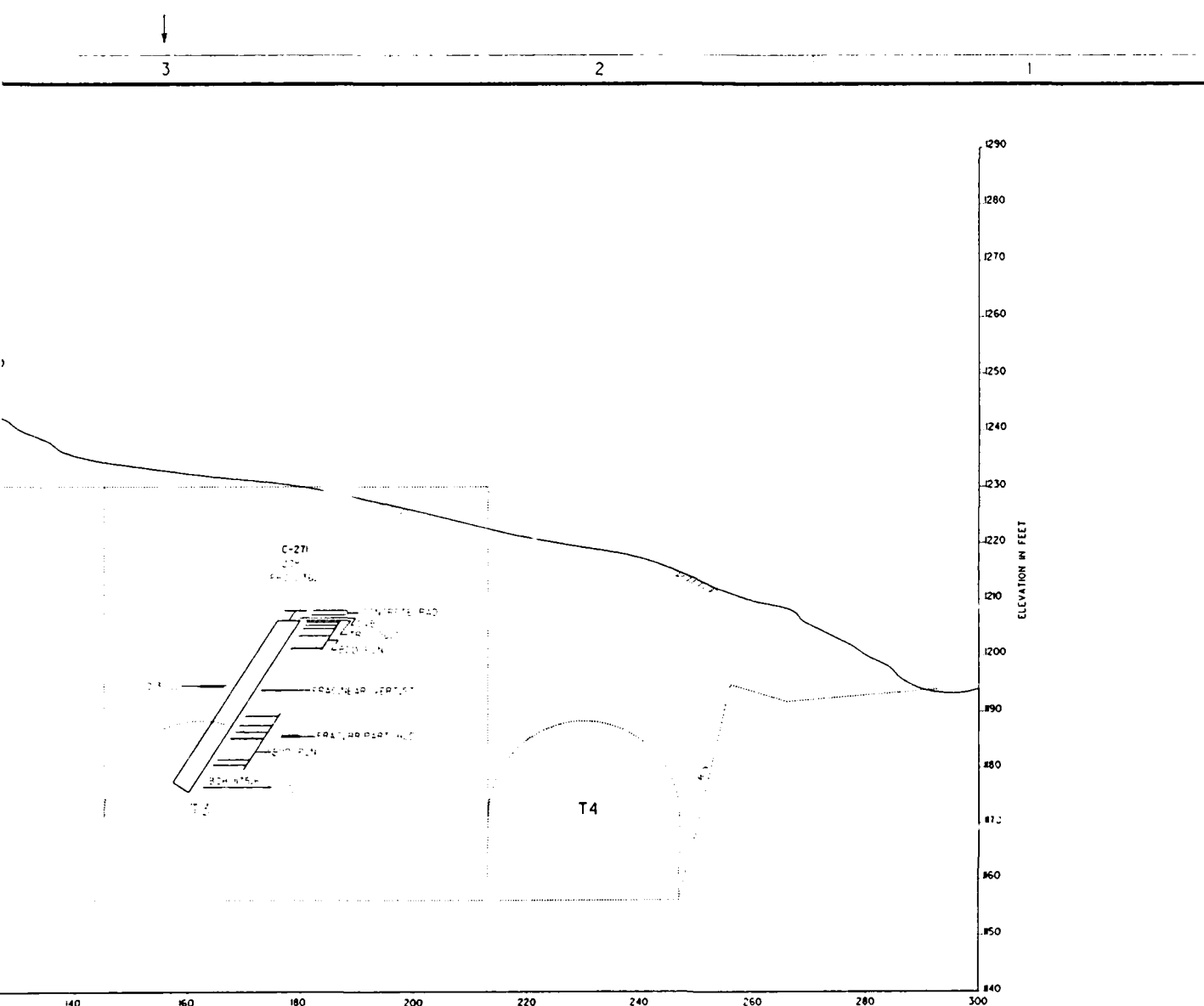






U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE	
DOWNSTREAM PORTAL GEOLOGIC SECTION K-K	
Q1A-64/42.1	





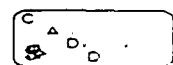
SECTION L-L

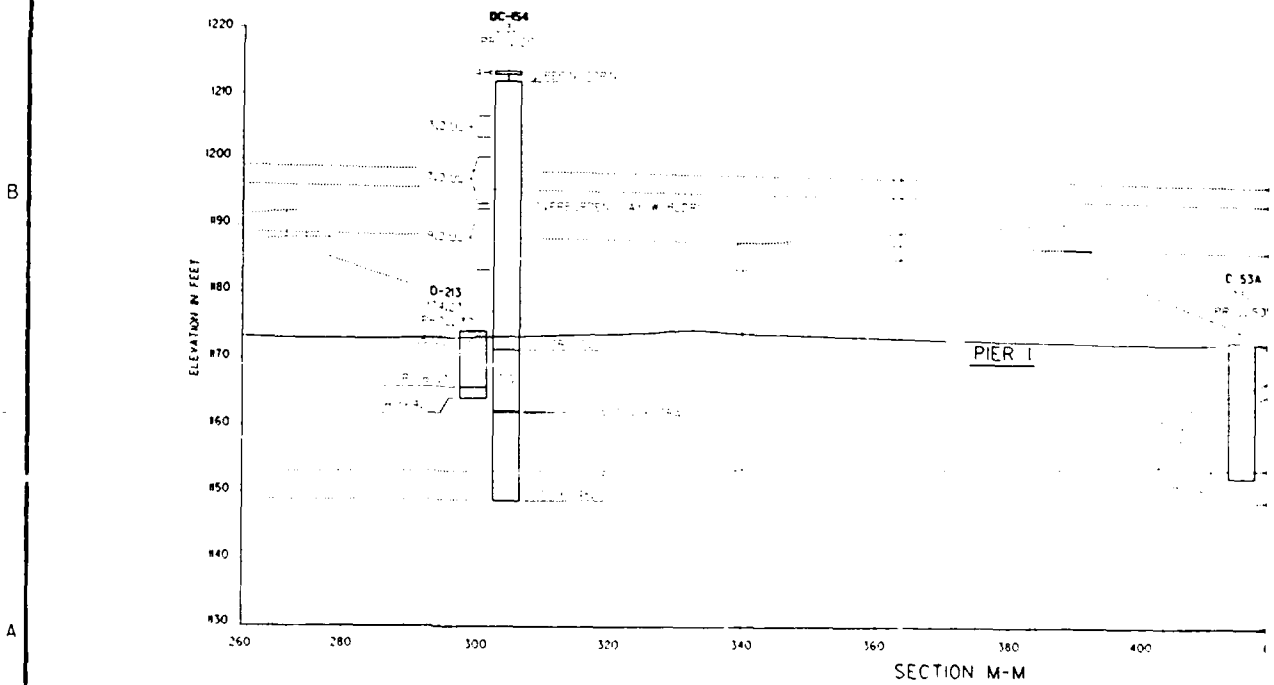
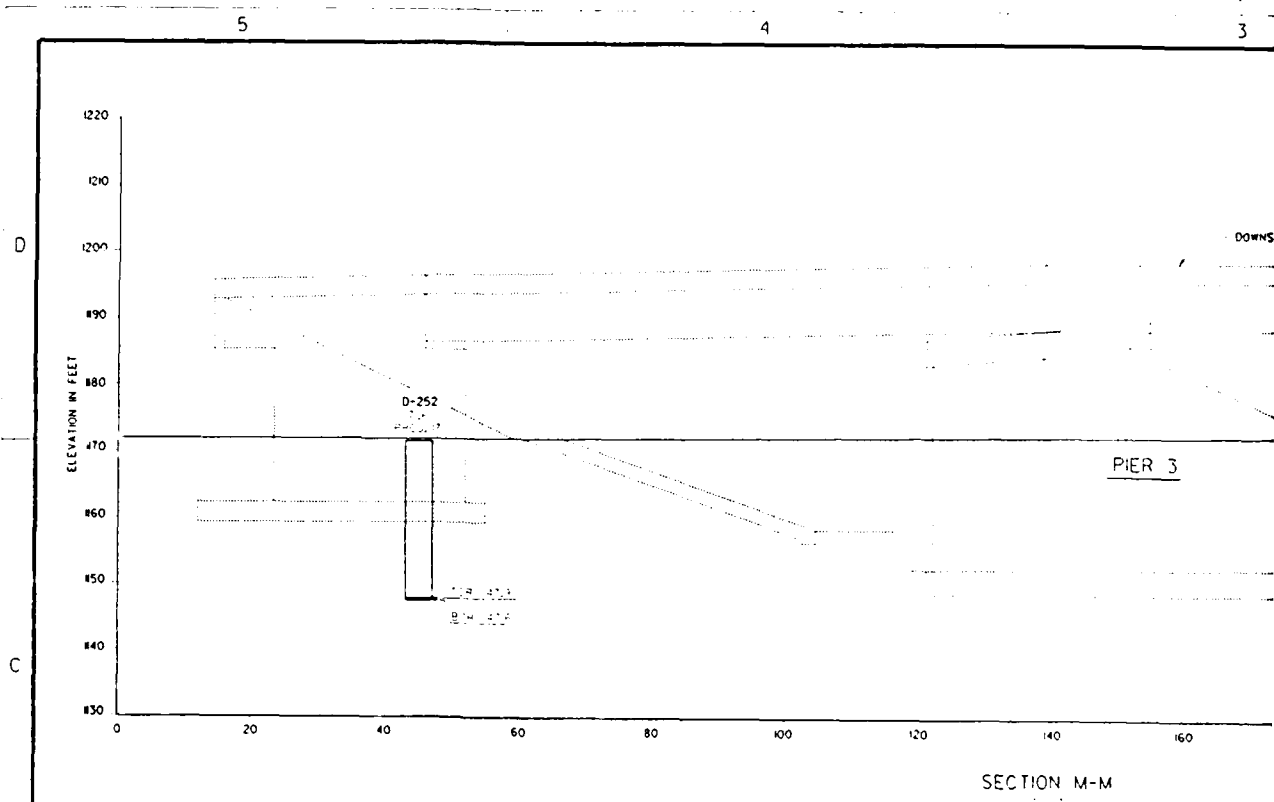
NOTE
FOR NOTES, SEE DRAWING DIA-64/40.

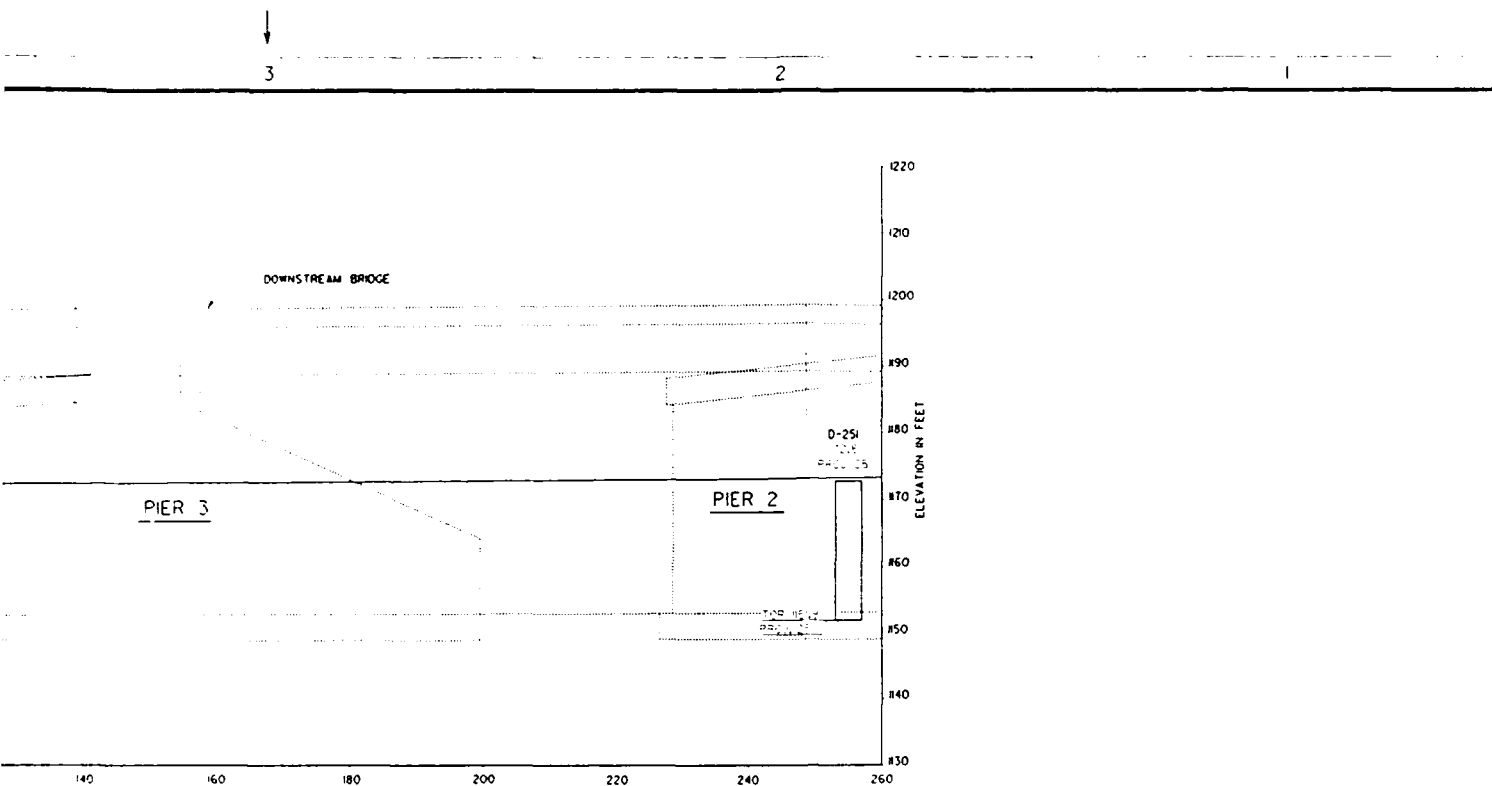
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

**DOWNSTREAM PORTAL
GEOLOGIC SECTION**

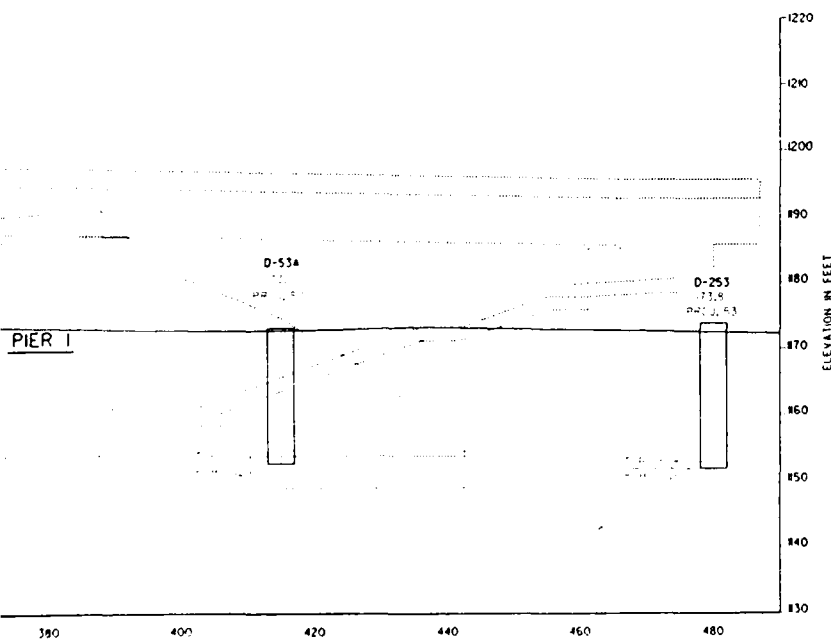
DIA-64/43.1







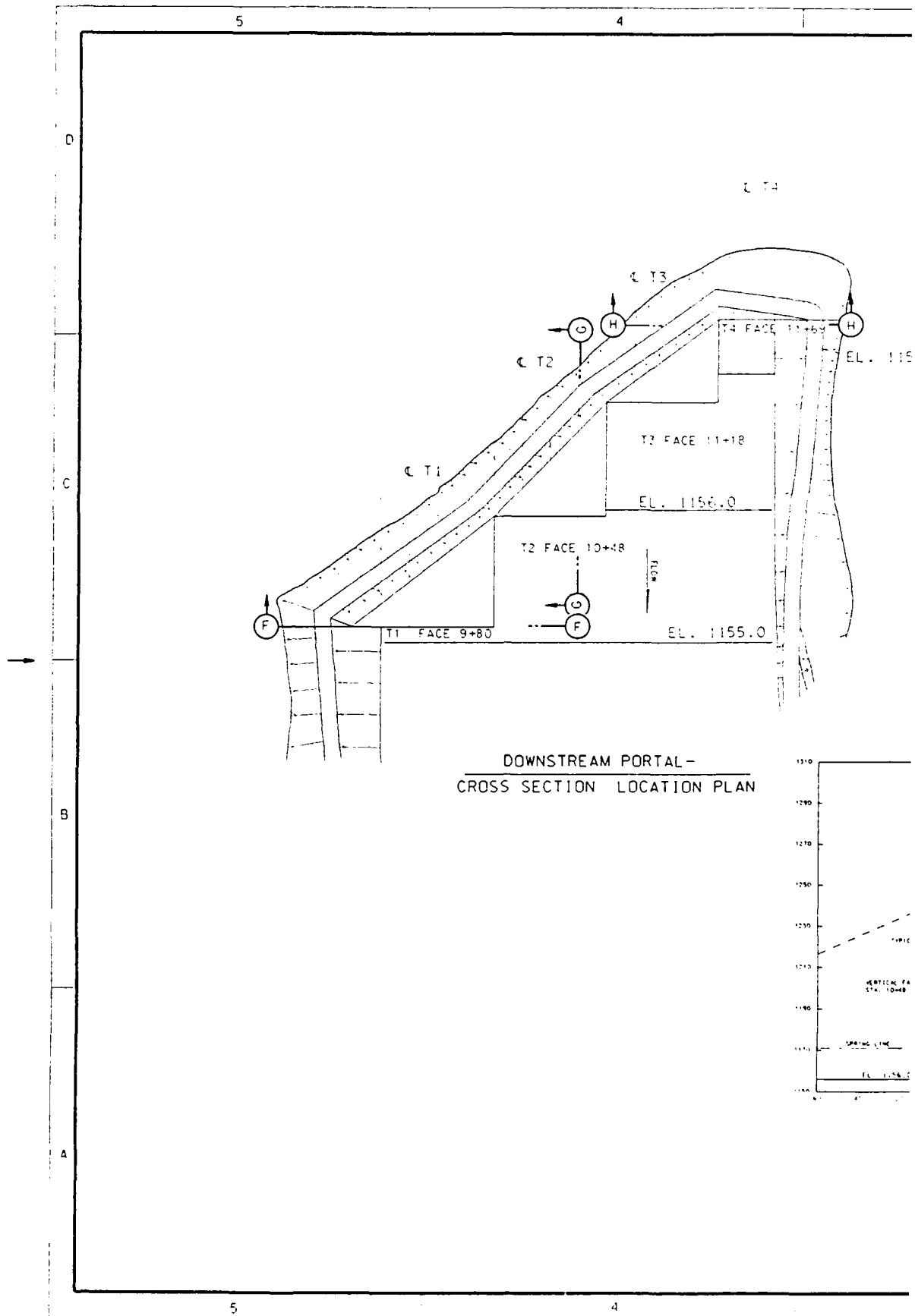
SECTION M-M

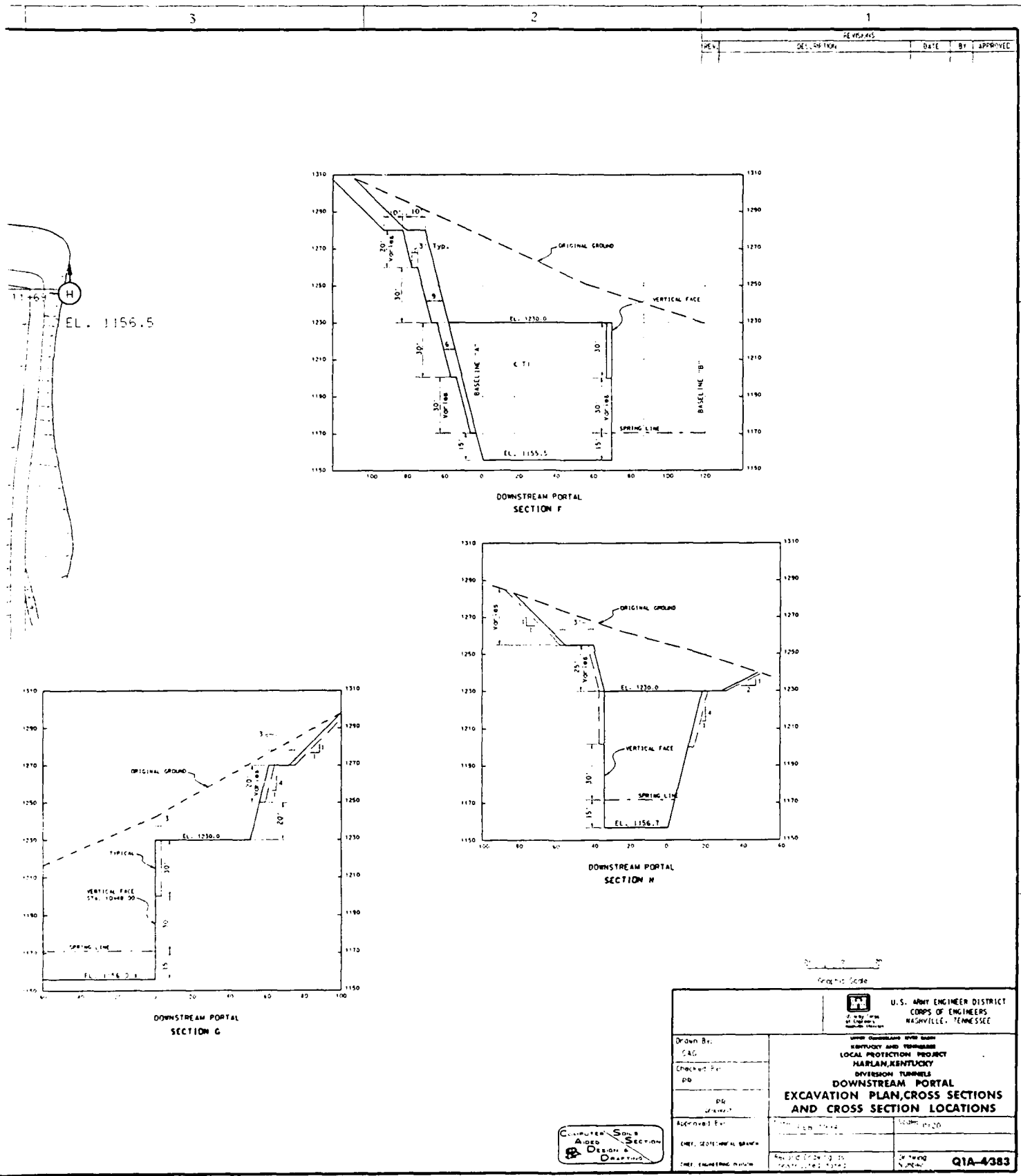


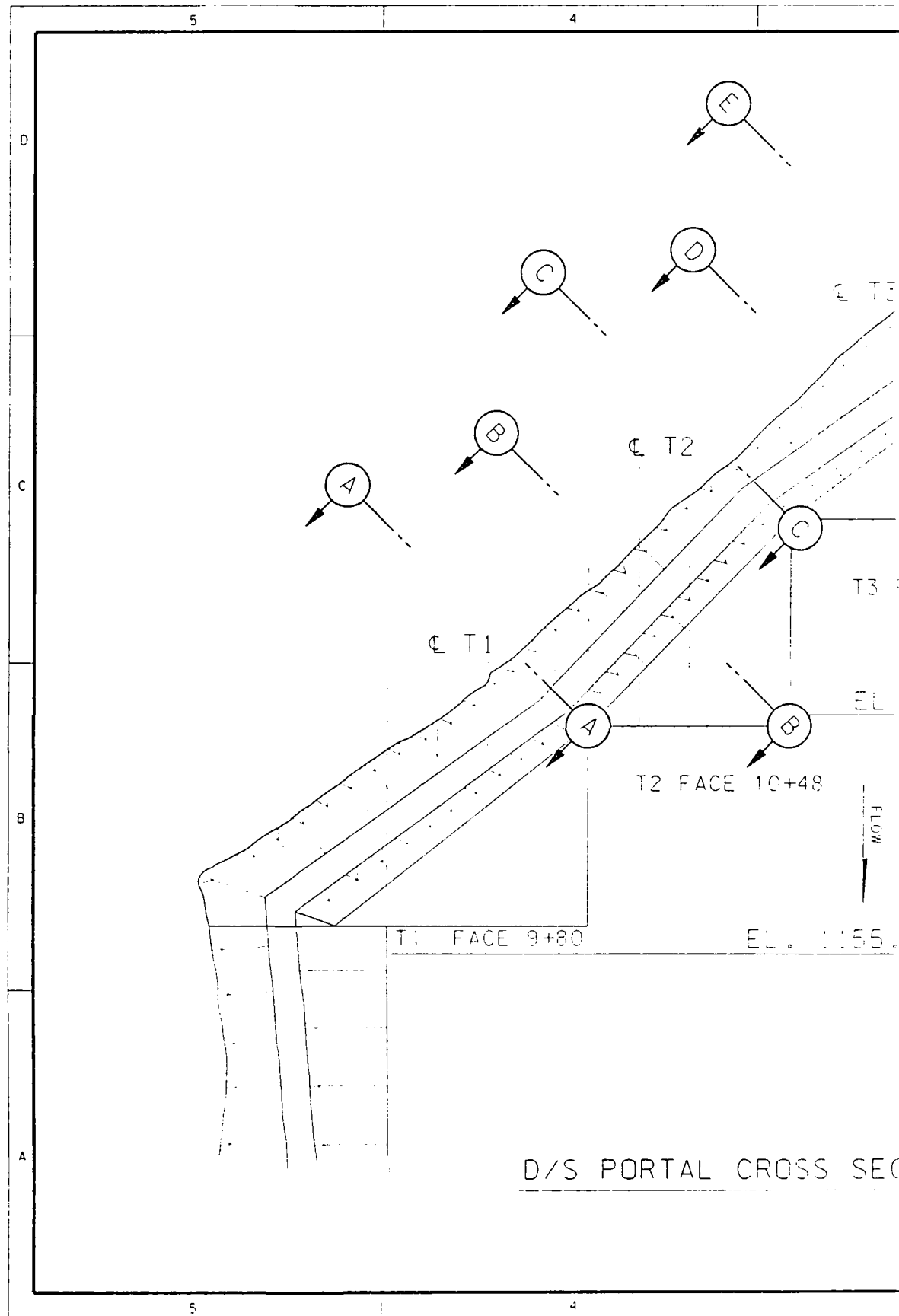
N M-M

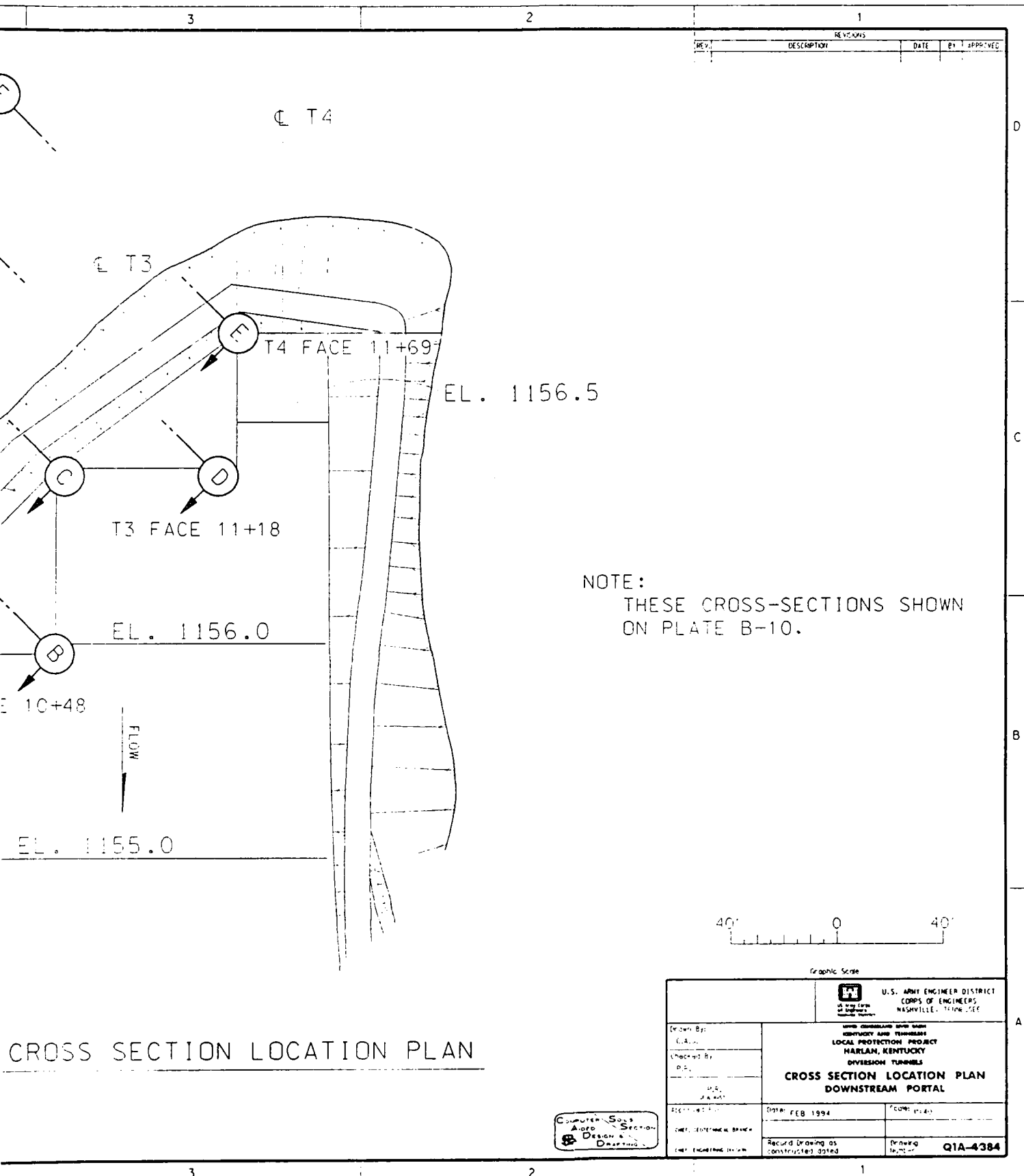
NOTE:
FOR NOTES, SEE DRAWING DIA-64/40.

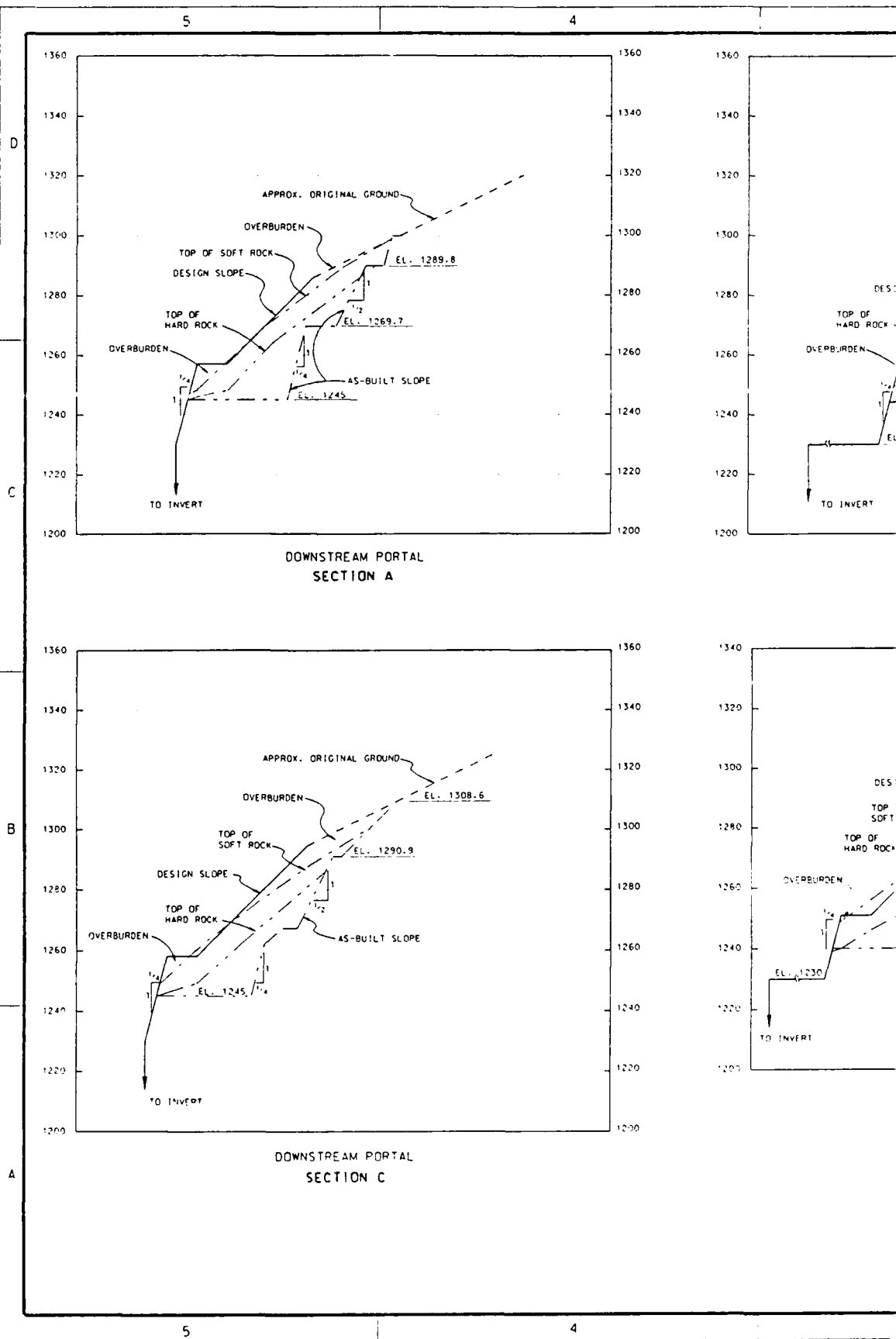
5-3-89	CONFORMING TO REVIEW COMMENTS	C.A.G.	JUL 89
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT PORTS OF ENGINEERS NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE			
DOWNSTREAM PORTAL GEOLOGIC SECTION M-M			
DIA-64/44.J			

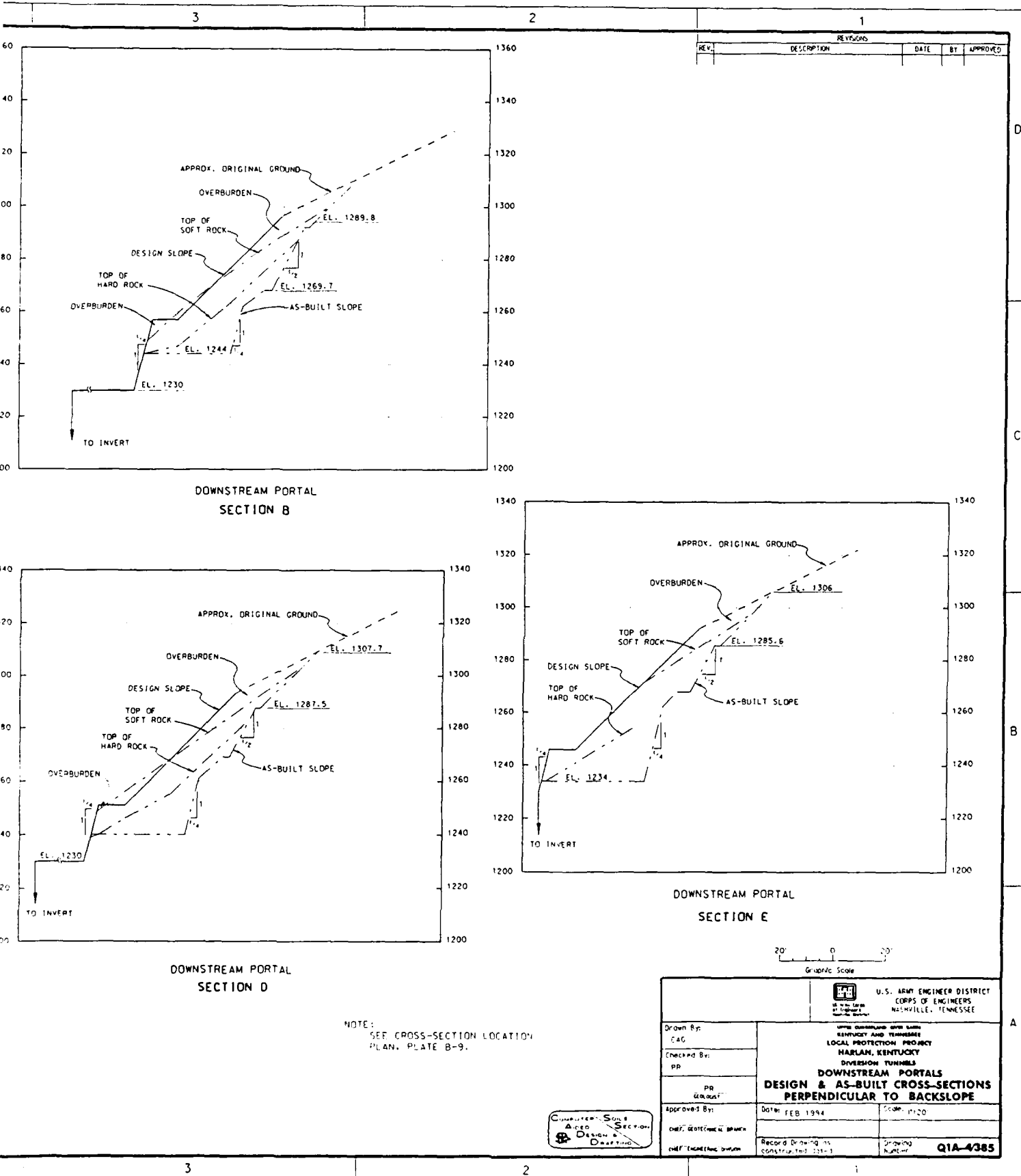


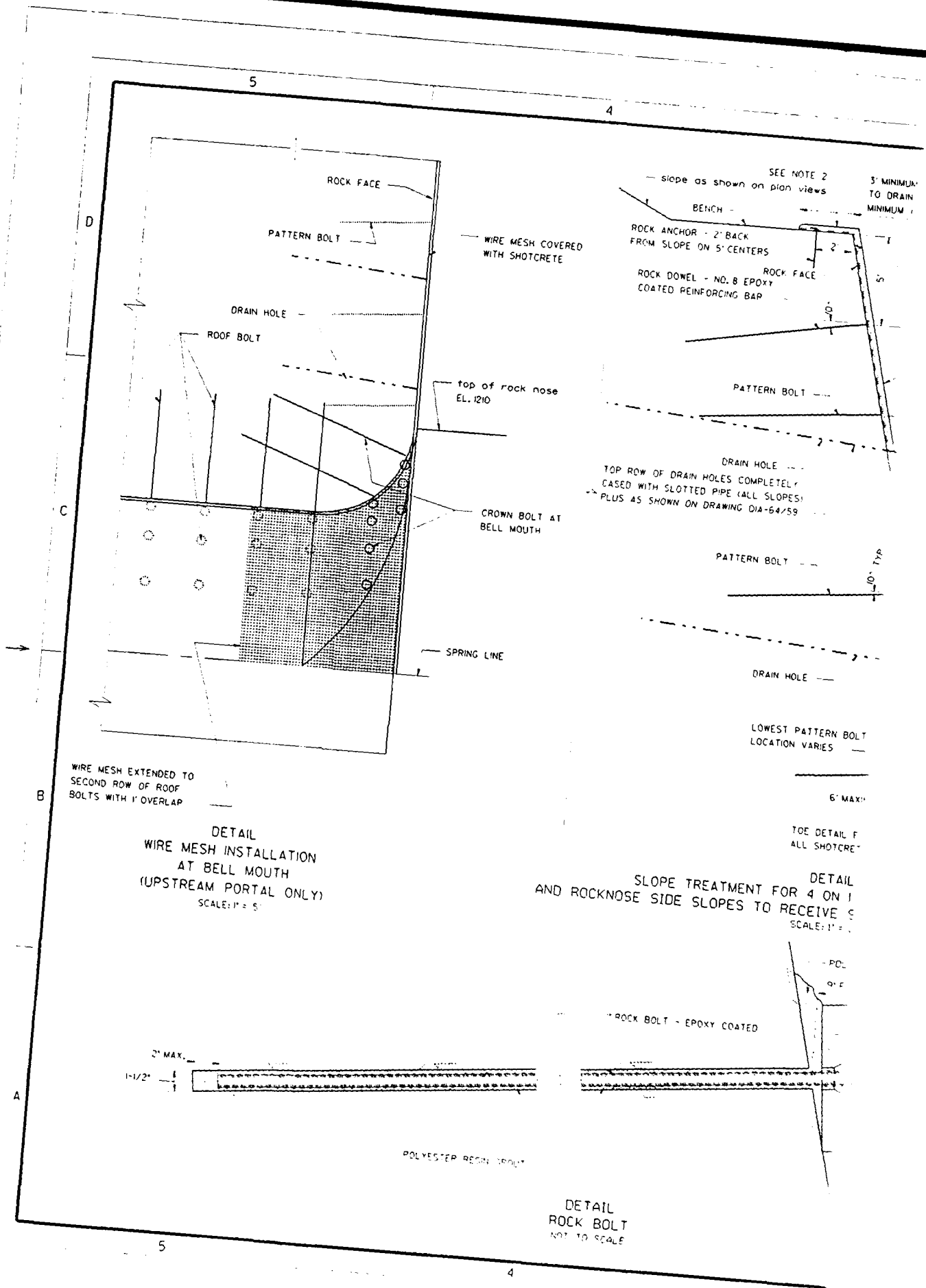




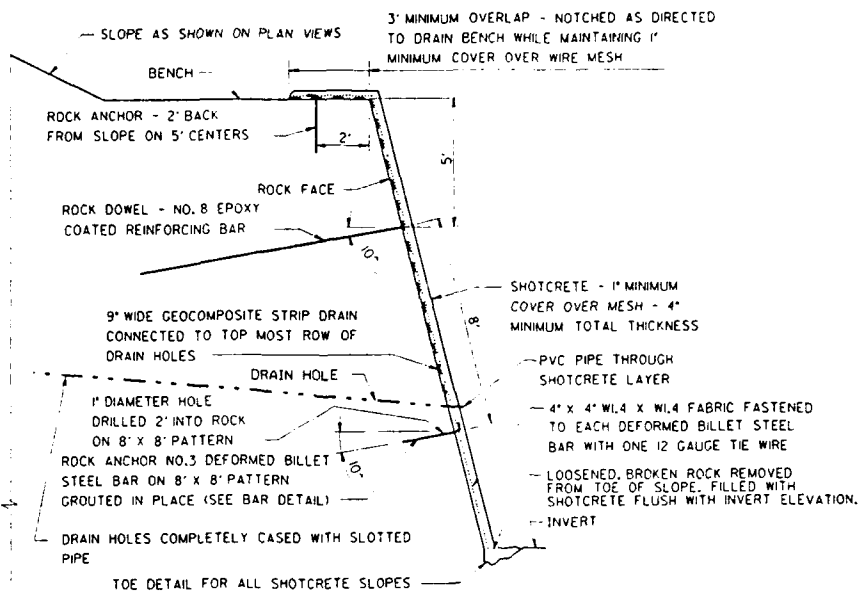
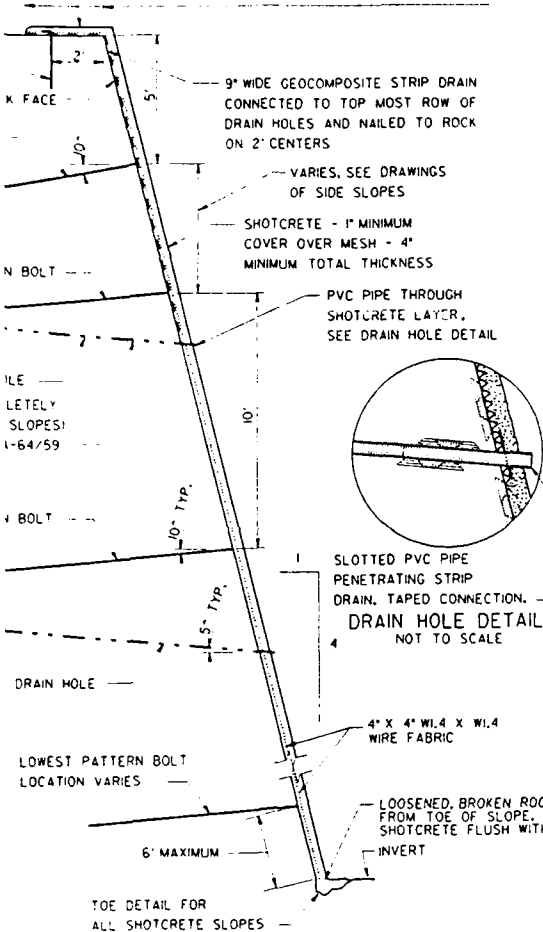




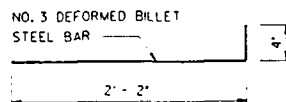




NOTE 2
Views
3' MINIMUM OVERLAP - NOTCHED AS DIRECTED
TO DRAIN BENCH WHILE MAINTAINING 1"
MINIMUM COVER OVER WIRE MESH

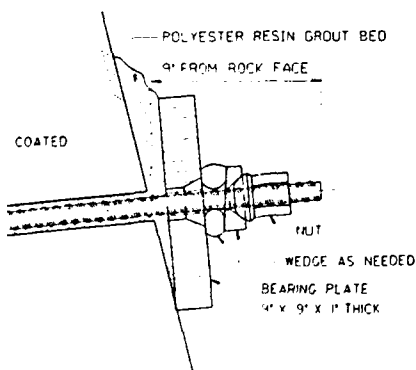


DETAIL
SLOPE TREATMENT FOR SLOPES UNDER 40'
HIGH - SHOTCRETE, DOWELS AND DRAINAGE ONLY
SCALE: 1" = 2.5'



ROCK ANCHOR BAR DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

DETAIL
SLOPE TREATMENT FOR SLOPES OVER 40' HIGH
DESIGNED TO RECEIVE SHOTCRETE (STEEPER THAN 4V ON 1H)
SCALE: 1" = 2.5'



NOTES:

1. SPACING ON ROCK DOWELS AND ROCK BOLTS
TYPICAL EXCEPT AS MODIFIED IN OTHER DRAWINGS.
2. SHOTCRETE WAS EXTENDED UP-SLOPE TO COVER ALL
SILTSTONE SURFACES.

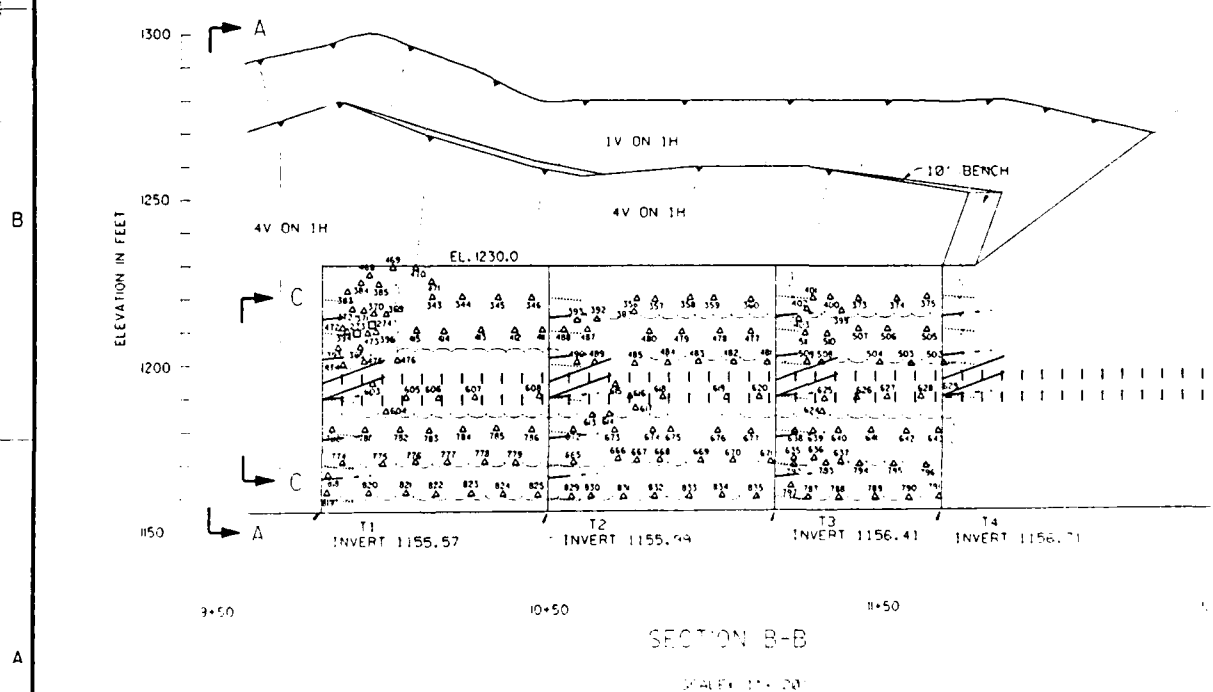
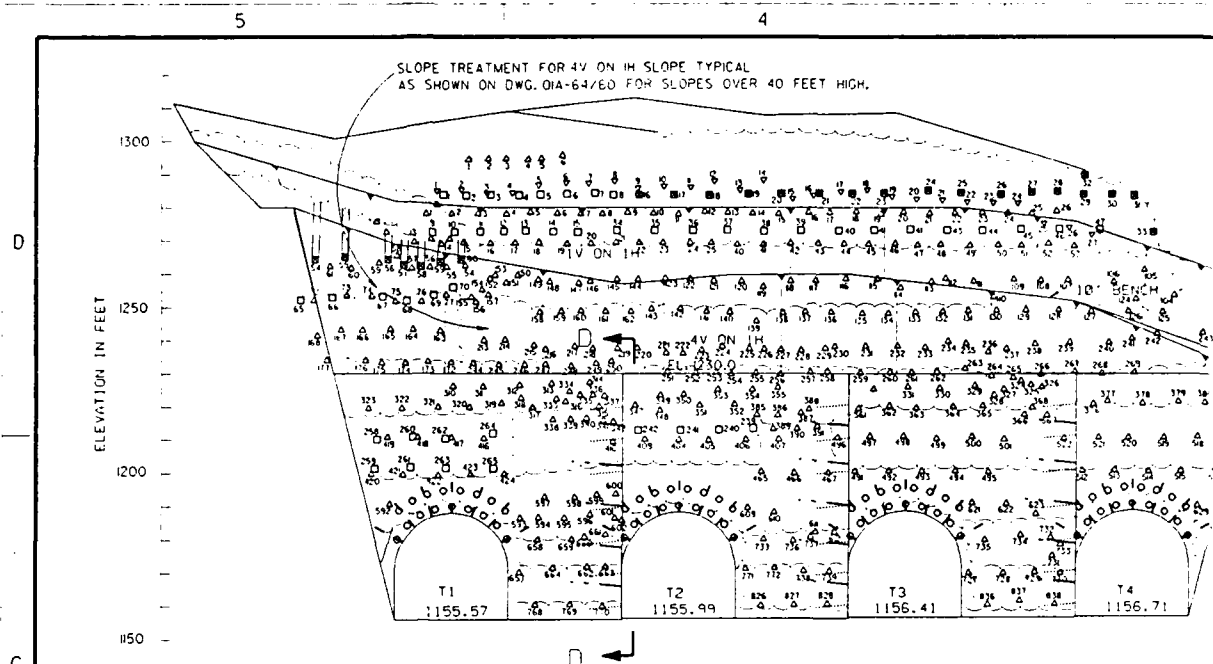
NOTE:
CONICAL NUT AND WEDGE ASSEMBLY SHOWN.
OTHER SYSTEM AS APPROVED MAY BE USED

3	2-2-94	AS CONSTRUCTED	MAR
2	6-30-89	ADDED DRAIN HOLE DETAIL	E.P.D. J.L.S.
1	5-31-89	CONFORMING TO REVIEW COMMENTS	E.P.D. J.L.S.

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

PORTAL
ROCK SLOPE TREATMENT DETAILS

OIA-64/60.3

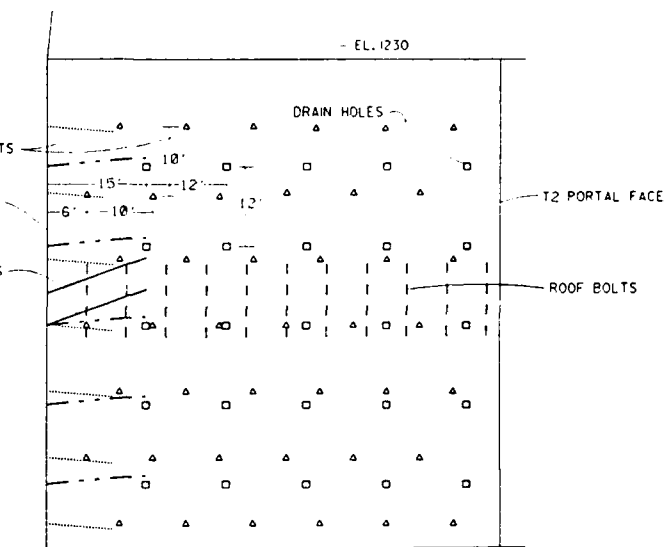




B

B

ELEVATION IN FEET

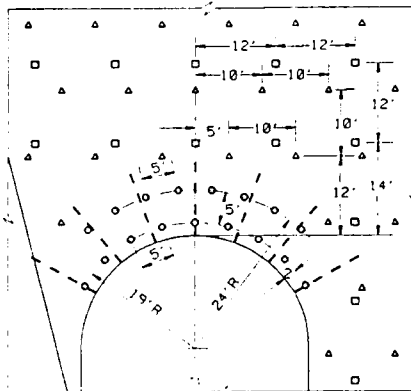


SECTION D-D

SCALE: 1" = 10'
SPACING SHOWN TYPICAL.

B.

ELEVATION IN FEET

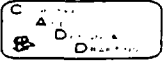


SECTION C-C

SCALE: 1" = 10'

LEGEND

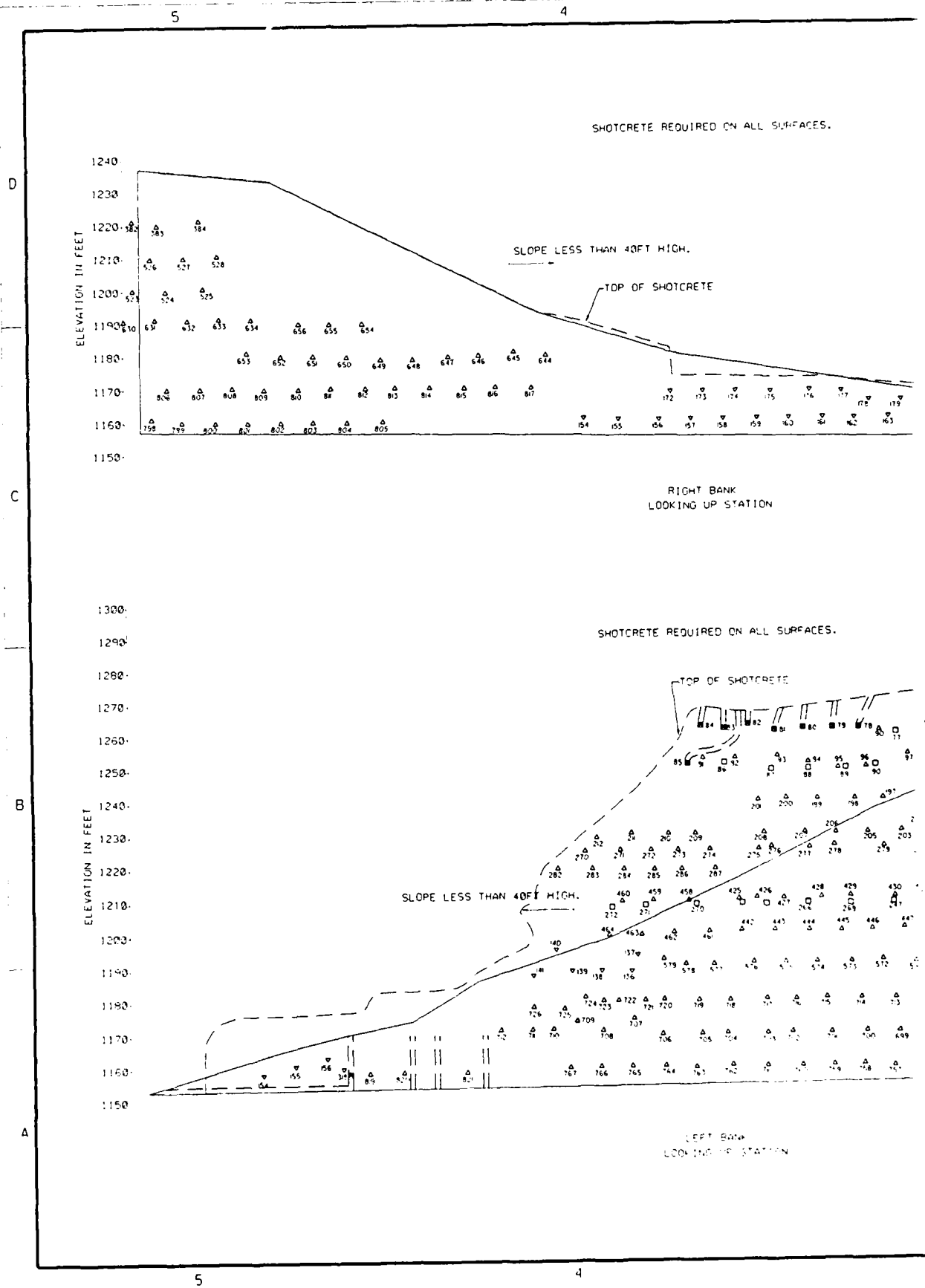
- □ --- DRAIN HOLES: 15' DEEP, 3" DIAMETER, ANGLED UP AT 5 DEGREES ON A 12' X 12' SQUARE PATTERN BEGINNING ON THE CENTERLINE OF EACH TUNNEL 14' ABOVE THE CROWN.
- △ --- PATTERN BOLTS: 10' LONG, ANGLED DOWN AT 5 DEGREES ON 10' X 10' STAGGERED PATTERN BEGINNING 12' ABOVE THE TUNNEL CROWN AND 5' LEFT AND RIGHT OF THE TUNNEL CENTERLINE.
- --- ROOF BOLTS: INSIDE TUNNEL 10' LONG ON 6' CENTERS RADIALLY OUT FROM CENTER AND ALONG TUNNEL AXES.
- ○ --- CROWN BOLTS: 10' LONG ANGLED UP AT 20 DEGREES TO TUNNEL AXIS AS SHOWN ON DRAWING.
- □ --- DRAIN HOLES FULLY CASED WITH SLOTTED PVC PIPE.
- --- STRIP DRAINS.



NOTES:

1. GENERAL NOTES ON DRAWING OIA-64/2.
2. SLOPE TREATMENT DETAILS AS SHOWN ON DRAWING OIA-64/60.
3. GENERAL PLAN OF D/S PORTAL SHOWN ON DRAWING OIA-64/61.
4. SUPPORT DETAILS FOR TUNNELS SHOWN ON DRAWING OIA-64/72.
5. LOCATION, NUMBER, & LENGTH OF ROCK BOLTS, DOWELS & DRAINS MAY BE VARIED AT THE DIRECTION OF CONTRACTING OFFICER TO SUIT ROCK CONDITIONS EXPOSED AS EXCAVATION PROGRESSES.
6. ALL VERTICAL AND 1H ON 4V ROCK FACES TO BE COVERED WITH WIRE MESH OR FIBER REINFORCED SHOTCRETE.

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE	
DOWNSTREAM PORTAL ROCK SLOPE TREATMENT	
OIA-64-60	



3

2

1

LL SURFACES.

1240

1230

1220

1210

1200

1190

1180

1170

1160

1150

ELEVATION IN FEET

LEGEND

- DRAIN HOLES: 15' DEEP, 3" DIAMETER, ANGLED LP AT 5 DEGREES ON A 12' X 12' SQUARE PATTERN.
- △ PATTERN BOLTS: 10' LONG, ANGLED DOWN AT 5 DEGREES ON 10' X 10' STAGGERED PATTERN.
- ⊠ DRAIN HOLES FULLY CASED WITH SLOTTED PVC PIPE.
- ▽ ROCK DOWELS.
- == STRIP DRAINS.

ON

LL SURFACES.

PRETE

1300

1290

1280

1270

1260

1250

1240

1230

1220

1210

1200

1190

1180

1170

1160

1150

ELEVATION IN FEET

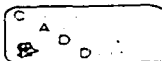
FOR NOTES SEE DRAWING DIA-64/58.

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE



DOWNSTREAM PORTAL
SIDE SLOPE ROCK TREATMENT

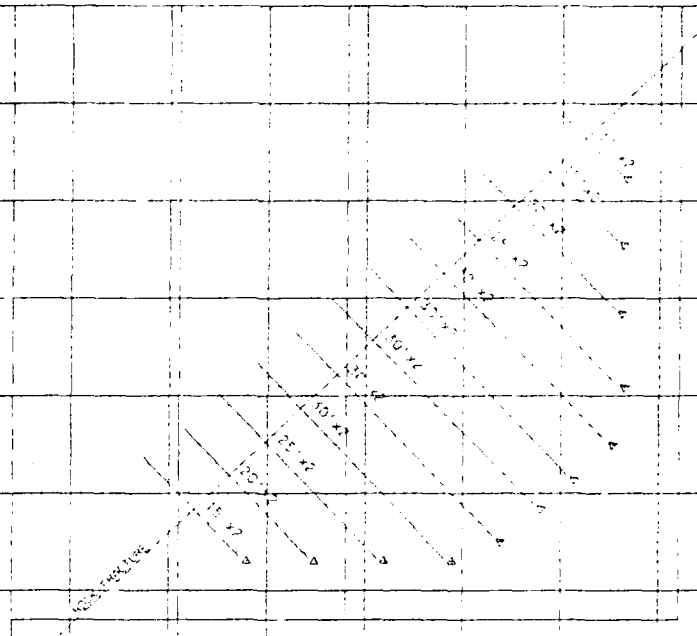
DIA-64/70.2



3

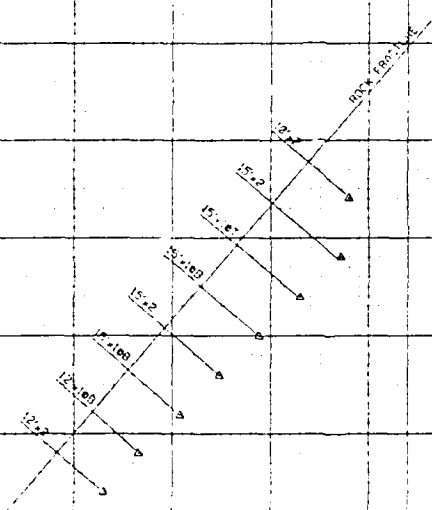
2

PLATE B-13



T-2

TOP ROW 12102
5
BOTTOM ROW 12052



T-1

TOP ROW 12102
5
BOTTOM ROW 12052

HORIZONTAL ROCK BOLTS
FOR
VERTICAL ROCK FRACTURE
DOWNSTREAM PORTAL
DATE: 6-2-90

Top of
T-1
Corner

Δ 297
(10.1)

Δ 298
(10.1)

Δ 299
(10.1)

Δ 300
(10.1)

Δ 301
(10.1)

Δ 302
(10.1)

Δ 303
(10.1)

Δ 304
(10.1)

Δ 305
(10.1)

Δ 306
(10.1)

Δ 307
(10.1)

Δ 308
(10.1)

Δ 309
(10.1)

9+80

C T-1

Top of
T-3
Corner

Δ 324
(15.1)

Δ 325
(15.1)

Δ 326
(15.1)

Δ 327
(15.1)

Δ 328
(15.1)

Δ 329
(15.1)

Δ 330
(15.1)

Δ 331
(15.1)

Δ 332
(15.1)

11+16

C T-3

VERTICAL ROCK BOLTS
DOWNSTREAM PORTAL
DATE: 5-11-90



U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Drawn By:
JTM
Checked By:

In Charge:

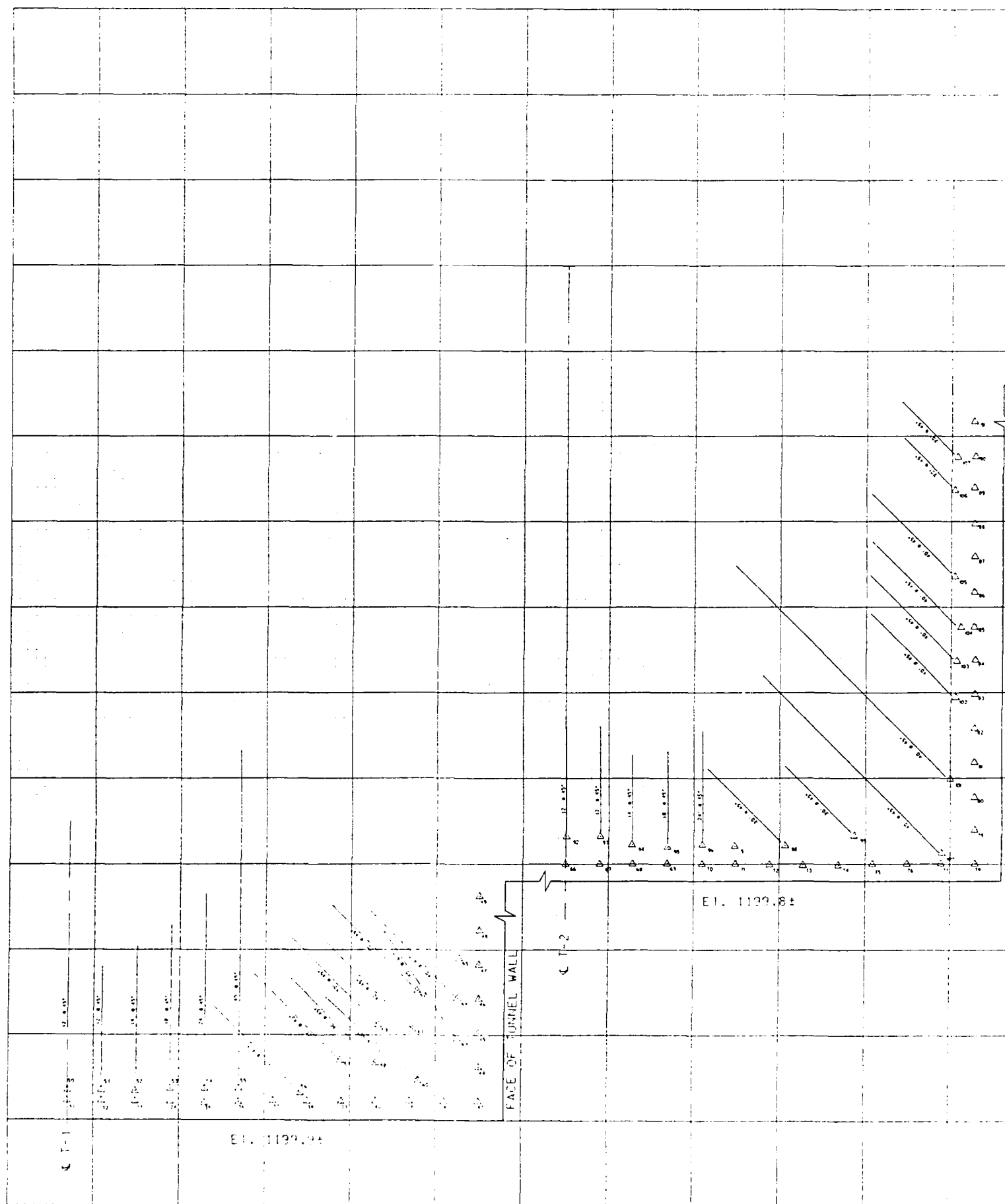
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT
AS CONSTRUCTED
DOWNSTREAM PORTAL
HORIZONTAL & VERTICAL ROCK BOLTS

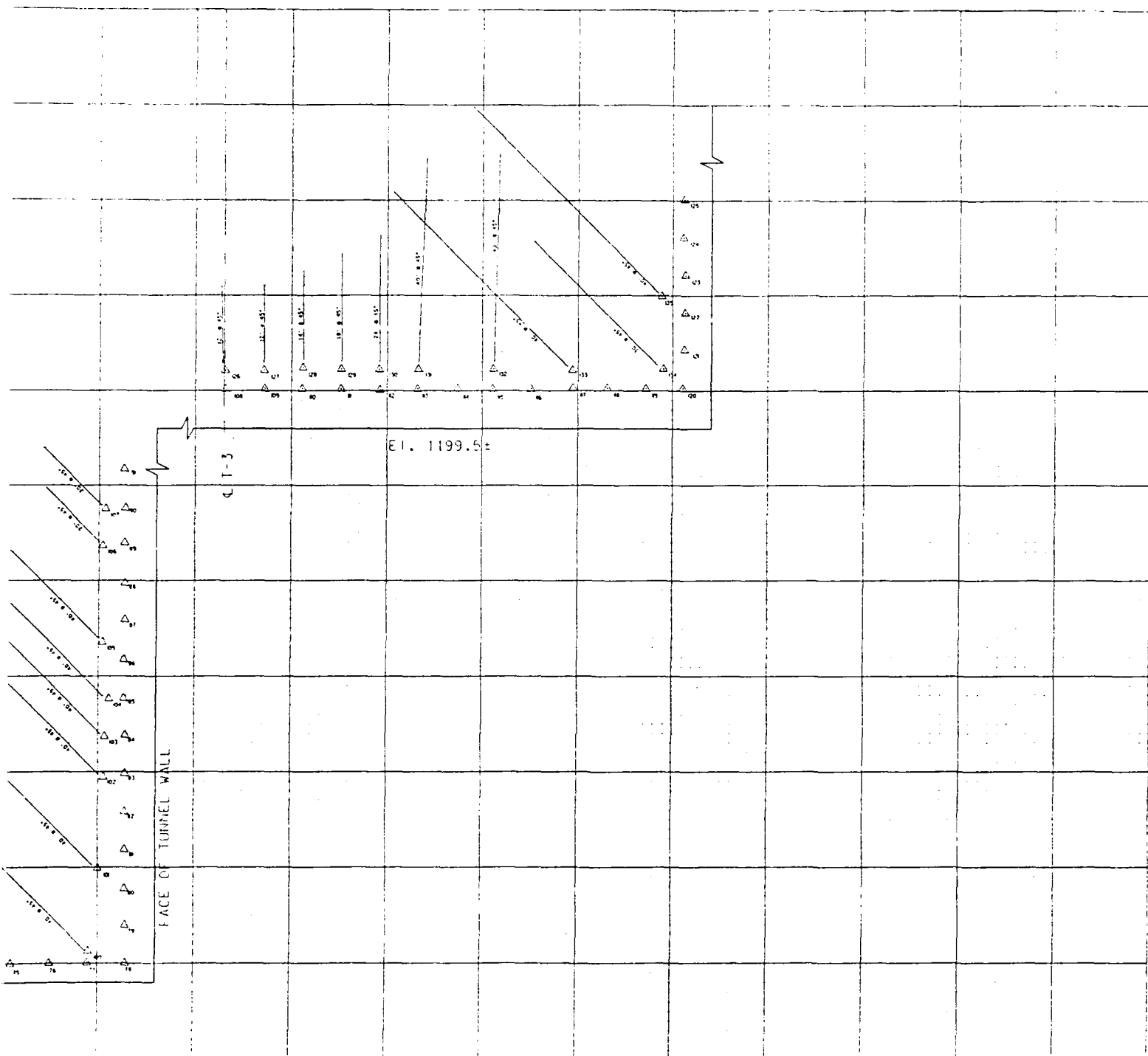
Approved By:

Date: 5-11-90
OFF. ENGINEER, DIVISION

Date: July 1994
Record Drawing as
constructed dated

PLATE B-14





U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Drawn By:

JTM

Checked By:

ENGINEER

Approved By:

CHEF, F BRANCH

CHEF, ENGINEERING DIVISION

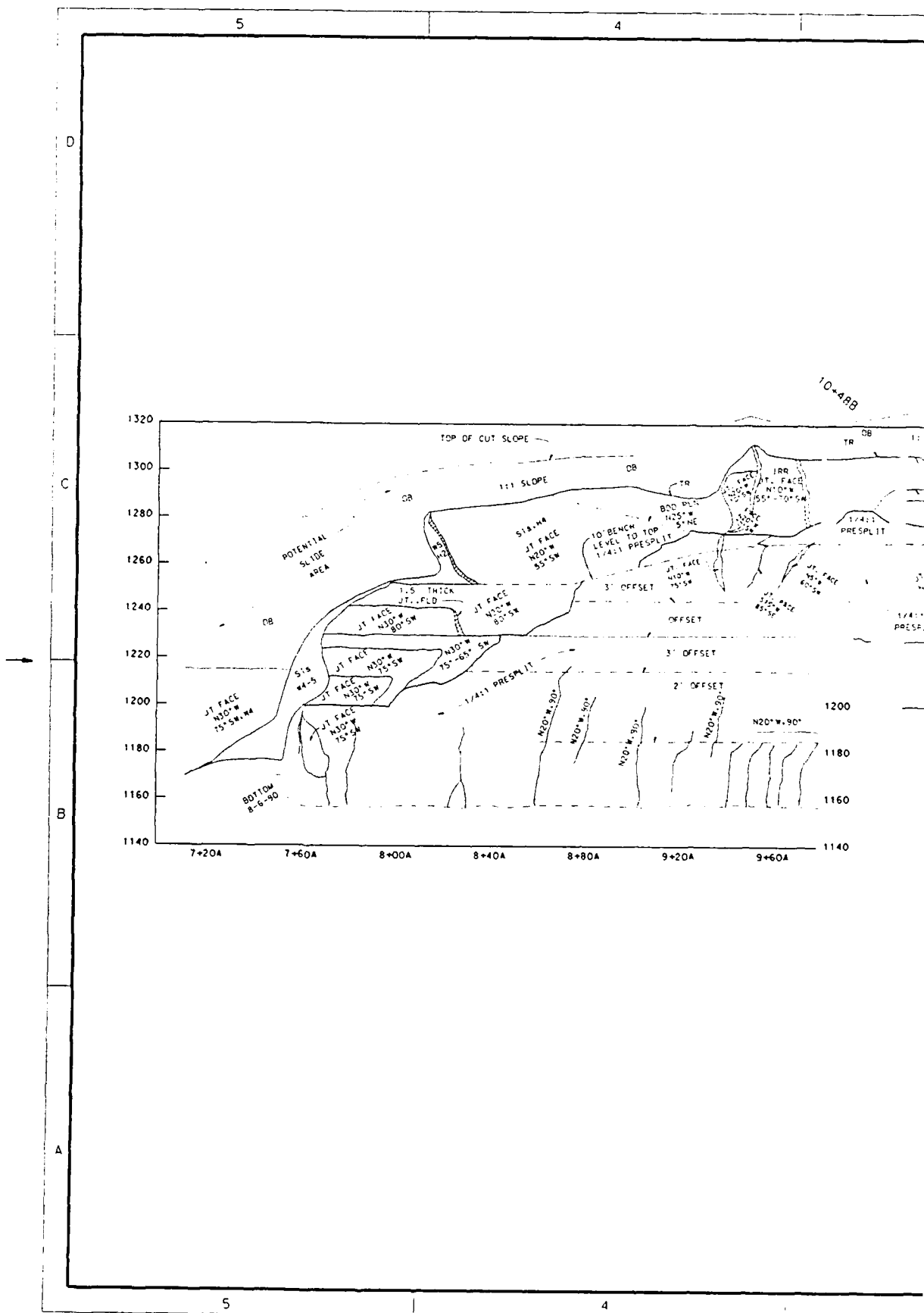
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT
AS CONSTRUCTED
DOWNSTREAM PORTAL
AS BUILT DOWELS

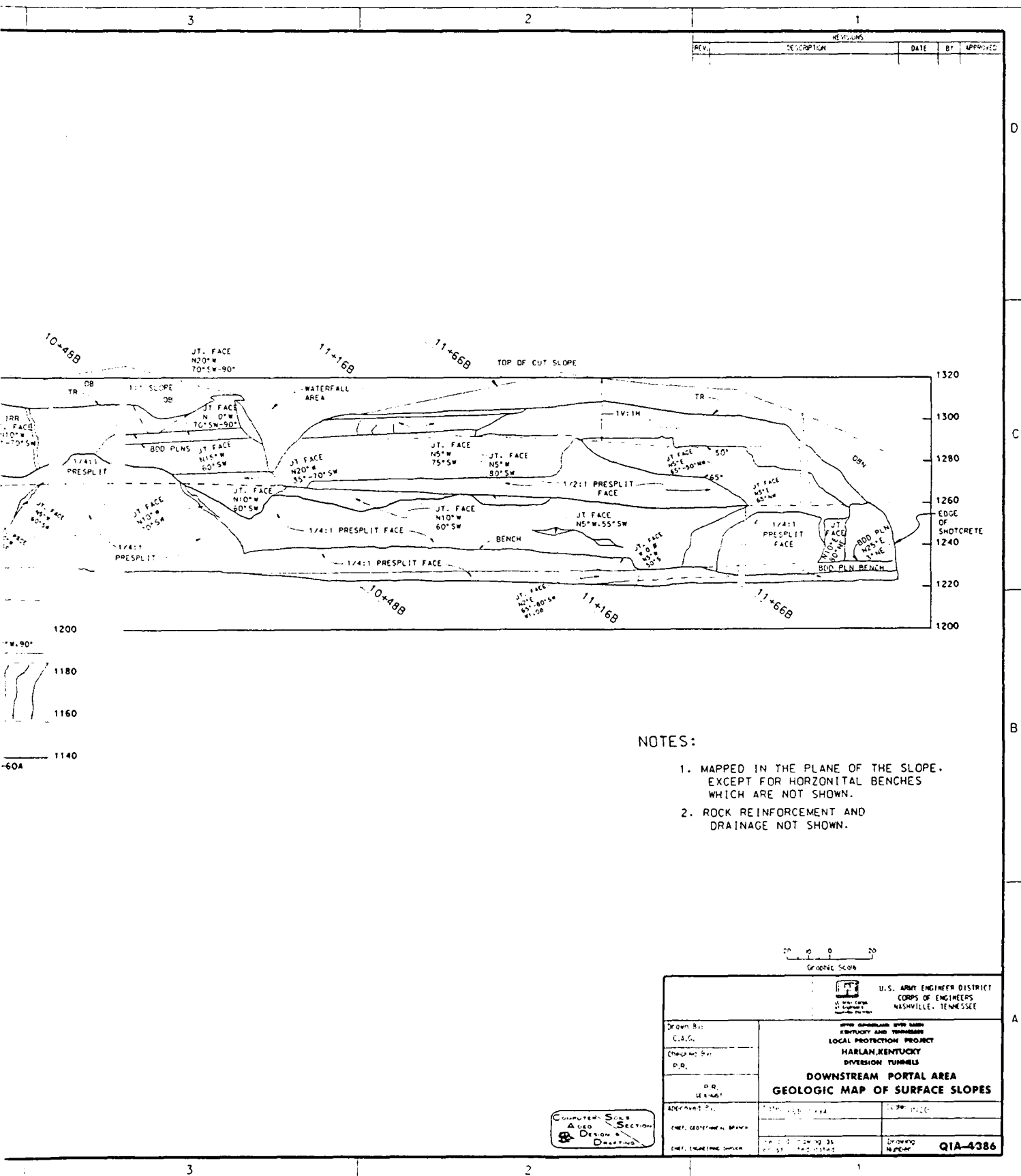
Date: 1/11/1994

Revised Drawing:
constructed dated

Scale: NOT TO SCALE

PLATE B-15





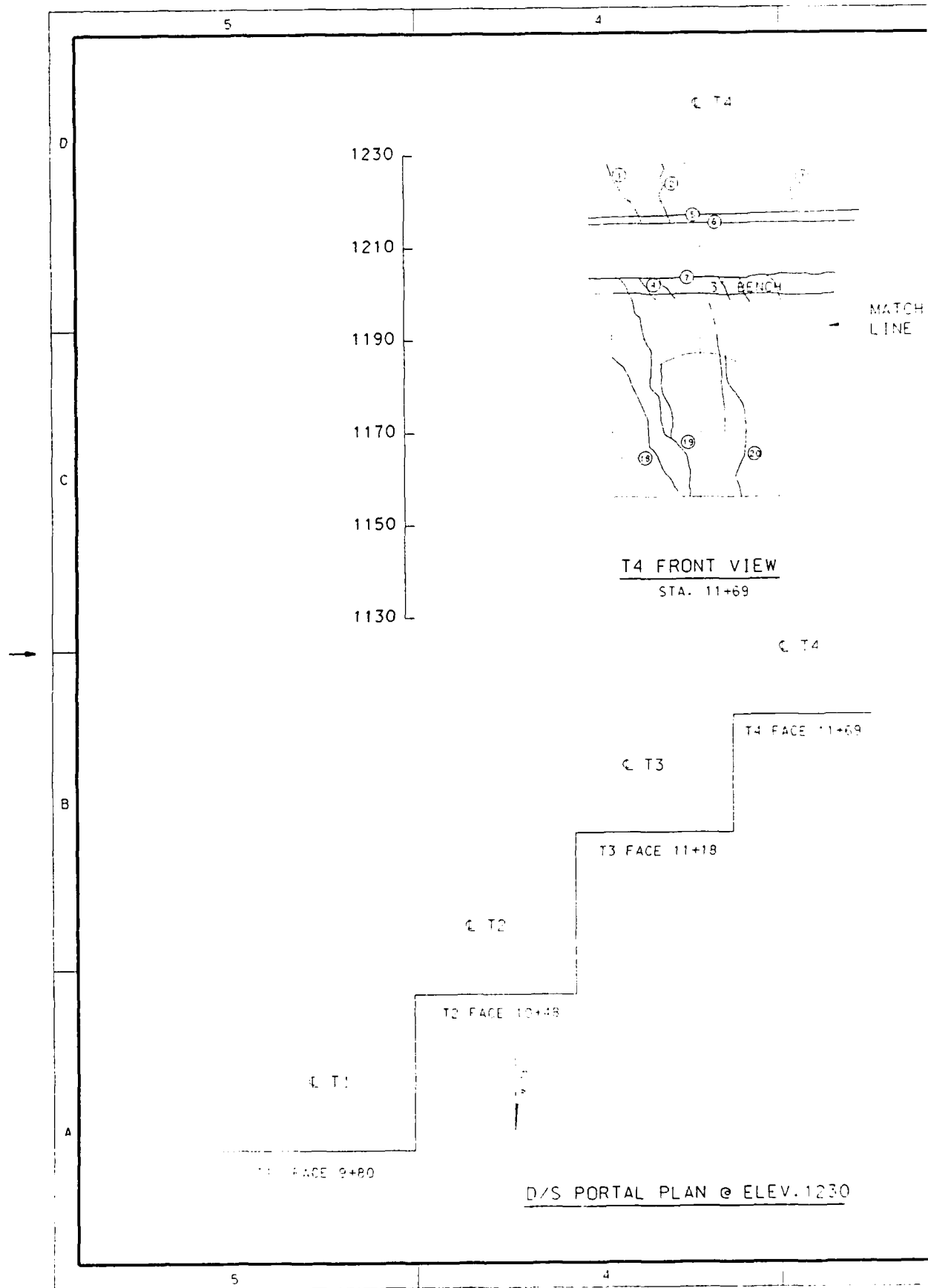
NOTES:

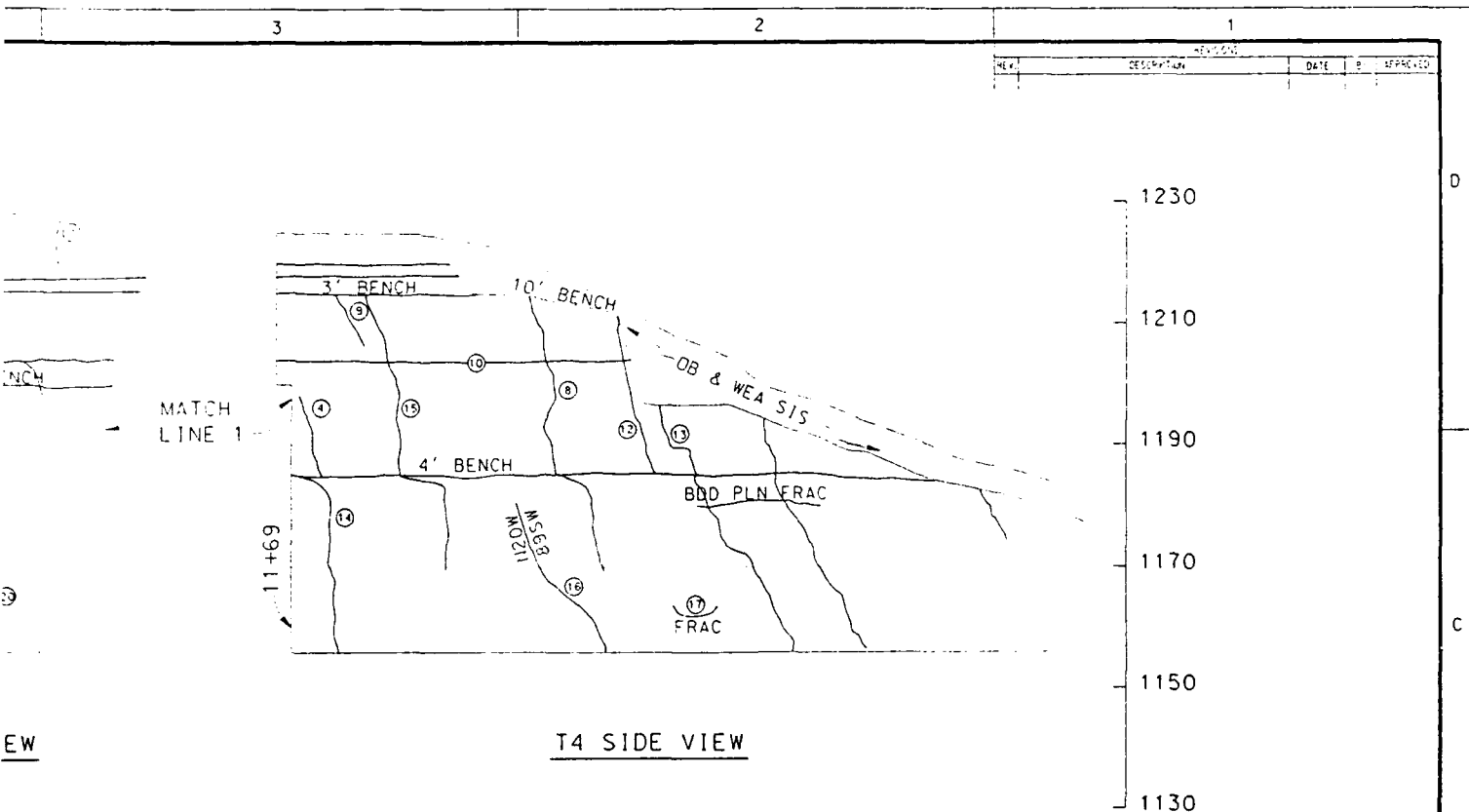
1. MAPPED IN THE PLANE OF THE SLOPE. EXCEPT FOR HORIZONTAL BENCHES WHICH ARE NOT SHOWN.
2. ROCK REINFORCEMENT AND DRAINAGE NOT SHOWN.

0 10 20
Feet
Graphic Scale

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE	
LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT HARLAN, KENTUCKY DIVERSION TUNNELS	
DOWNSTREAM PORTAL AREA GEOLOGIC MAP OF SURFACE SLOPES	
Drawn By: C.A.G.	Date: 11-1-68
Checked By: P.R.	Date: 11-1-68
Design By: C.A.G.	Date: 11-1-68
Chief, Geotechnical Branch	Drawing Number: QIA-4386

COMPUTER SECTION
 A GEO
 DESIGN &
 DRAFTING





T4 JOINT DESCRIPTIONS

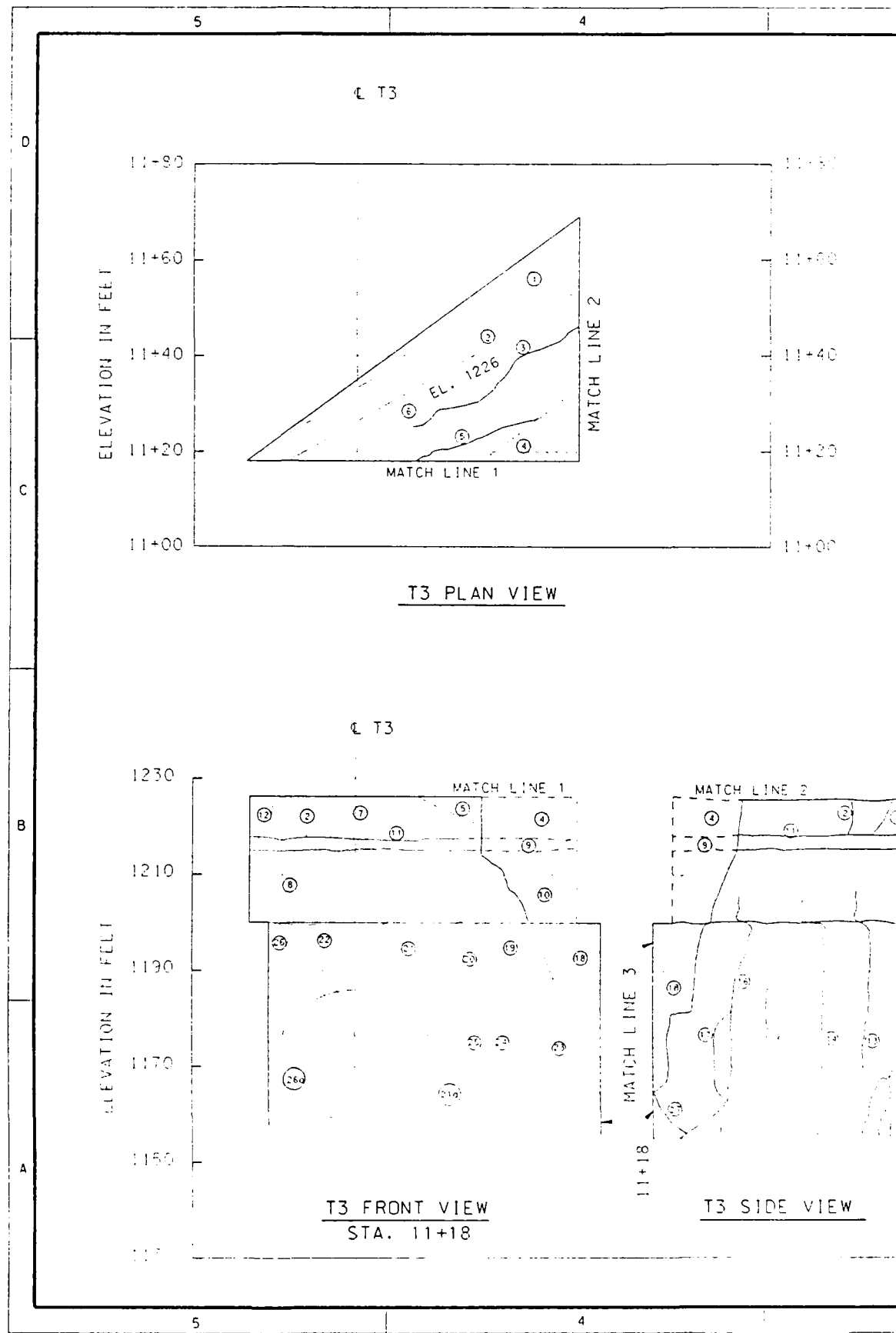
- ① Jt. N20°E 65°-75°W-NW
- ② Jt. N20°E 80°NW
- ③ Jt. N10°E 75°SE
- ④ Jts. N15°W 75°SW
- ⑤ Bdd pin N70°W 2°NE
- ⑥ Bdd pin N70°W 2°NE
- ⑦ Bdd pin 0°
- ⑧ Jt. N10°E 90°-80°NW
- ⑨ Jt. N10°E 90° 0°
- ⑩ Bdd pins hor. 0°
- ⑪ Jt. N10°E 90°
- ⑫ Jt. N10°E 80°-70°NW 0°
- ⑬ Jt. N10°E 90° 0°
- ⑭ Jt. N10°E 90° 0°
- ⑮ Jt. N12°E 90° 0°
- ⑯ Jt. N20°W 89°SW
- ⑰ Blast Frac
- ⑱ Jt. N5°E 60°W 90° 0°
- ⑲ Jt. N10°E 70°-60°NW 0°
- ⑳ Jt. N15°E 90° 0°

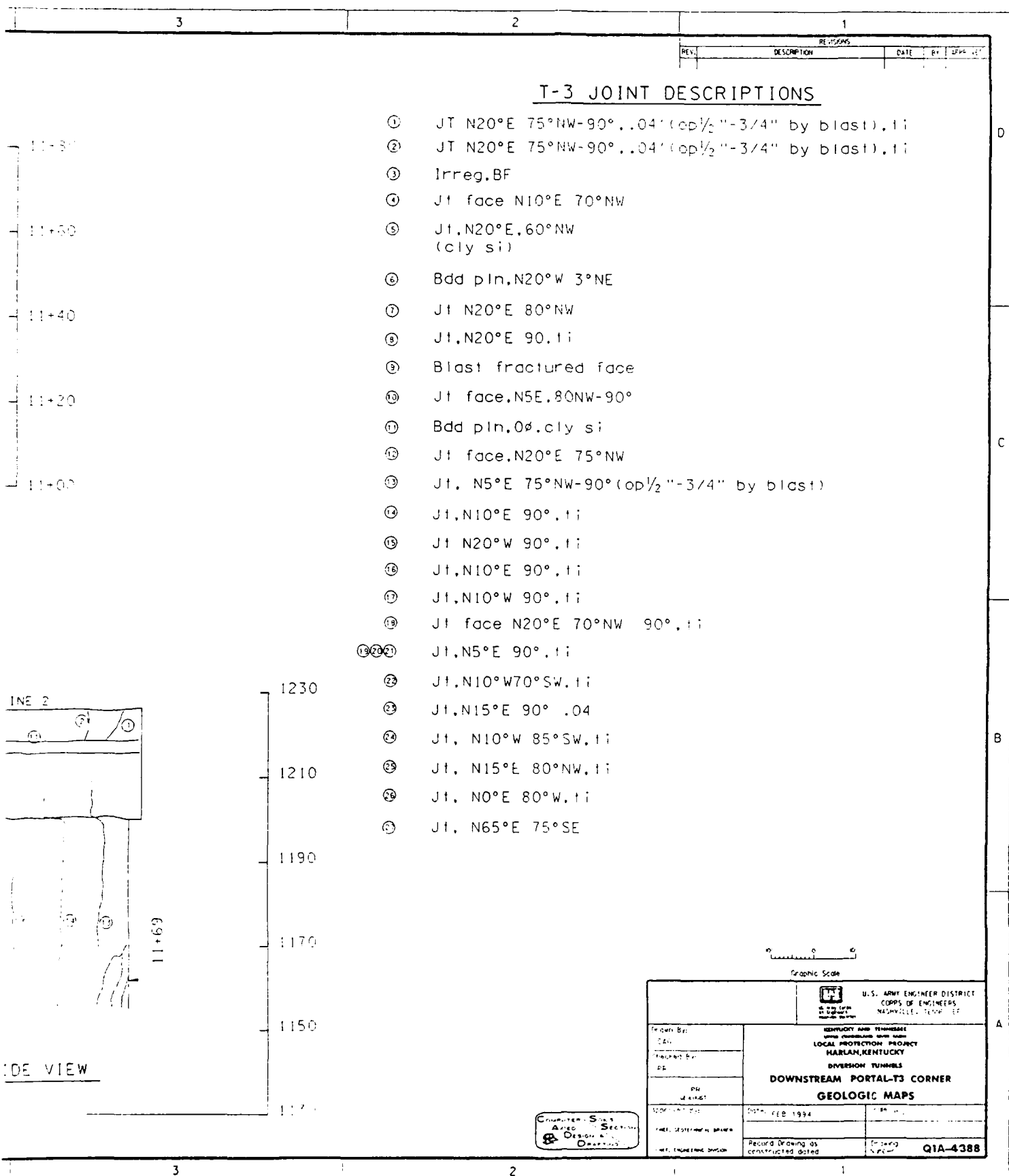
20' 0 20'

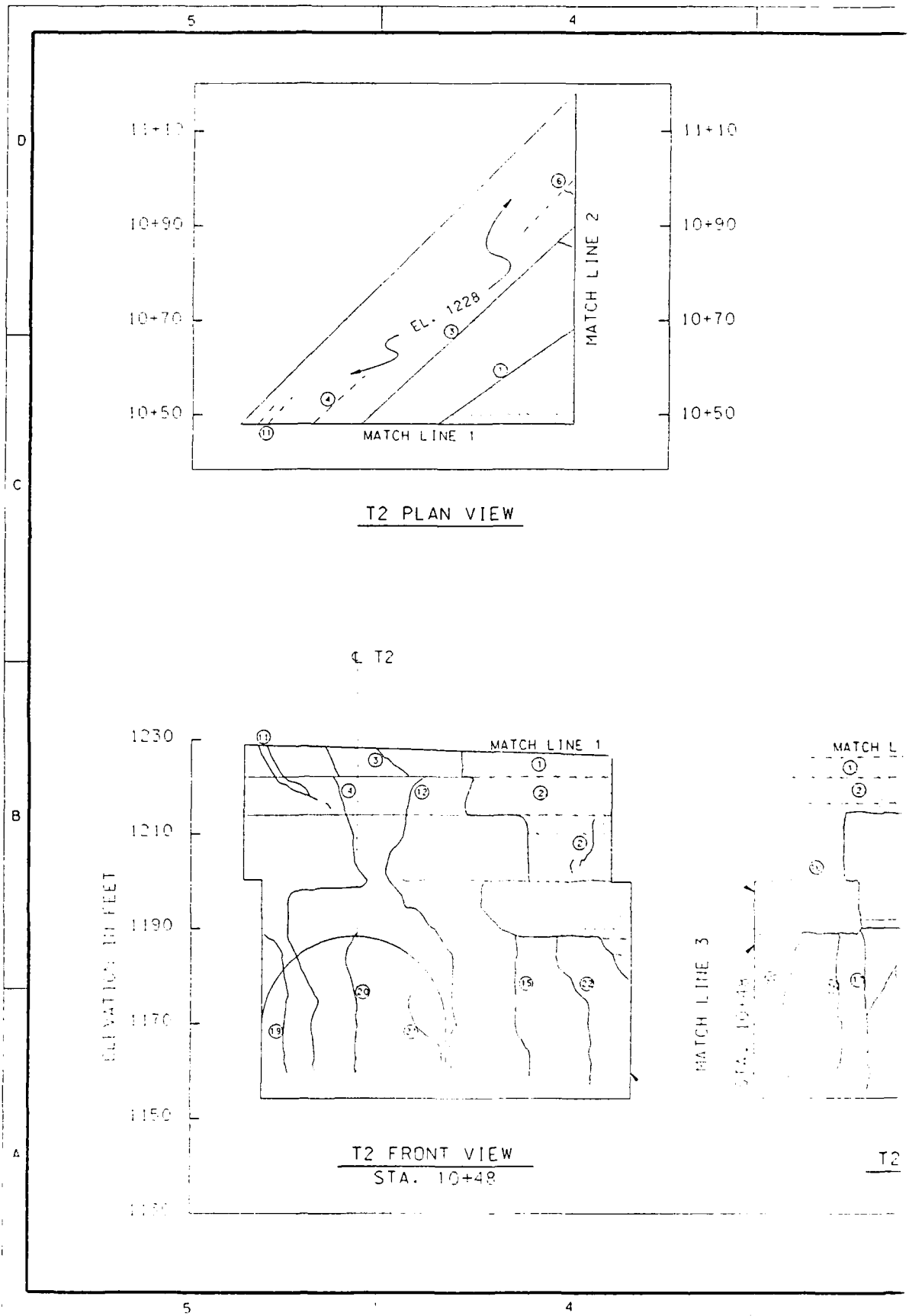
Graphic Scale

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE	
LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT HARLAN, KENTUCKY DIVERSION TUNNELS DOWNSTREAM PORTAL-TUNNEL 4 GEOLOGIC MAP	
Project By: Date: Checked By: P.D.	Date: FEB 1994 Scale: 1:500 Drawing Number: Q1A-4387

Computer Aided
Design & Drafting







3

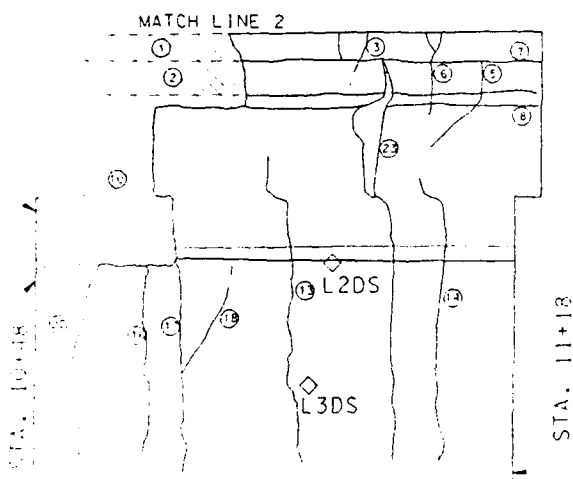
2

1

REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY	APPROVED

T-2 JOINT DESCRIPTIONS

- ① Blast fractured, irr. N20°E
- ② Jt Face N10°E 90°
- ③ Jt. N5°E 65°NW
- ④ Jt. N2°E 90°
- ⑤ Jt. N10°E 90° (op 1" by blast)
- ⑥ Jt. N10°E 90° (op 1" by blast)
- ⑦ Bdd pln. hor
- ⑧ Bdd pln. hor
- ⑨ Jt face N15°E 90°
- ⑩ Jts. N20°E 30°NW
- ⑪ Jt. N0°E V
- ⑫ Jts. N10°E 90°
- ⑬ Jt. N10°W 80°SW
- ⑭ Jt. N10°E 90°
- ⑮ Jt. N20°W 80°SW
- ⑯ Jt
- ⑰ Jt. N24°E 84°NE
- ⑱ Jt. N25°E 81°SE
- ⑲ Jt. N35°E 85°SE
- ⑳ Jt. face N20°E 90°-75°NW



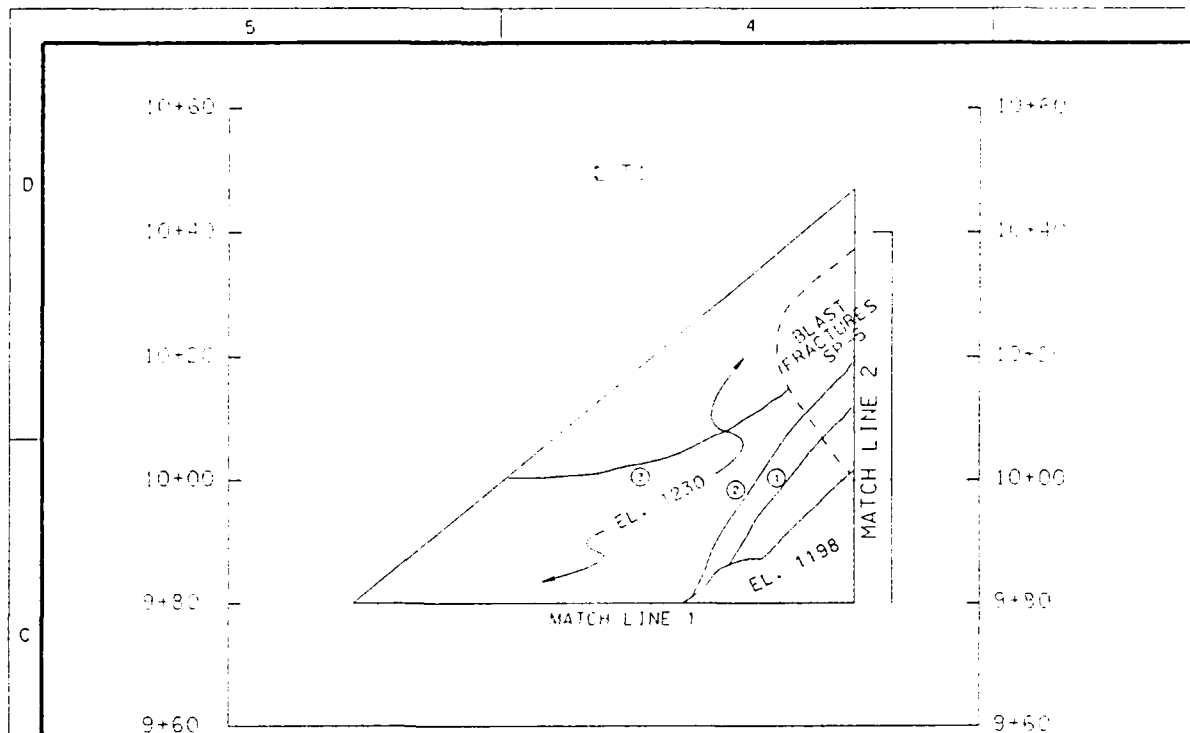
LEGEND

L2DS L3DS LOAD CELL

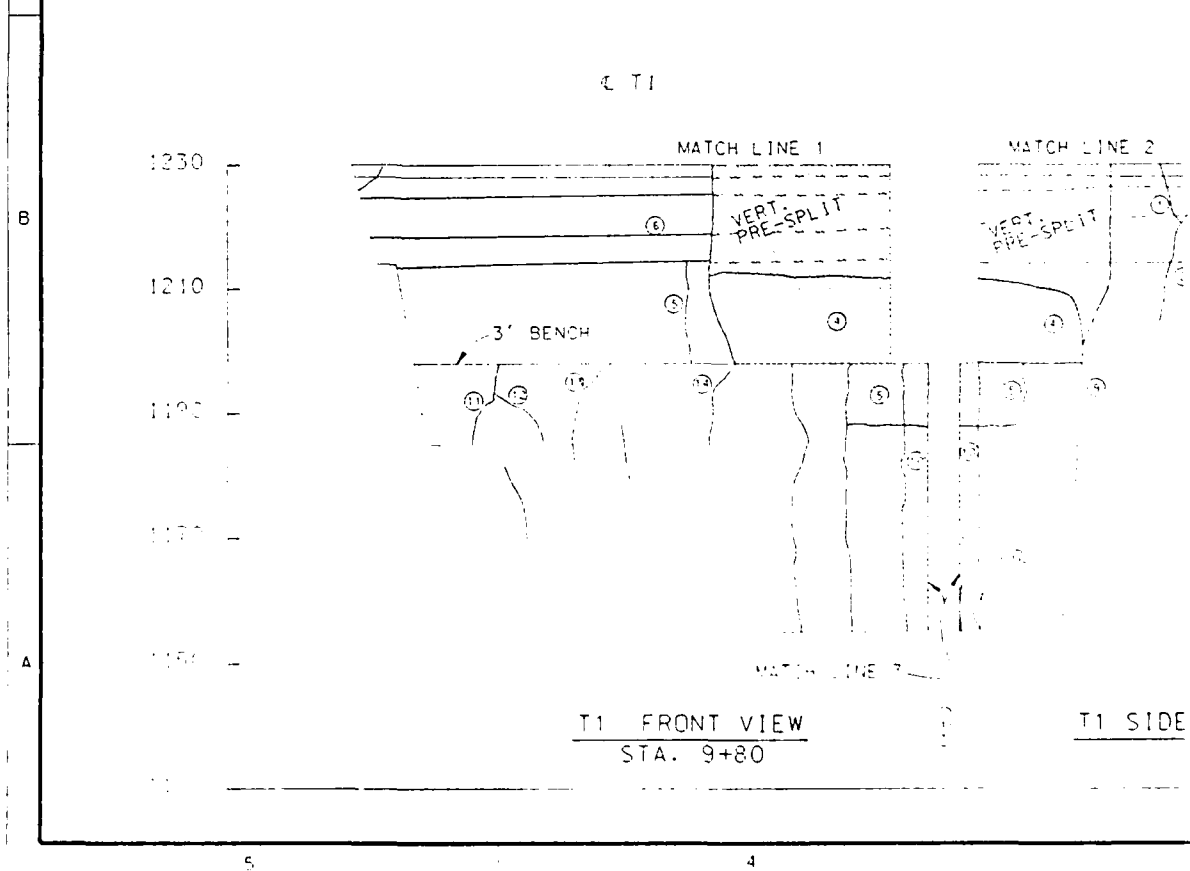
Graphic Scale

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE	
KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT HARLAN, KENTUCKY DIVERSION TUNNELS DOWNSTREAM PORTAL-T2 CORNER GEOLOGIC MAPS	
Date: FEB 1974 Drawn: [blank] Checked: [blank]	Drawing No: Q1A-4389

Computer Sect
Auto Section
Design &
Drawing



T1 PLAN VIEW



T1 FRONT VIEW
STA. 9+80

T1 SIDE

3

2

1

REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY	APPROVED

T1 JOINT DESCRIPTIONS

- ① J1, N15°W 90°, .03 (open 1/4" by blast)
- ② J1, N15°W 90°, .03 (open 1/4" by blast)
- ③ Blast fractured, open 1/4"
- ④ J1, N5°E 60°SE-70°NW
- ⑤ Bad pin, N80°W 3°NE
- ⑥ J1s, N20°E20°-30°NW
- ⑦ J1, N10°W 80°SW
- ⑧ J1, N10°E 90°-90°NW
- ⑨ J1 face, N10°E 90°
- ⑩ J1, N10°E 70°NW
- ⑪ J1, N10°E 30°NW
- ⑫ J1 N-S 90°-80°SW
- ⑬ J1 N10°E 90°
- ⑭ J1, N15°E 90°
- ⑮ J1, N5°E 84°NW

D

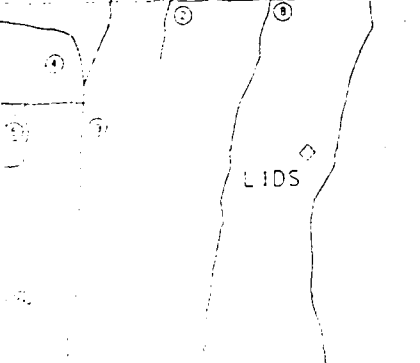
C

B

A

MATCH LINE 2

EST. BE-SPEIT

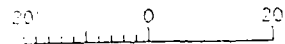


T1 SIDE VIEW

10+73

LEGEND

LIDS ◊ LOAD CELL



Graphic Scale

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE	
LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT HARLAN, KENTUCKY DIVERSION TUNNELS DOWNSTREAM PORTAL-T1 CORNER GEOLOGIC MAPS	
DRAWN BY C.L.	CHECKED BY P.L.
DATE FEB 1962	DATE FEB 1962
TITLE DOWNSTREAM PORTAL-T1 CORNER GEOLOGIC MAPS	PROJECT NO. Q1A-4390

 Computer Section
 Design
 Drafting

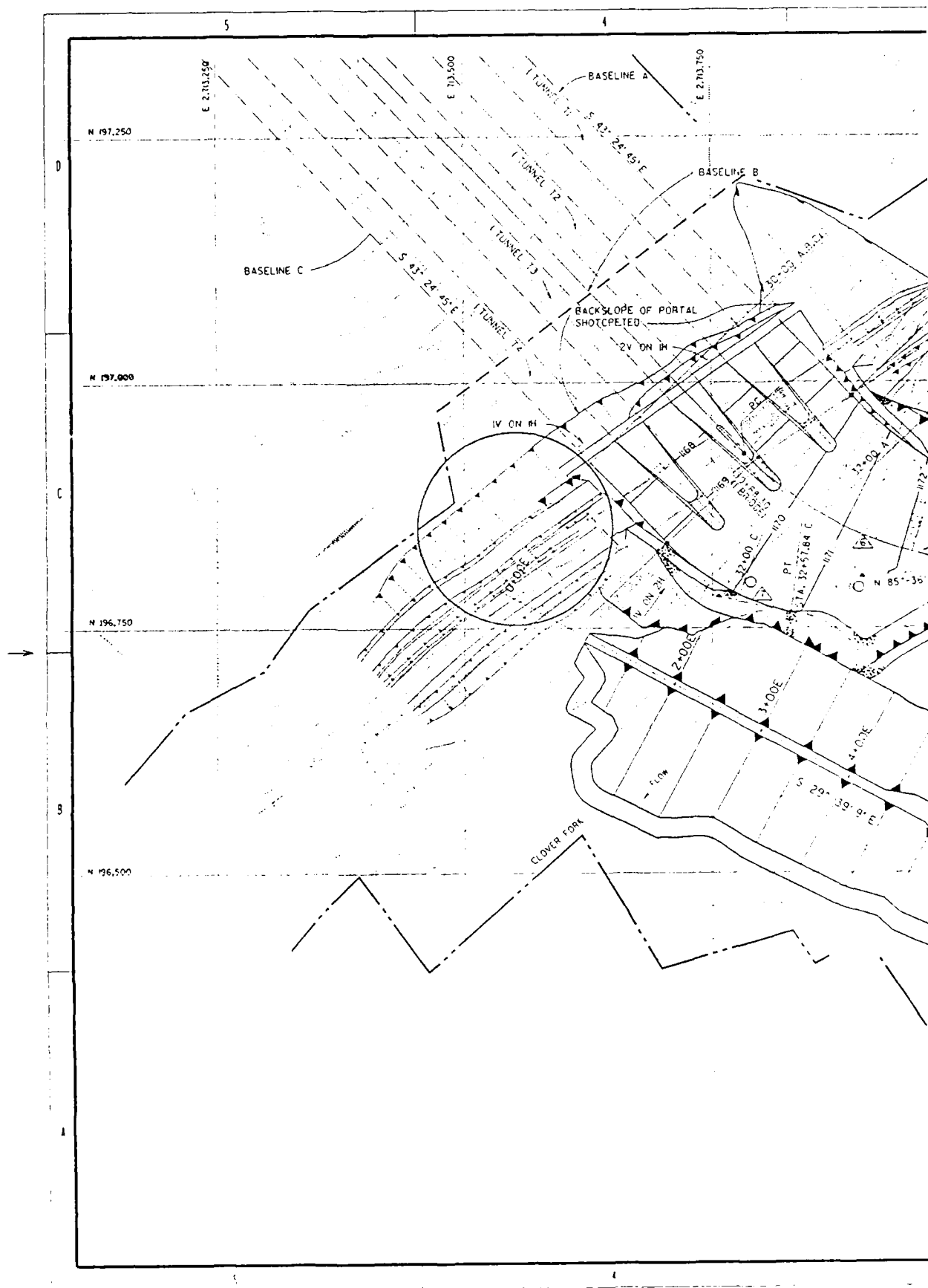
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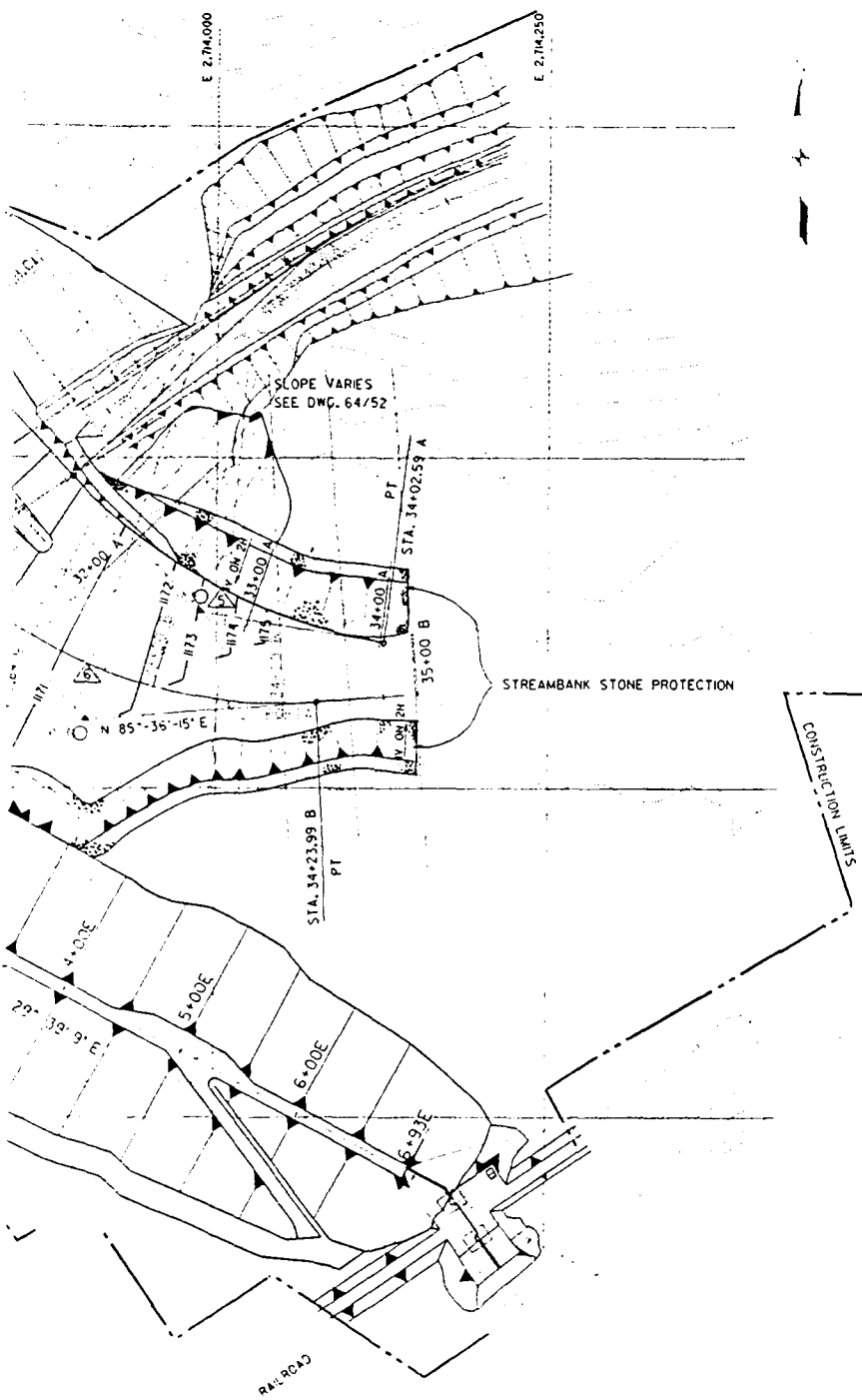
2

1

Appendix C - Upstream Portal

<u>Plate No.</u>	<u>Drawing No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
C-1	Q1A-64/51.2	General Plan
C-2	Q1A-64/32.1	Boring Plan
C-3	Q1A-64/33.2	Geologic Section C-C
C-4	Q1A-64/34.1	Geologic Section D-D
C-5	Q1A-64/35.1	Geologic Section E-E
C-6	Q1A-64/36.1	Geologic Section F-F
C-7	Q1A-64/37.2	Geologic Section G-G
C-8	Q1A-64/38.2	Geologic Section H-H
C-9	Q1A-64/54	Cross Sections
C-10	Q1A-4/391	Back-Slope Cross-Sections
C-11	Q1A-64/103.1	Nosing Plan
C-12	Q1A-64/104.1	Nosing Sections
C-13	Q1A-64/106.1	Nosing and Base Slab Detail
C-14	Q1A-59.3	Rock Slope Treatment
C-15	Q1A-64/58.1	Rock Slope Treatment
C-16	-----	Nosing 1 Reinforcement
C-17	-----	Nosing 2 Reinforcement
C-18	-----	Nosing 3 Reinforcement
C-19	Q1A-4/393	Geologic Map
C-20	Q1A-4/392	Nosing Surface Map
C-21	Q1A-4/394	Nosing 1 Map
C-22	Q1A-4/395	Nosing 2 Map
C-23	Q1A-4/396	Nosing 3 Map





CURVE DATA		
CURVE A BASELINE A PI STA. 32+72.41A N 196.883.77 E 2.713.987.84 Δ 37°-00'-00" D 13.69" L 270.18 FT. T 140.00 FT. R 418.42 FT.	CURVE B BASELINE B PI STA. 32+72.41B N 196.801.98 E 2.713.904.40 Δ 51°-00'-00" D 15.62" L 326.58 FT. T 175.00 FT. R 366.90 FT.	CURVE C BASELINE C PI STA. 31+87.27 C N 196.781.95 E 2.713.756.54 Δ 34°-00'-00" D 23.36" L 145.31 FT. T 75.00 FT. R 245.31 FT.

- NOTES:
1. FOR GENERAL NOTES SEE DWG. 64/2.
 2. FOR DETAILED GEOMETRY OF PORTAL NOSES, SEE DWGS. 64/103 AND 64/104.
 3. FOR DETAILS OF EMBANKMENT, SEE DWG. 64/74.
 4. FOR DETAILS OF CLOSURE STRUCTURE, SEE DWG. 64/87.
 5. FOR ROAD AND BRIDGE DETAILS SEE SEPERATE FOLIO.

Revisions	Date	Description	By	Checked
1	6-10-89	CHANGED CONSTRUCTION LIMITS, ADDED CURVE DATA & NOTE 5	B.F.	D.W.
2	6-10-89	CONFORMING TO REVIEW COMMENTS	L.W.	P.F.H.

Graphic Scale
0 50

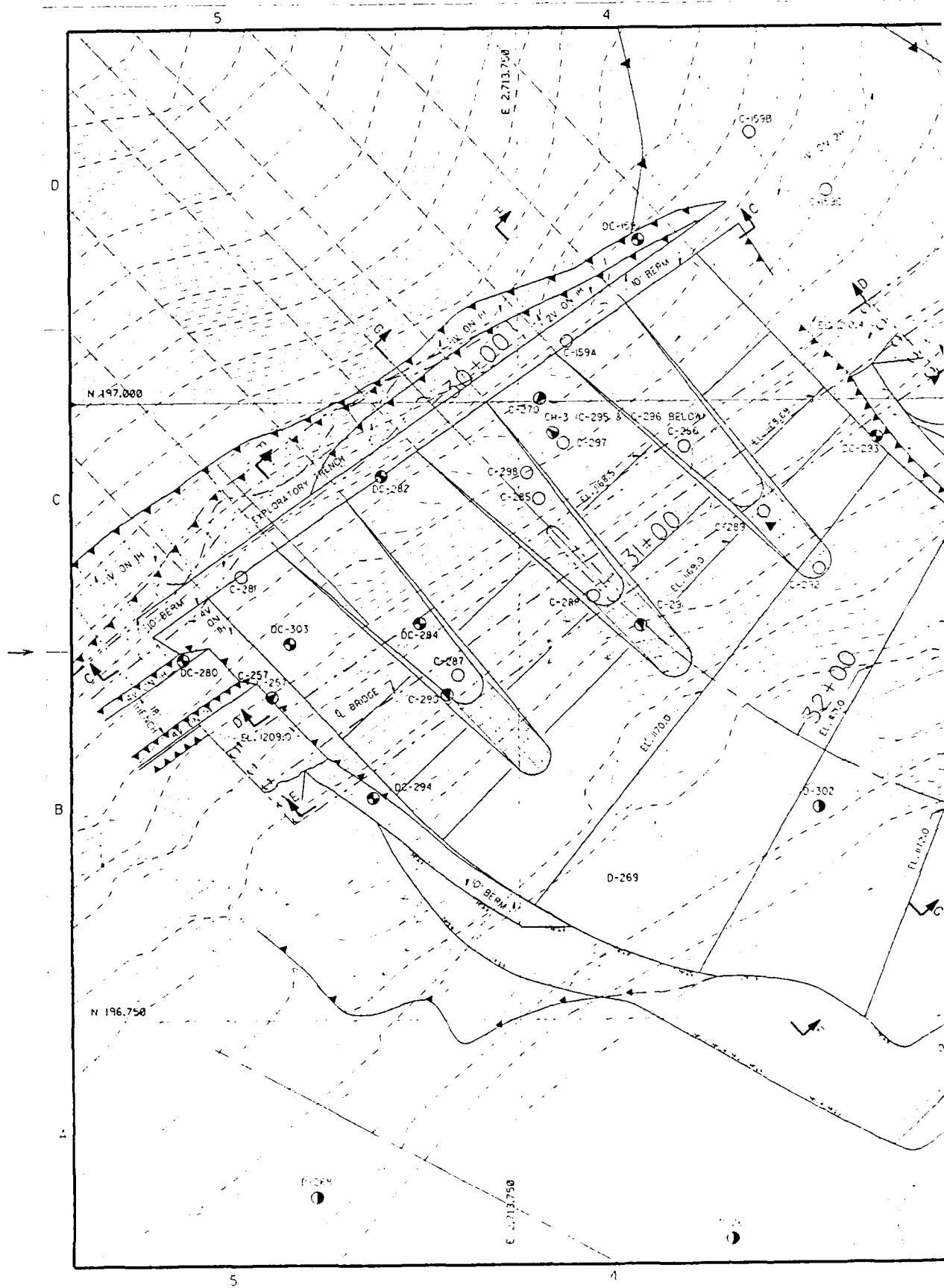
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

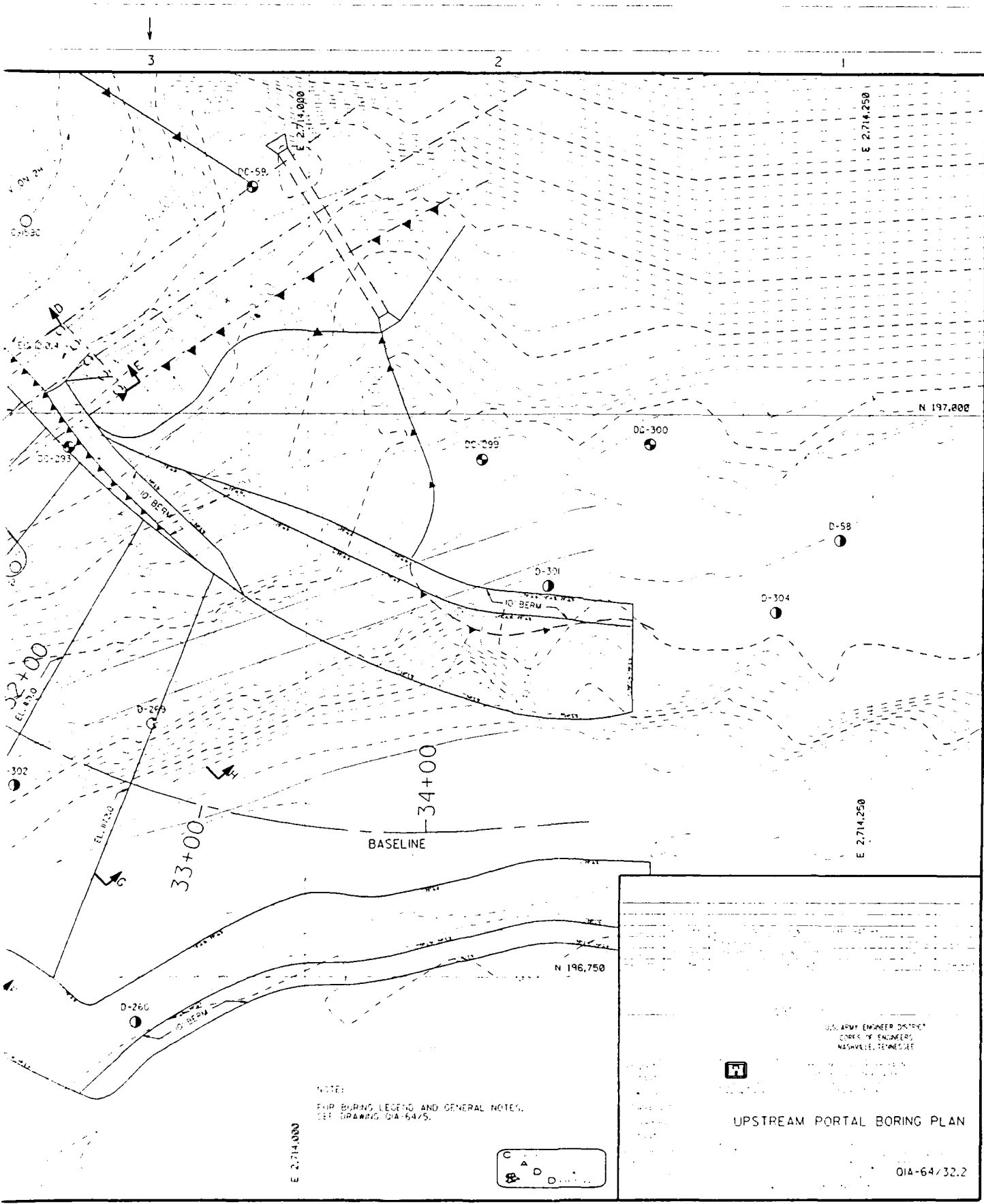
Assigned By: P.F.B.
Checked By: J.A. [Signature]
Drawn By: P.F.B.

LOWER CUMBERLAND RIVER BASIN
KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE
LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT
HARLAN, KENTUCKY
DIVERSION
**GENERAL PLAN
UPSTREAM PORTAL**

Date: FEB. 1989
Sheet: 1 of 1
Drawing No: 01A-64/51.2
Revised Drawing as Constructed Shown

Checked: S. [Signature]
Drawn: [Signature]
Designed: [Signature]



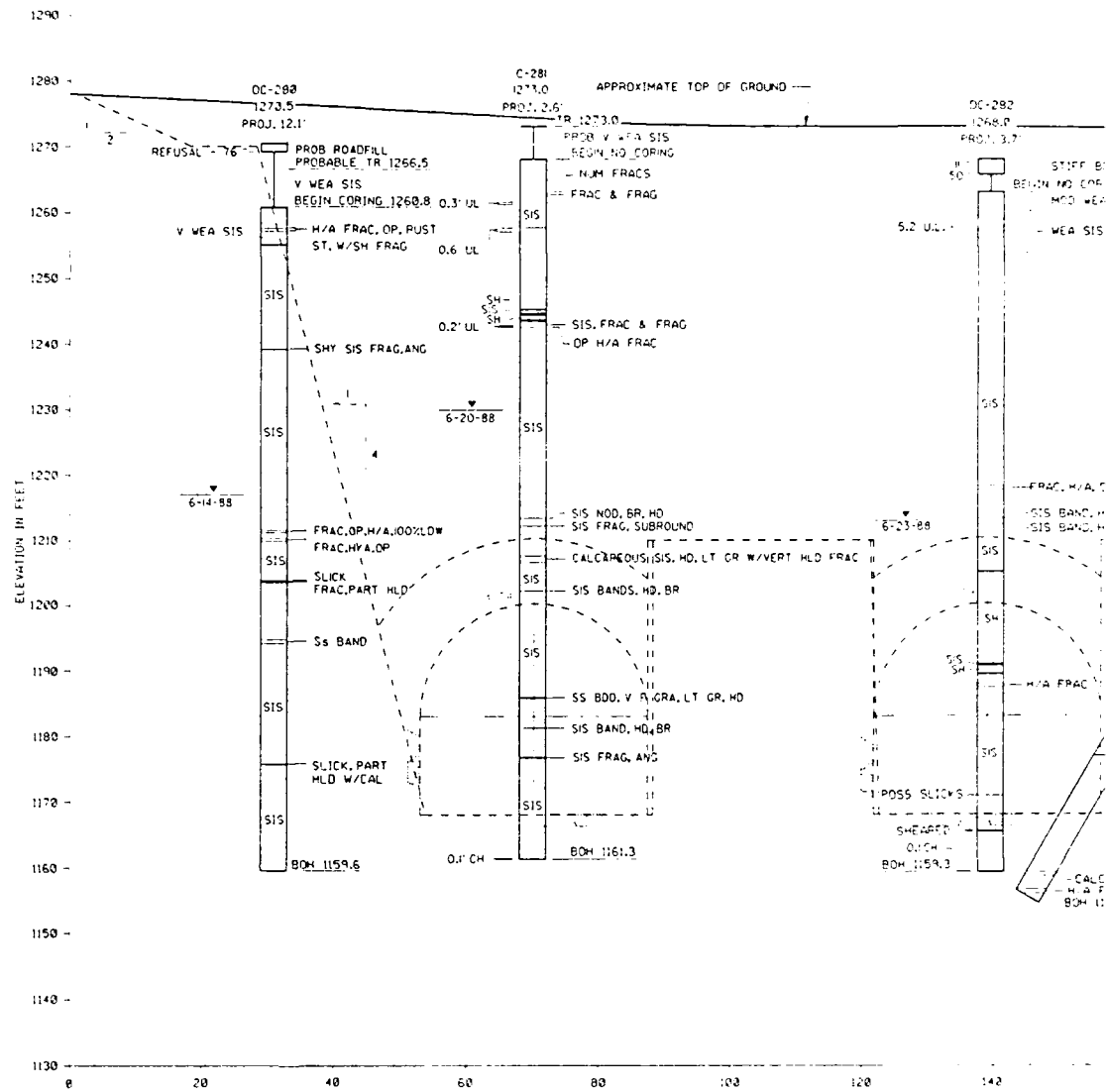


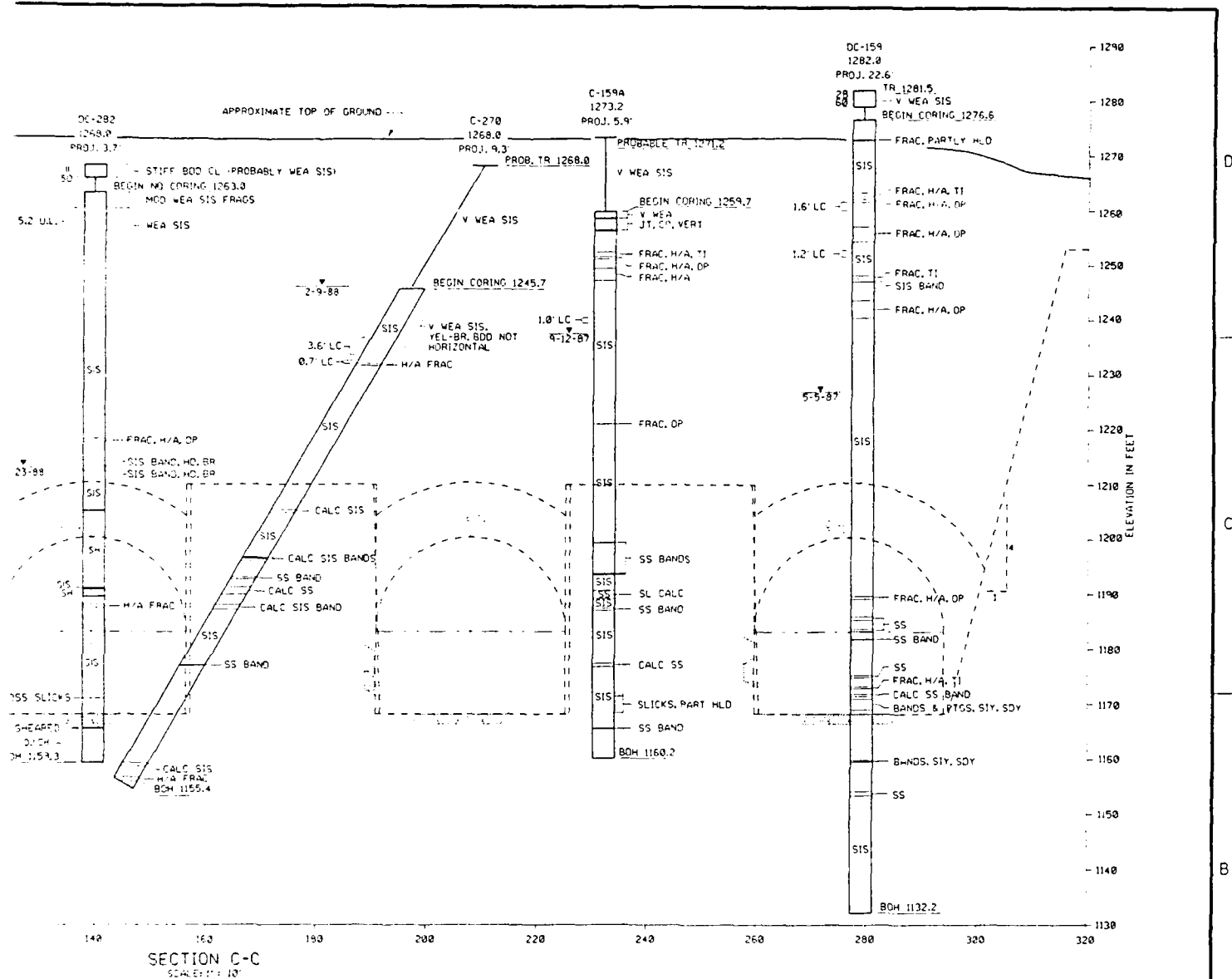
D

C

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SECT
60A



NOTES:

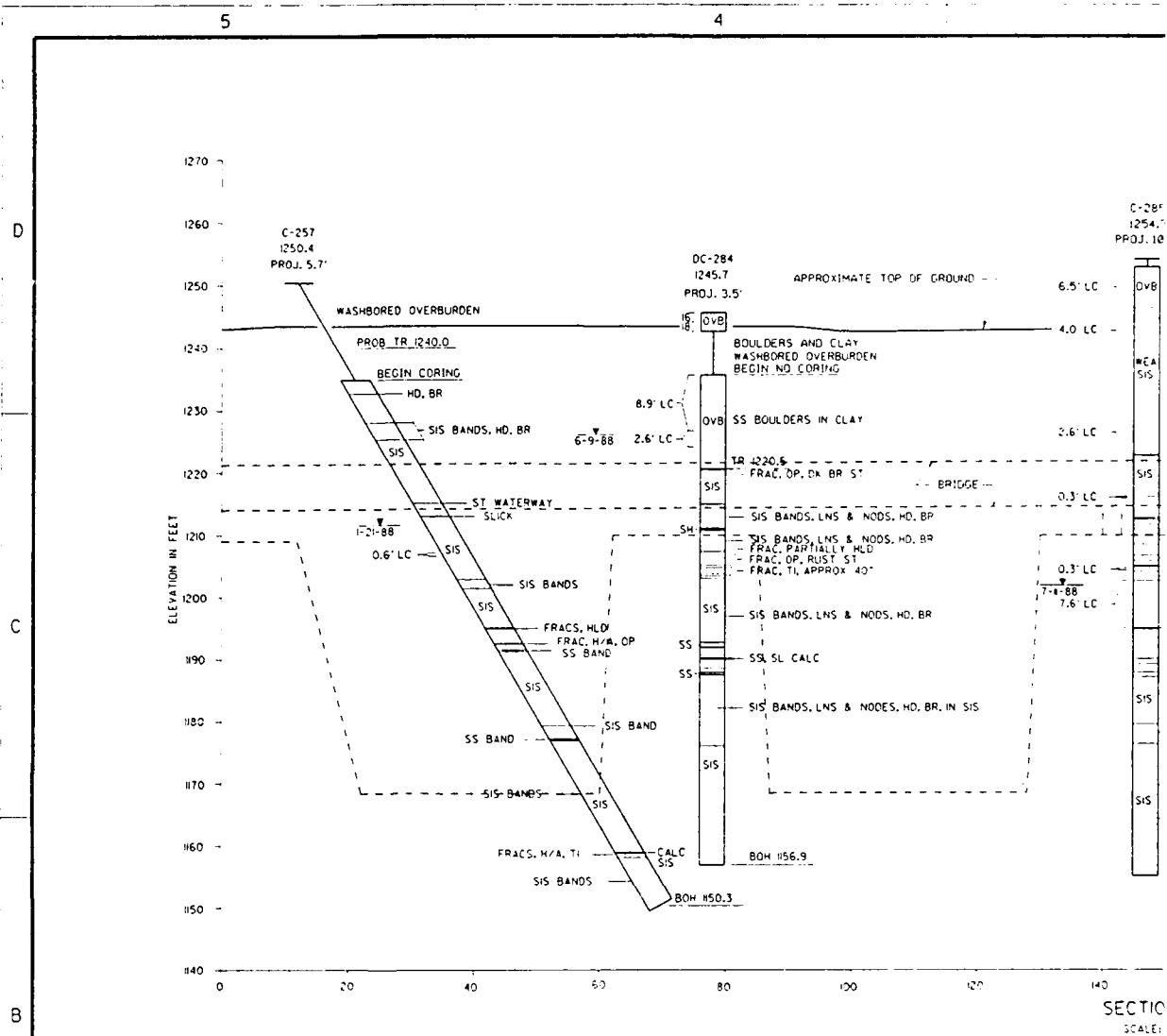
1. FOR LOCATIONS OF SECTIONS AND BORING PLAN, SEE DRAWING DIA-64/32.
2. FOR DETAILED LOGS OF BORINGS, SEE DRAWINGS DIA-64/7 THROUGH DIA-64/29.
3. FOR GENERAL NOTES, SEE DRAWING DIA-64/7.

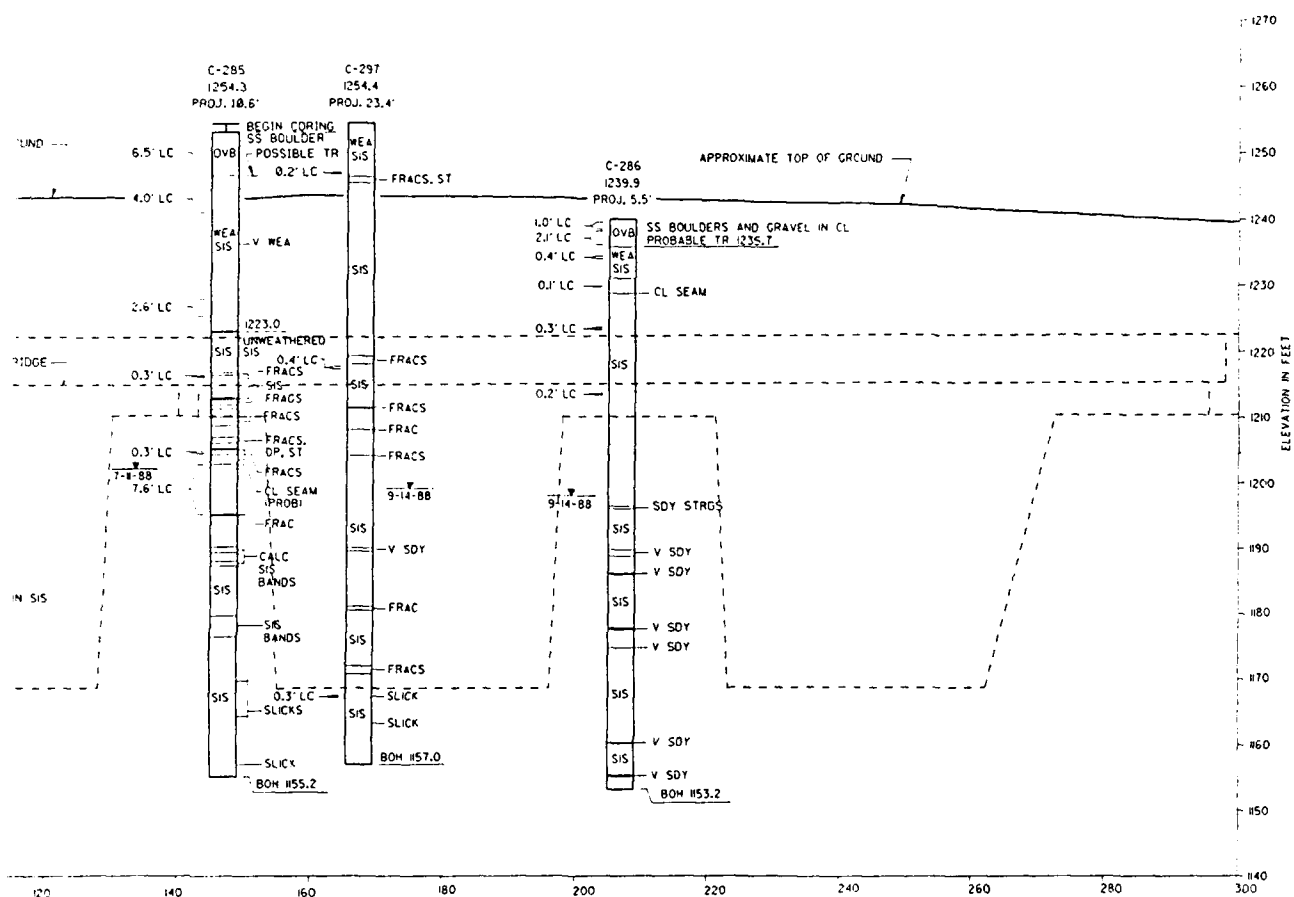
C
A
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D



UPSTREAM PORTAL
GEOLOGIC SECTION
C-C

DIA-64/33.2





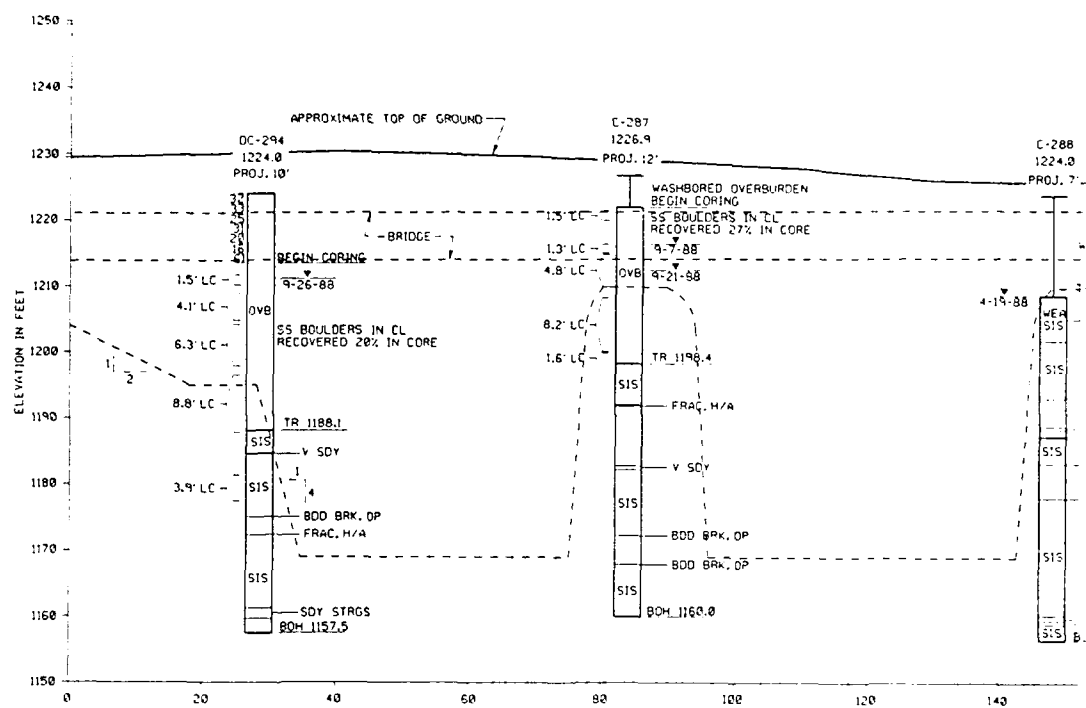
NOTE:
FOR NOTES, SEE DRAWING OIA-64/33.

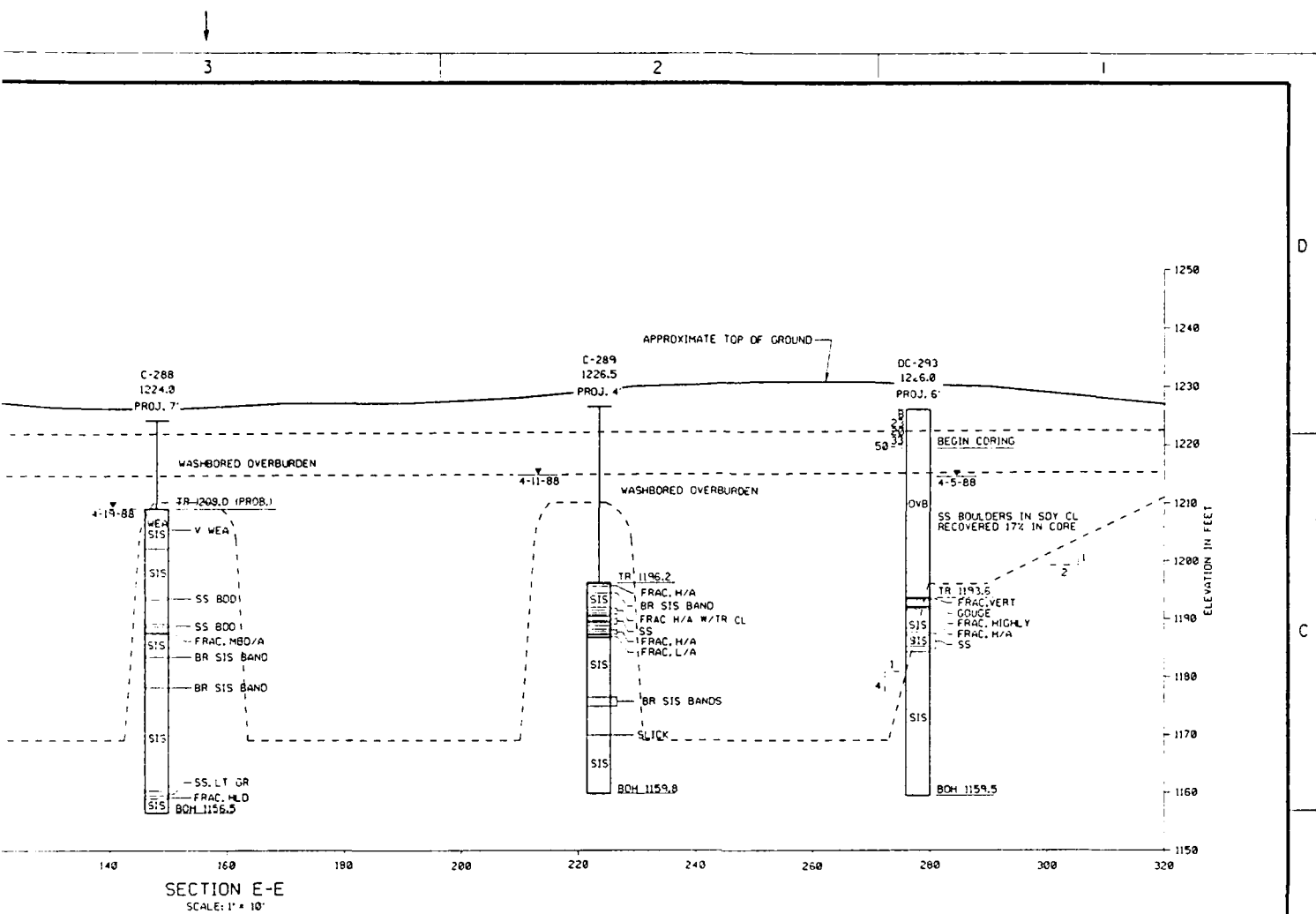
5-31-89 CONFORMING TO REVIEW COMMENTS E.P.O. J.L.S.

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

UPSTREAM PORTAL
GEOLOGIC SECTION
D-D

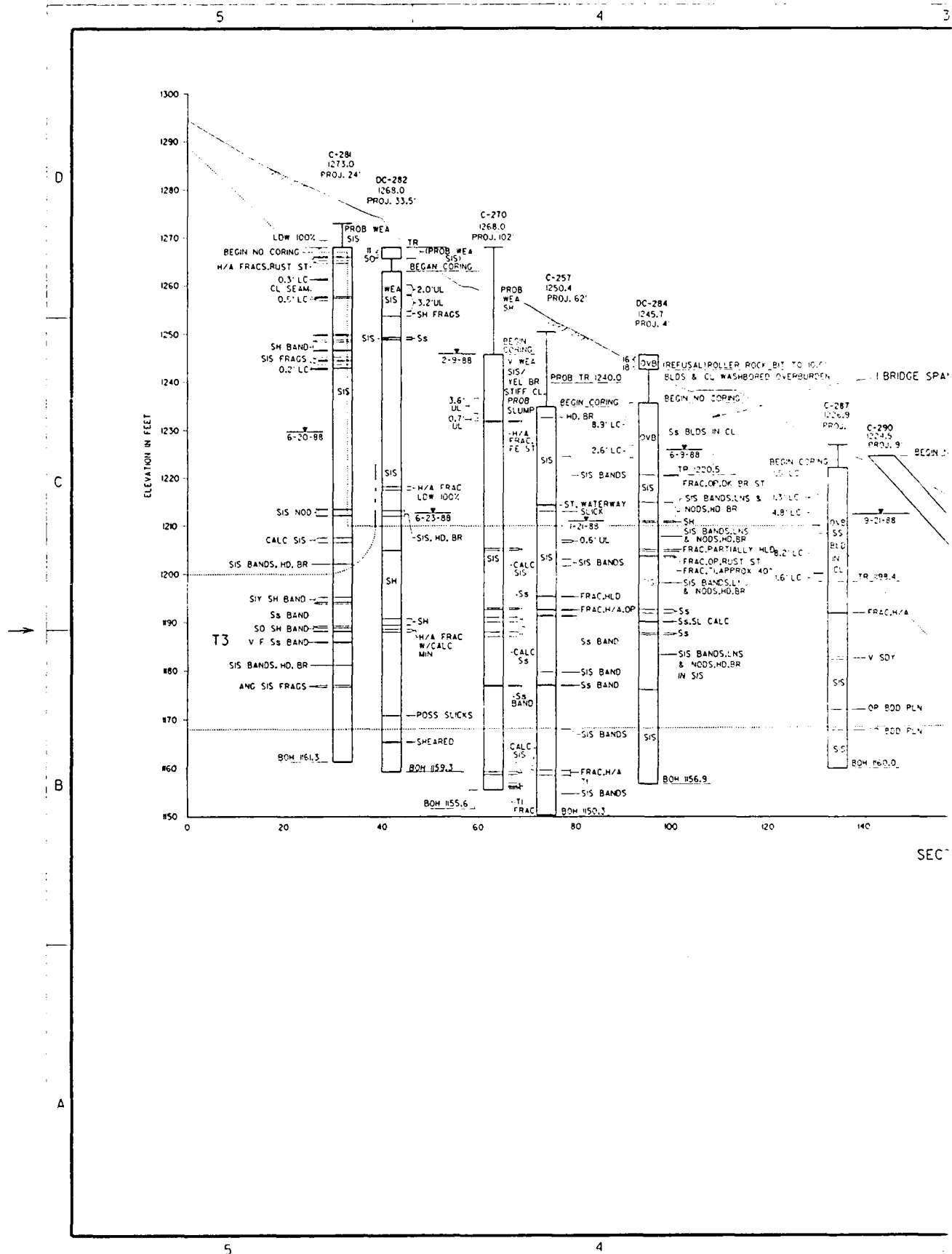
OIA-64/34.1



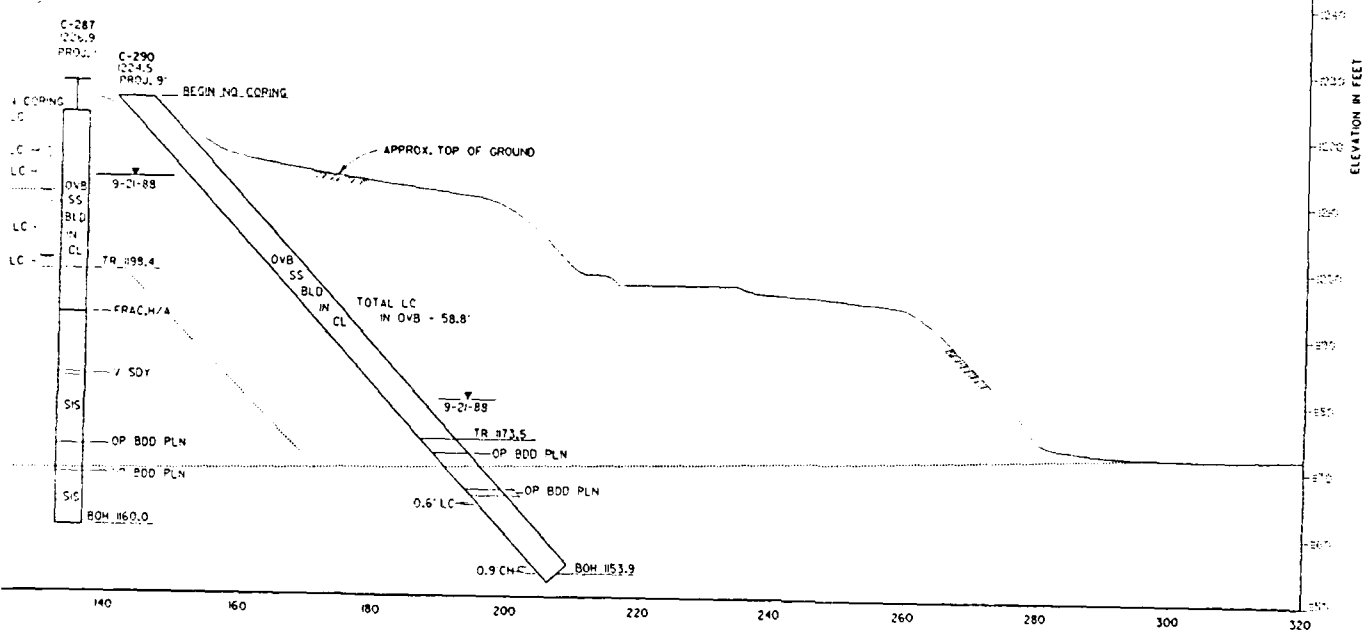


NOTE:
FOR NOTES, SEE DRAWING DIA-64/33.

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE	
UPSTREAM PORTAL GEOLOGIC SECTION E-E	
DIA-64/35.1	



TO R/O
R BURDEN



SECTION F-F

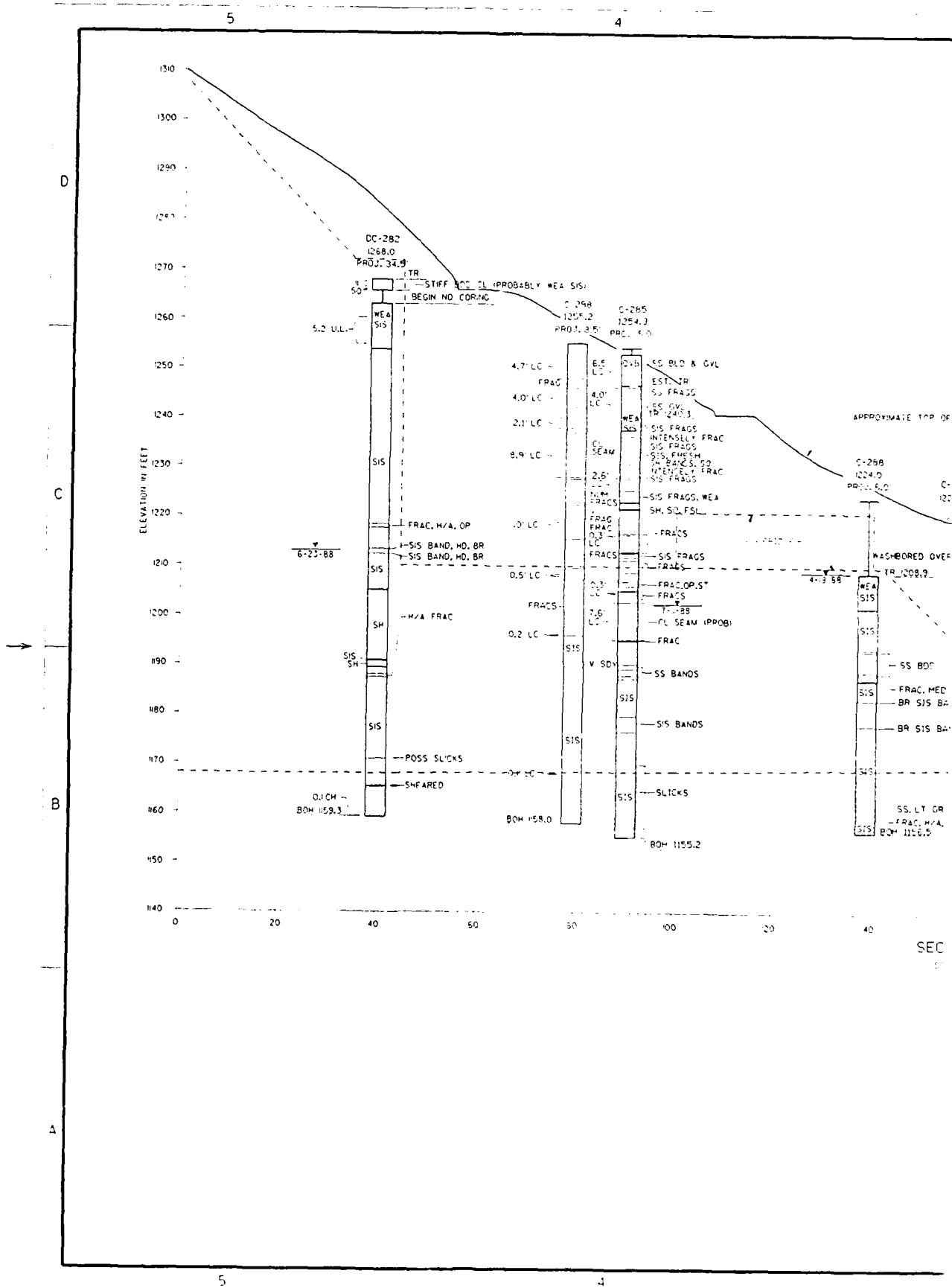
NOTE
FOR NOTES SEE DRAWING DIA-64/33.

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

**UPSTREAM PORTAL
GEOLOGIC SECTION
F-F**

DIA-64/36.1

C
A
D
B



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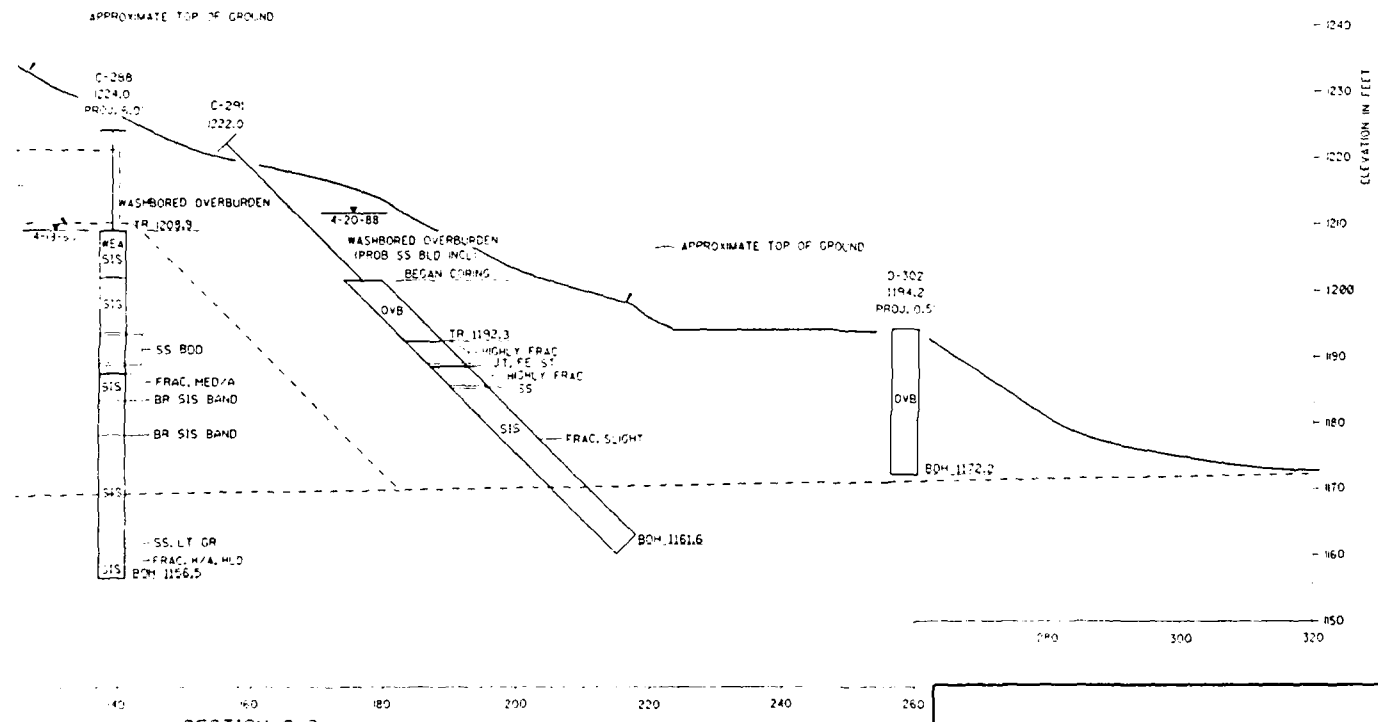
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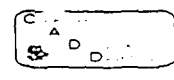
(7)

PLATE C-7



SECTION G-G
SCALE 1" = 10'

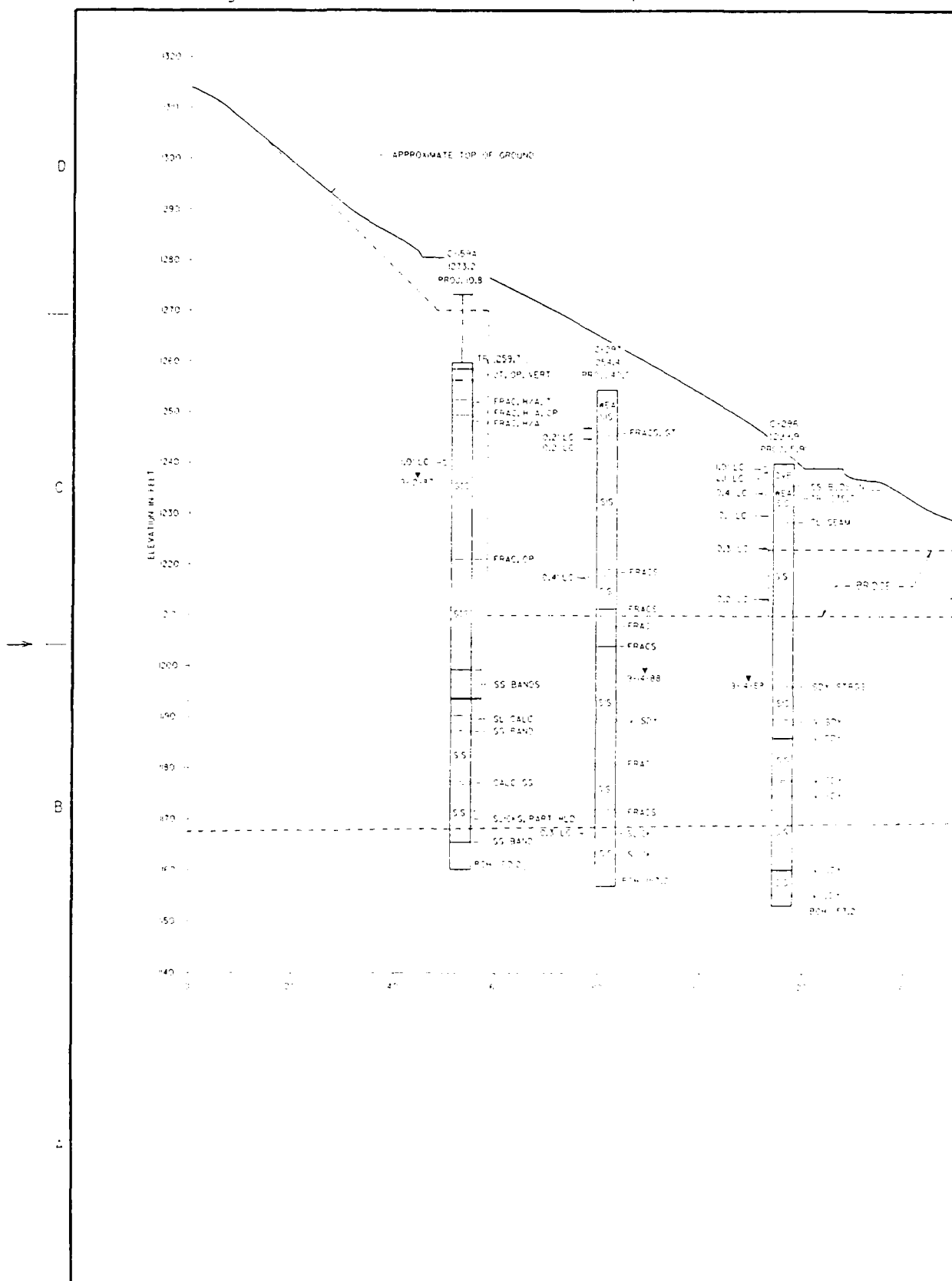
NOTE:
FOR NOTES, SEE DRAWING QIA-64/33.

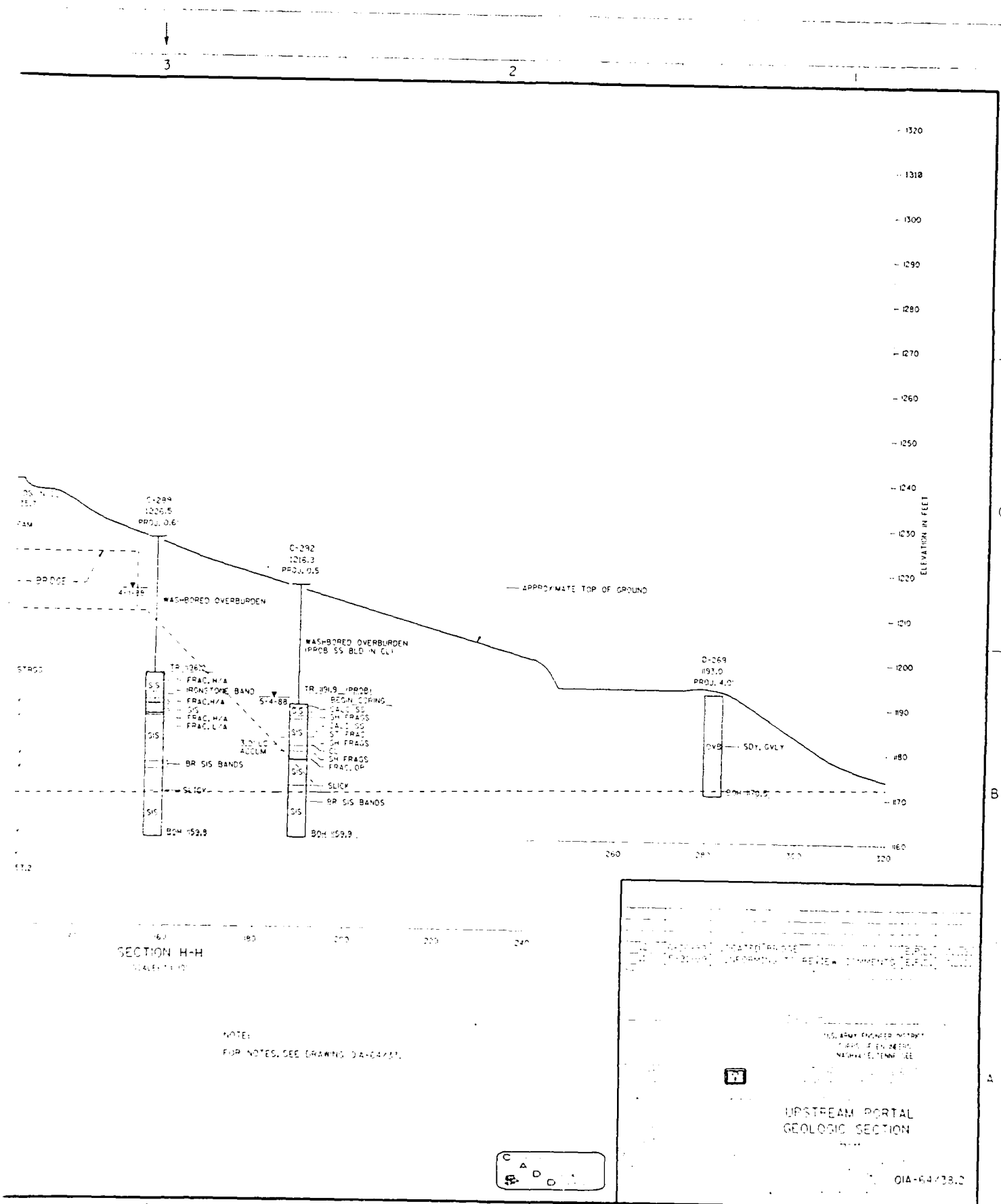


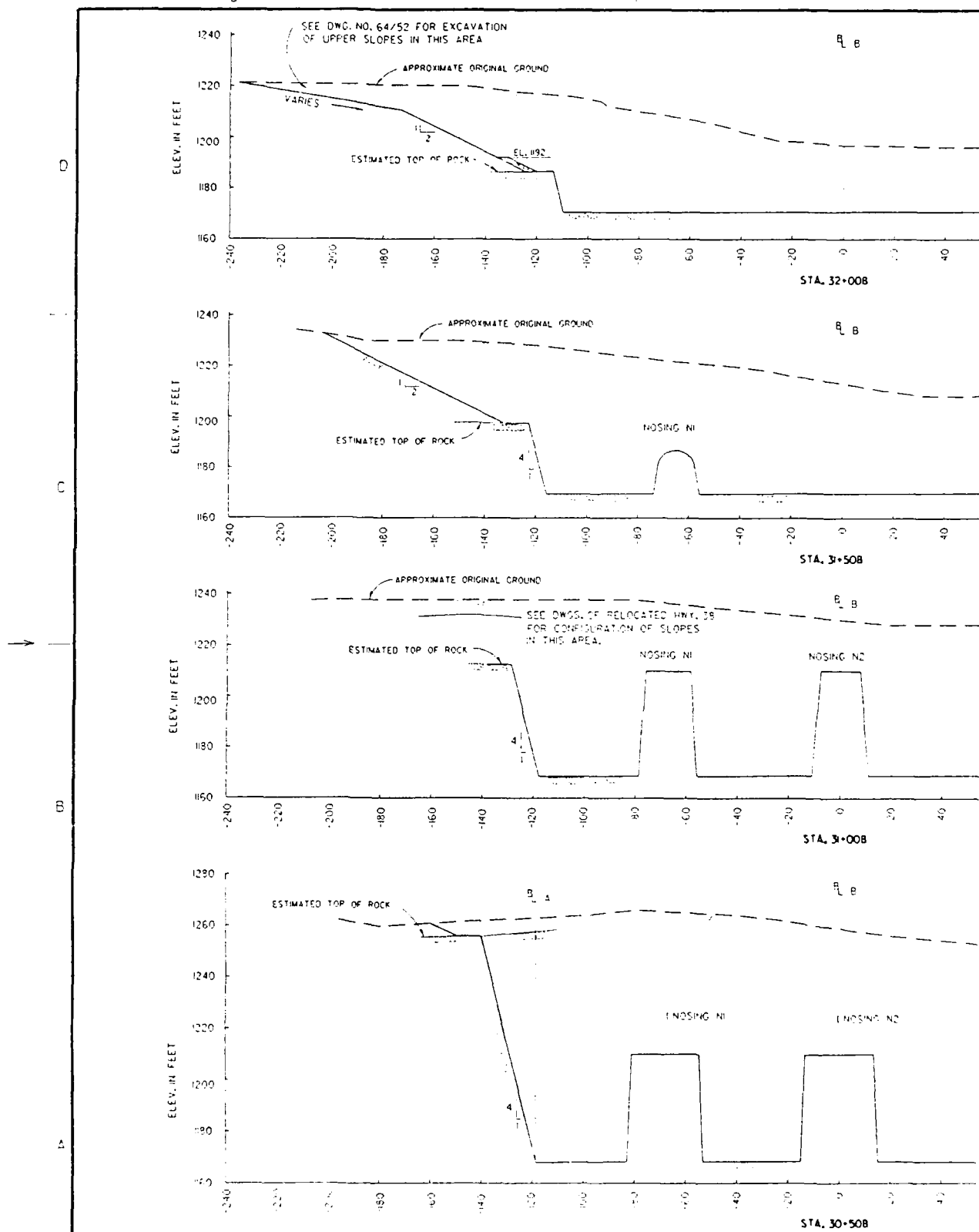
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

UPSTREAM PORTAL
GEOLOGIC SECTION
G-G

QIA-64/37.2



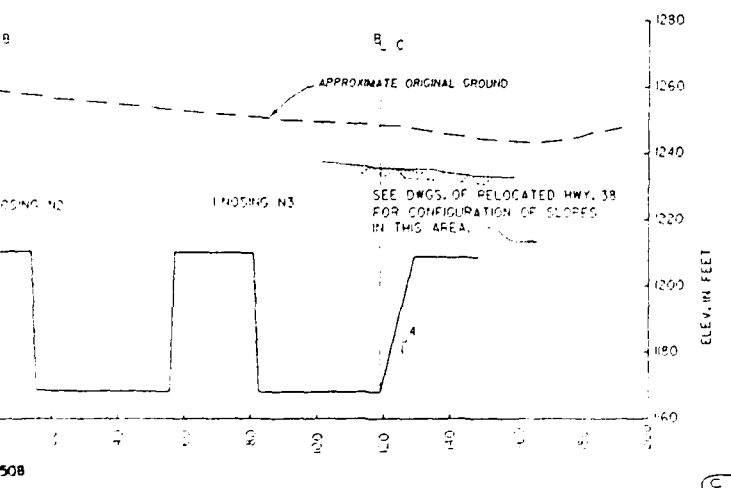
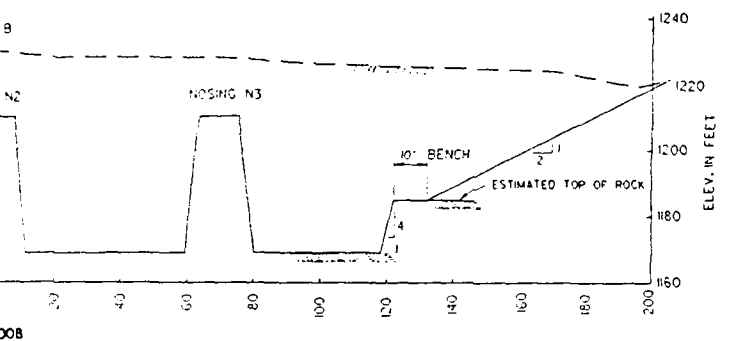
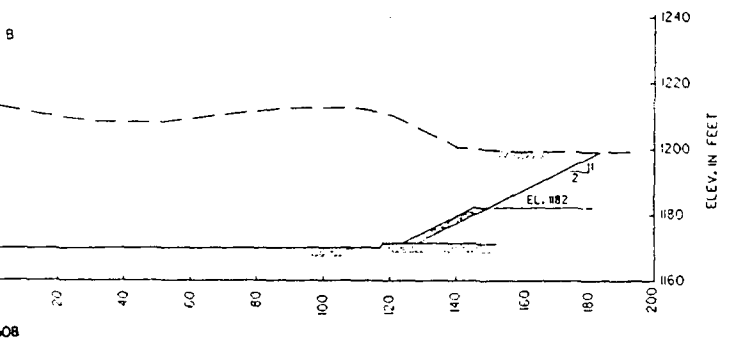
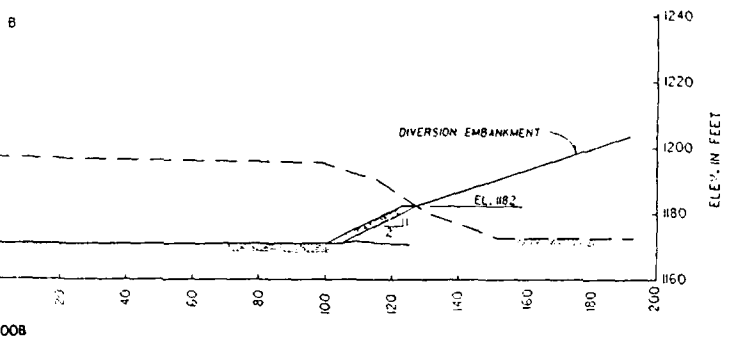




3

2

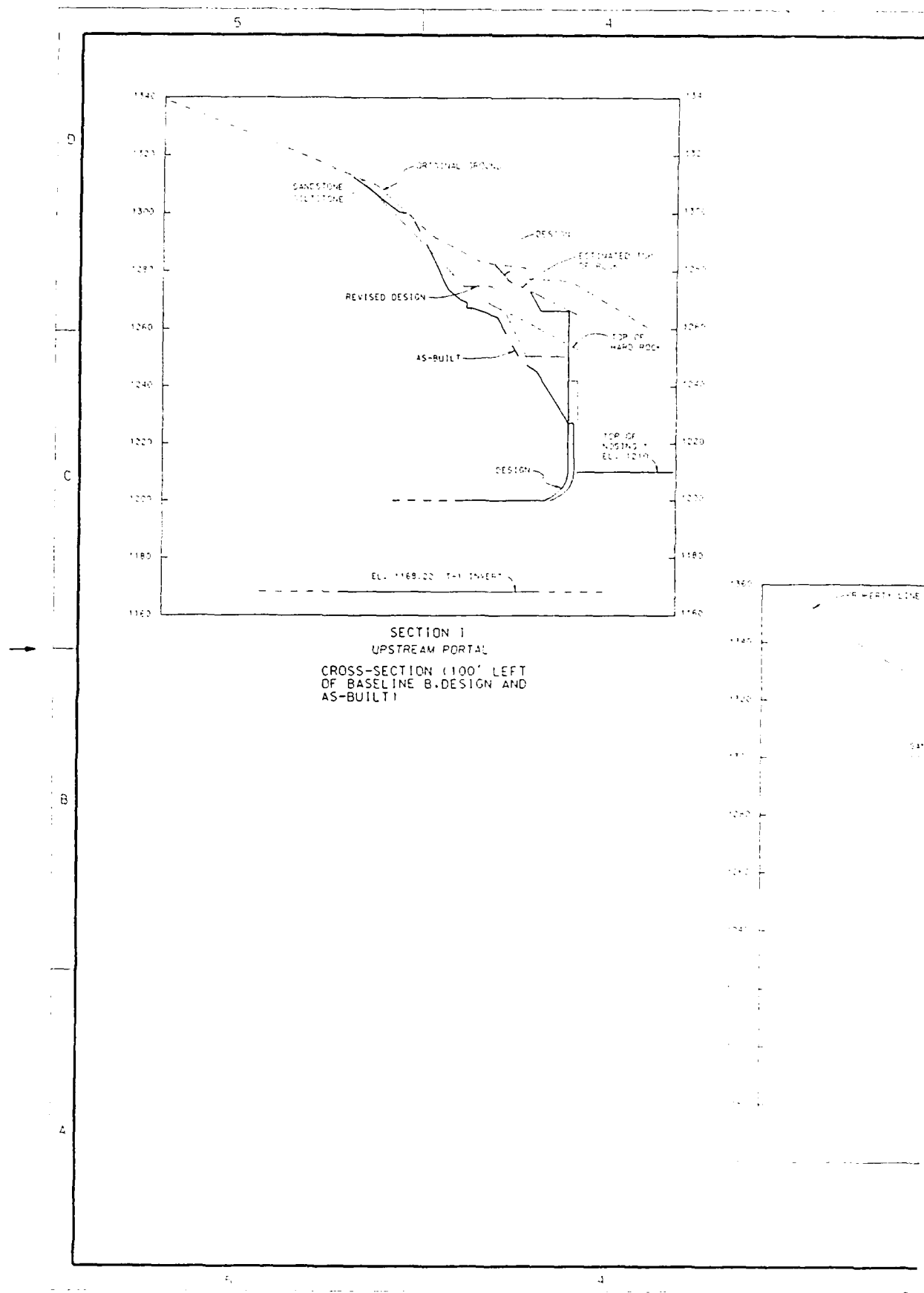
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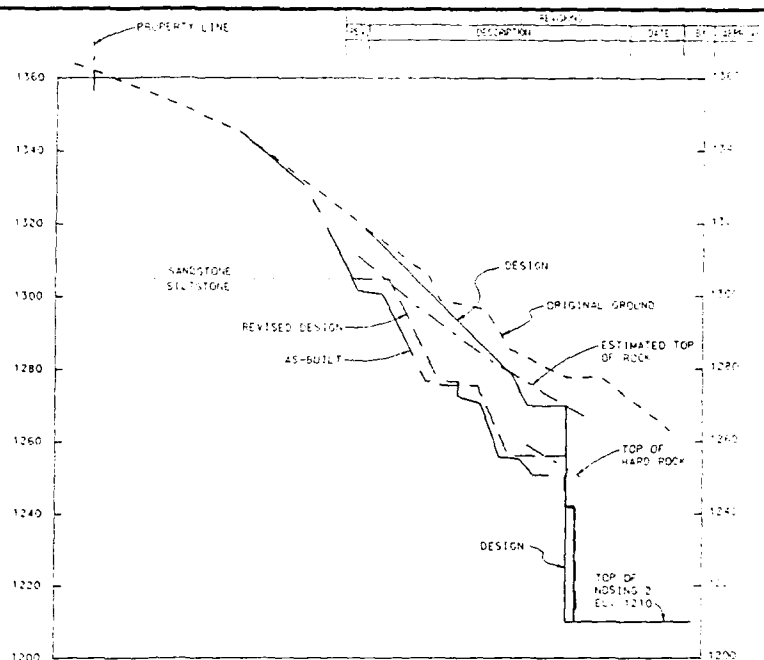


NOTES:

1. FOR PLAN OF UPSTREAM PORTAL, SEE DWG. NO. 64/51.
2. FOR DETAILS OF STONE PROTECTION, SEE DWG. NO. 64/56.
3. FOR DETAILS OF NOSSES, SEE DWG. NO. 64/104.
4. FOR DIVERSION EMBANKMENT, SEE DWG. NO. 64/73.
5. ALL SLOPES, DIMENSIONS, AND ELEVATIONS ARE TYPICAL FOR THIS SHEET UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
6. FOR CHANNEL INVERTS, SEE UPSTREAM PORTAL PLAN.

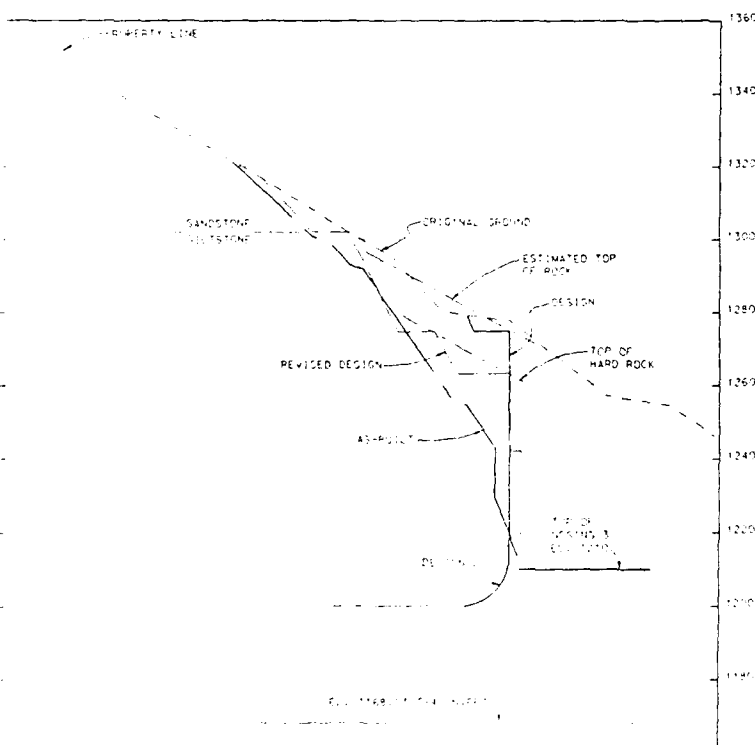
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
 STATE OF TENNESSEE
 NO. 14121-EX-1
 DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
 DIVISION TUNNELS
UPSTREAM PORTAL CROSS SECTIONS
 STA. 30+508 THRU STA. 32+008
 MARCH 1964
 OIA-64/54





SECTION K
UPSTREAM PORTAL
CROSS-SECTION AT BASELINE B.
DESIGN AND AS-BUILT SLOPE

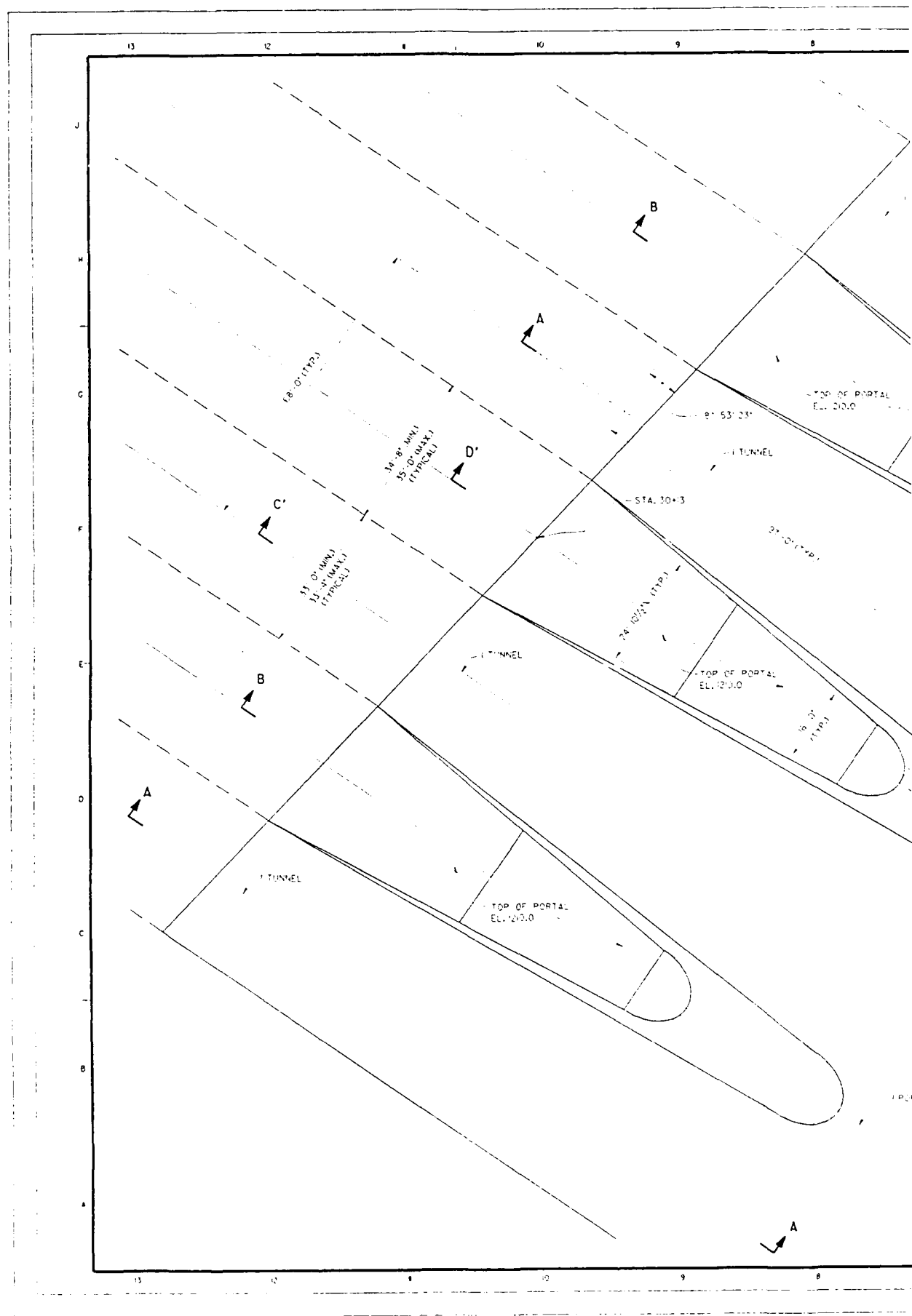
NOTE:
SEE PLATE C-9 FOR CROSS SECTION LOCATIONS.

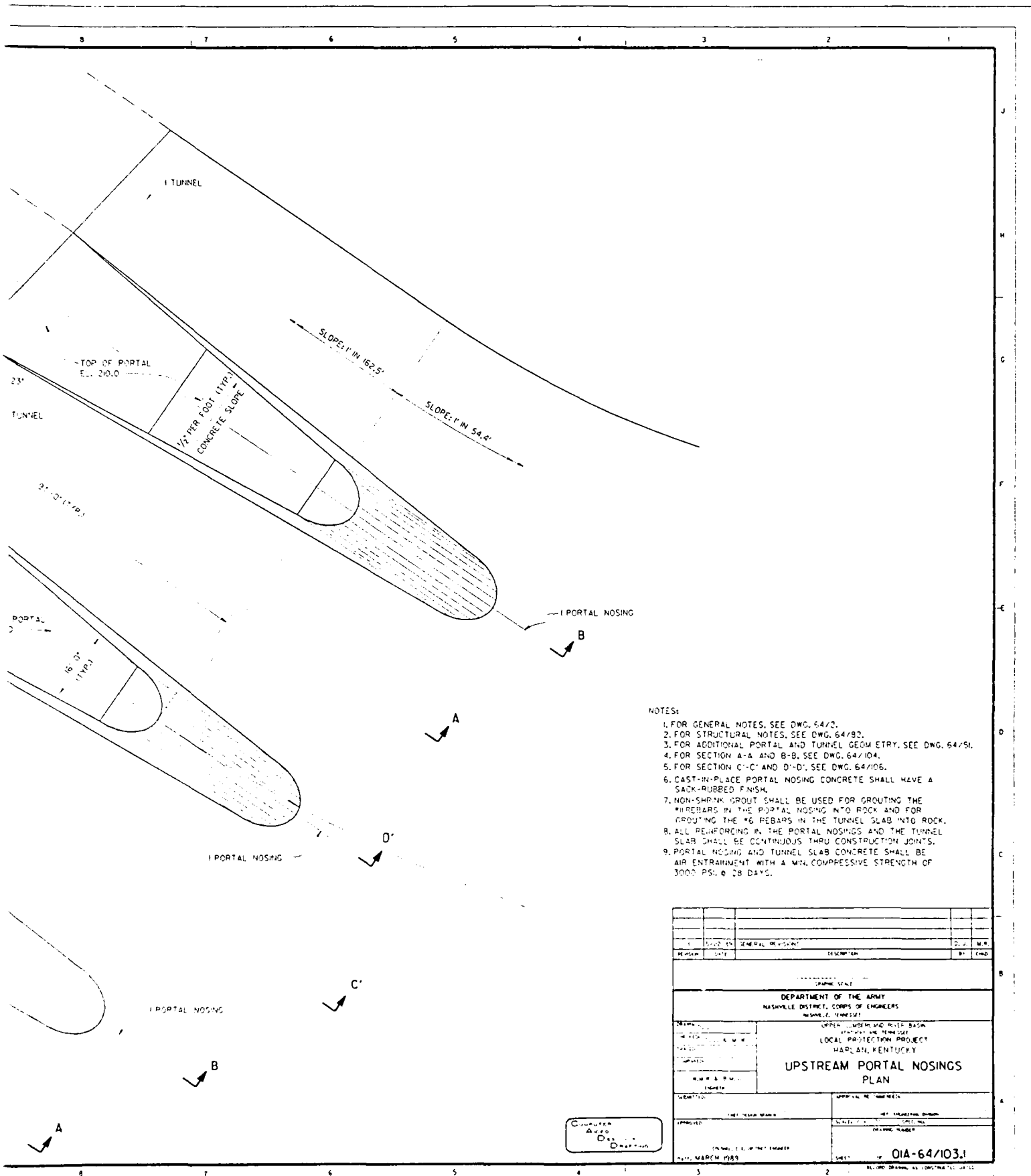


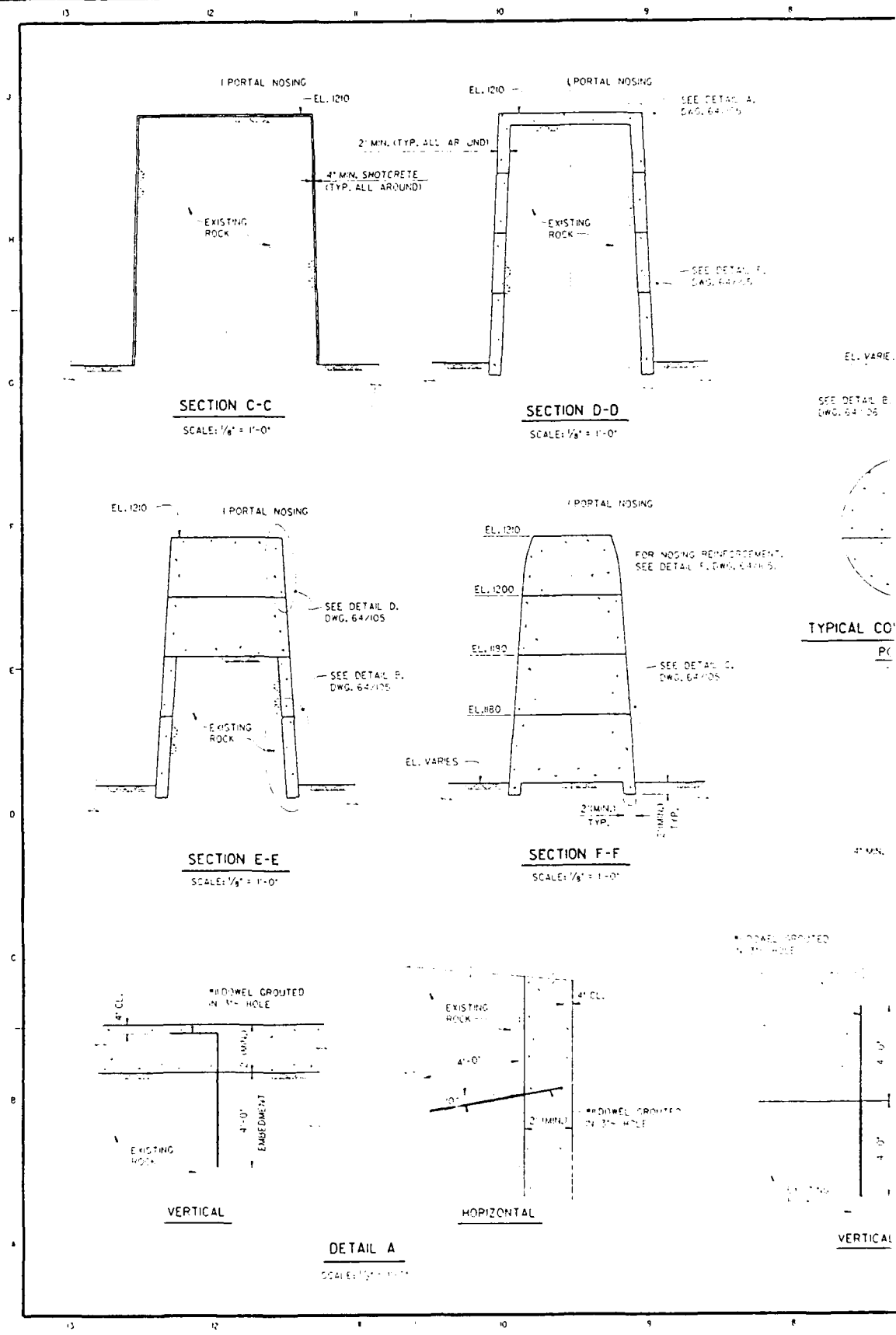
SECTION J
UPSTREAM PORTAL
CROSS-SECTION (100' RIGHT
OF BASELINE B. DESIGN AND
AS-BUILT)

Computer S
A Design
D

<p>U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT</p>	
<p>UPPER OHIO RIVER BASIN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT HARLAN, KENTUCKY DIVERSION TUNNELS</p>	
<p>UPSTREAM PORTAL BACKSLOPE DESIGN & AS-BUILT CROSS SECTIONS</p>	
<p>DATE: 1964 BY: [Signature] CHECKED: [Signature] APPROVED: [Signature]</p>	<p>Q1A-4391</p>







TYPICAL CO
PC

4\"/>

* HORIZONTAL GROUDED
IN THE HOLE

VERTICAL

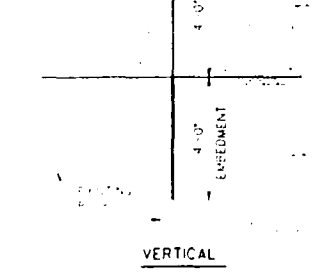
DETAIL A
SCALE: 1/8\"/>

SECTION A-A

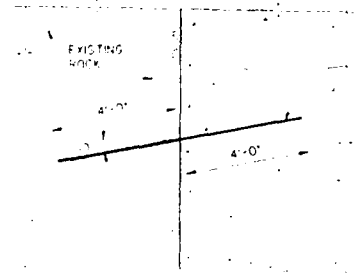
TAIL P. 10/15

SECTION B-B

SECTION C-C



VERTICAL



HORIZONTAL

DETAIL B

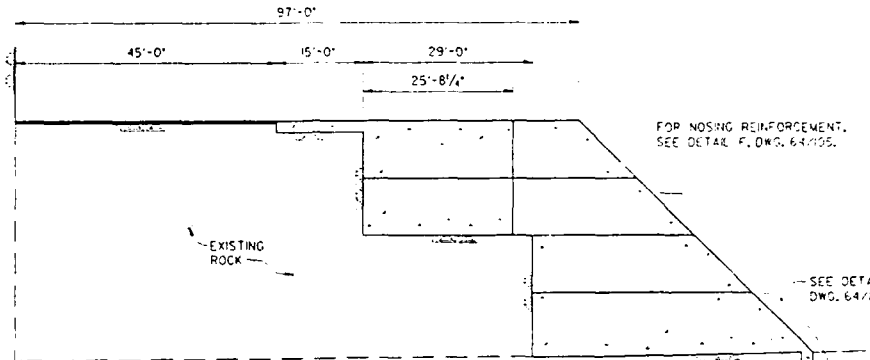
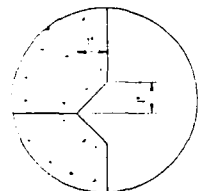
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

COMPUTER
A-100
DESIGN &
DRAWING

TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION JOINT

PORTAL NOSING

SCALE: 6" = 1'-0"



SECTION A-A

TYPICAL

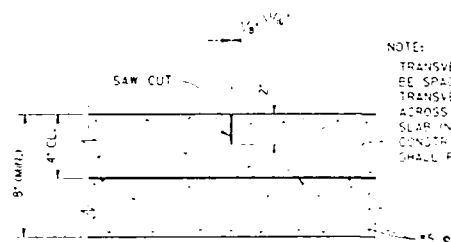
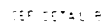
SECTION B-B

NOTE: DOWELS AND REINFORCEMENT NOT SHOWN

NOTES:

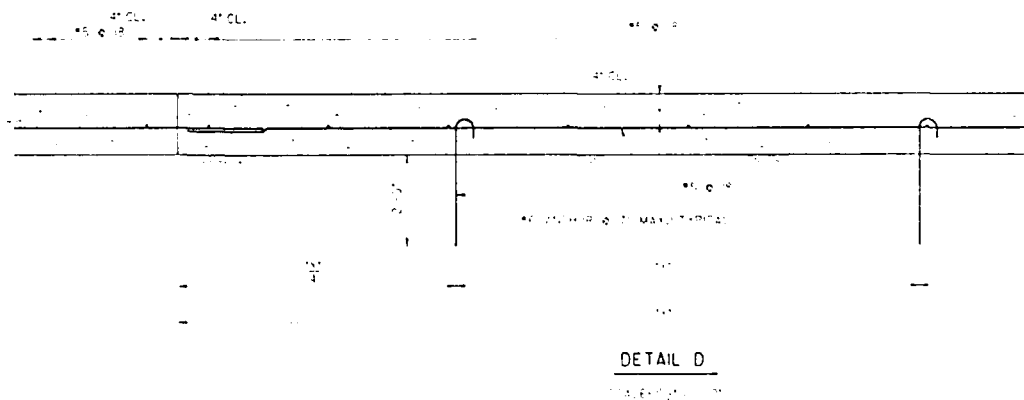
1. FOR CONCRETE AND REINFORCING NOTES, SEE DWG. 64/103.
2. FOR SECTION J-J, SEE DWG. 64/105.
3. FOR SECTION G-G, SEE DWG. 64/104.
4. FOR LOCATION OF SECTIONS A-A AND B-B, SEE DWG. 64/103.

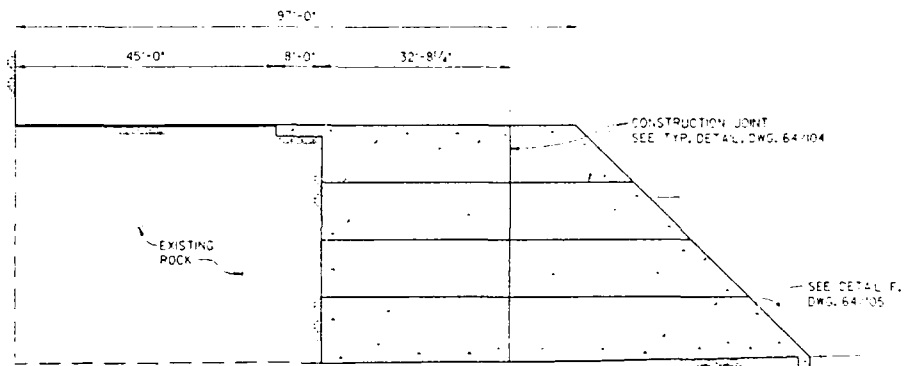
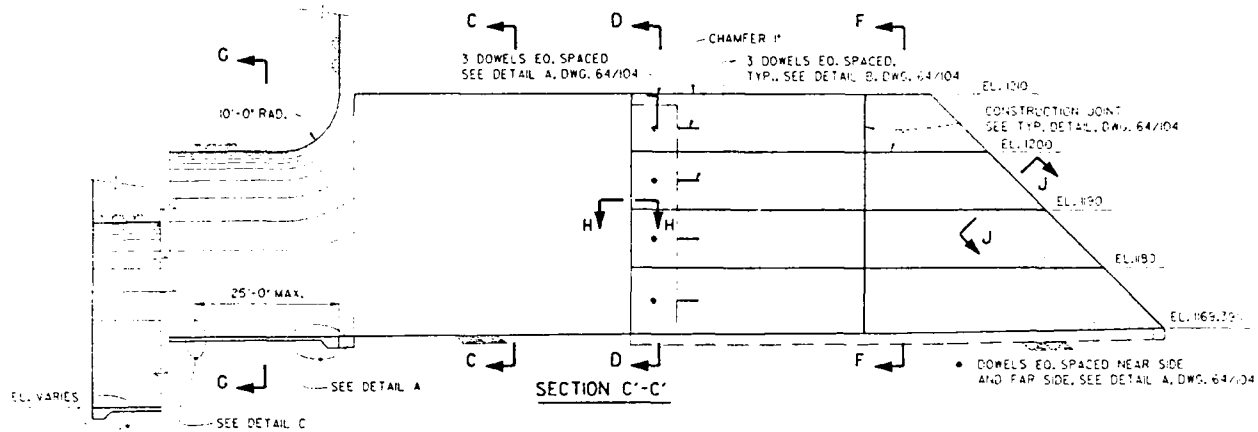
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY NASHVILLE DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE	
LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT HARLAN, KENTUCKY	
UPSTREAM PORTAL NOSINGS SECTIONS AND DETAILS	
DESIGNED BY CHECKED BY DATE APPROVED BY DATE	APPROVED BY DATE APPROVED BY DATE
DATE: MARCH 1989	
OIA-64/104J	



NOTE:
TRANSVE
EE SPAC
TRANSVE
ACROSS
SLAB IN
CONSTR.
SHALL F

DETAIL C
TYPICAL CONTRACTION JOINT

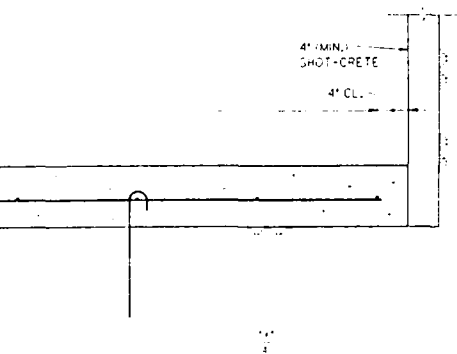




NOTE:
TRANSVERSE CONTRACTION JOINTS SHALL BE SPACED ON 25' CTRS. (MAX.).
TRANSVERSE JOINTS SHALL BE CONTINUOUS ACROSS ALL 3 LANES OF TUNNEL.
SLAB (NOT OFFSET), TOOLED TRANSVERSE CONTRACTION JOINTS, WHEN REQUIRED, SHALL REPLACE CONTRACTION JOINTS.

NOTE: DOWELS AND REINFORCEMENT NOT SHOWN
SECTION D'-D'

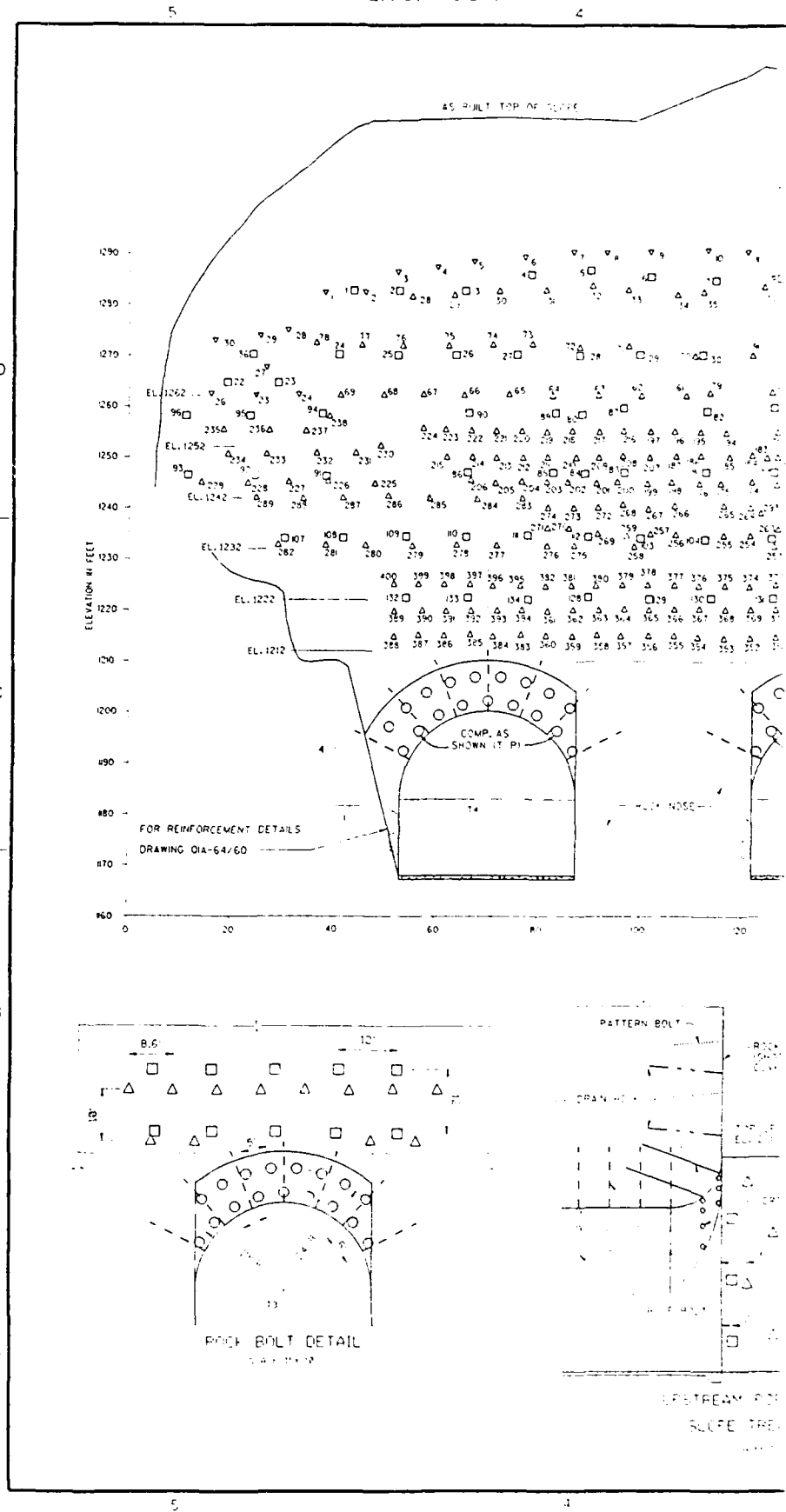
TAIL C
CONTRACTION JOINT

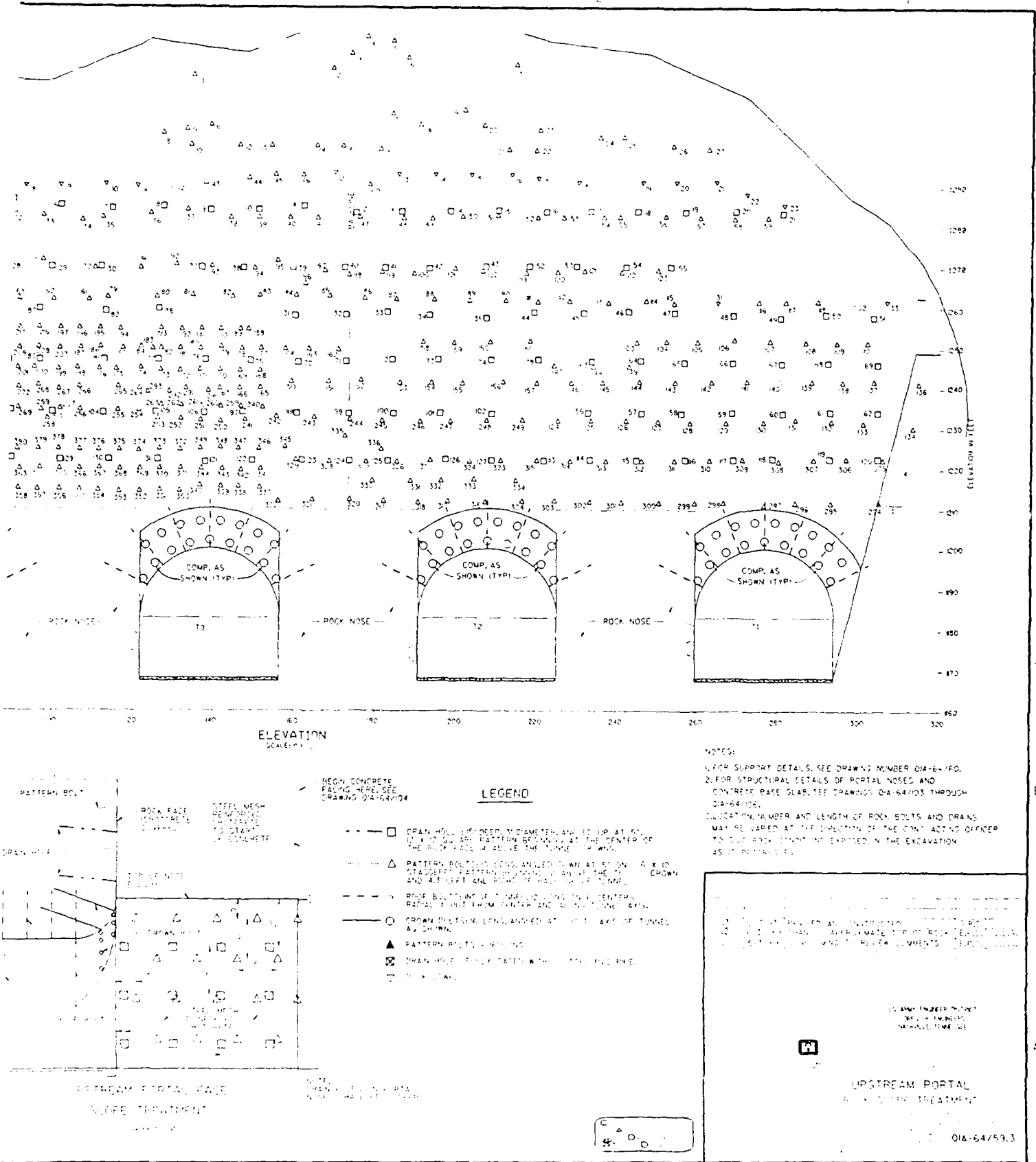


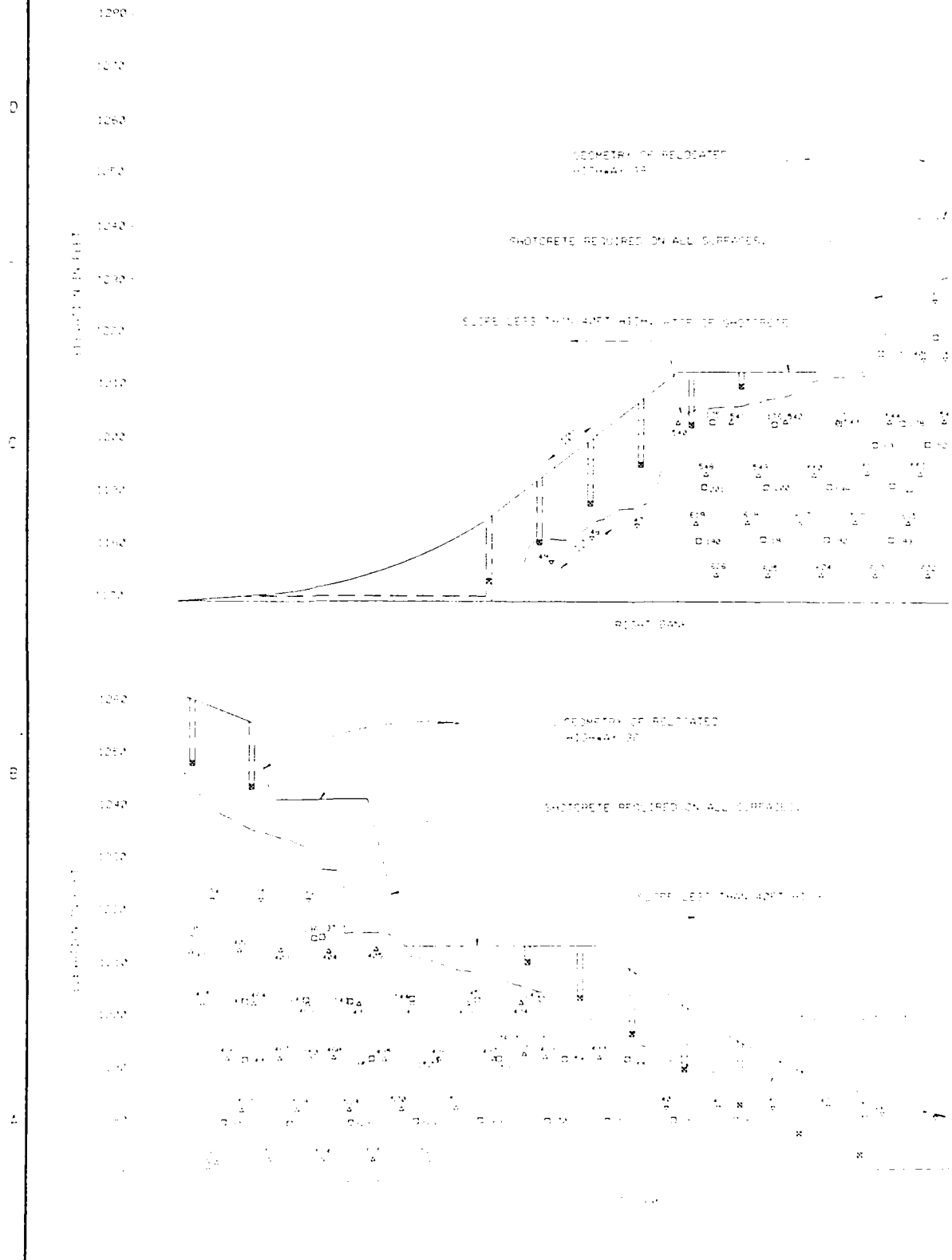
NOTES:
1. FOR CONCRETE AND REINFORCING NOTES, SEE DWG. 64/103.
2. FOR LOCATION OF SECTION C-C' AND D-D', SEE DWG. 64/103.
3. FOR SECTION C-C'-D-D' AND H-H', SEE DWG. 64/104.
4. FOR SECTION J-J' AND DETAIL F, SEE DWG. 64/105.

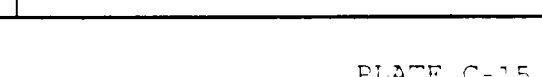
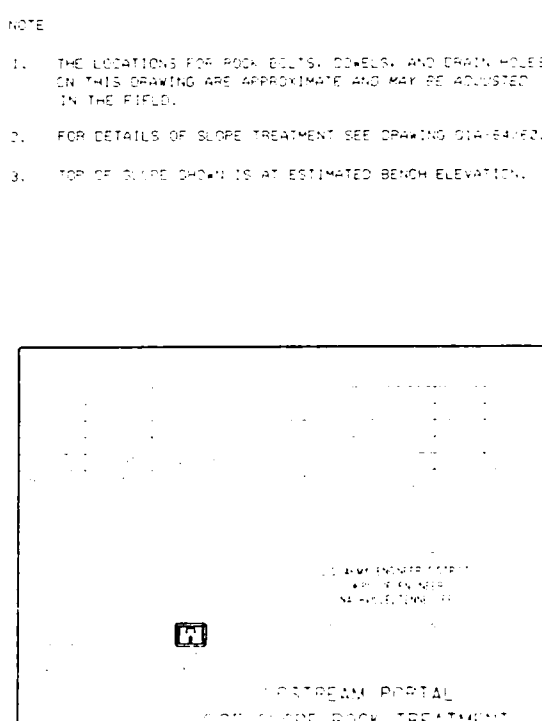
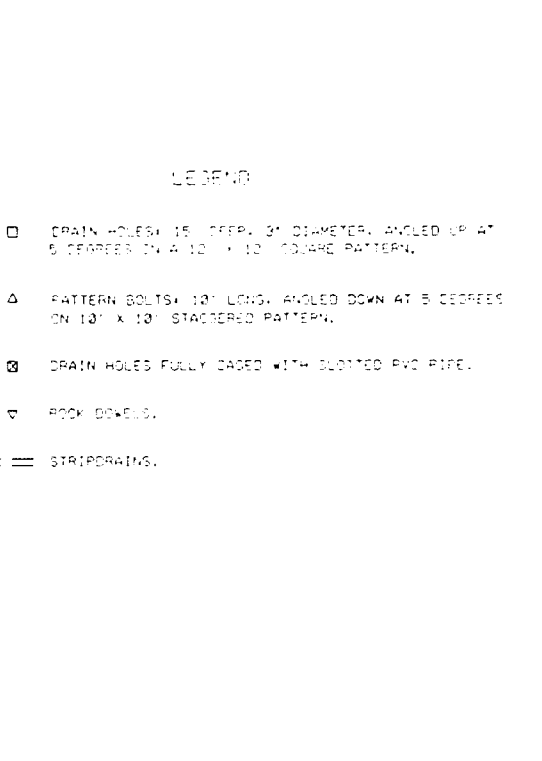
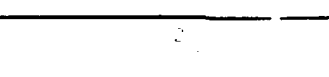
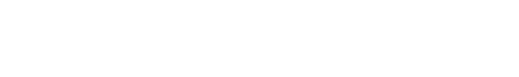
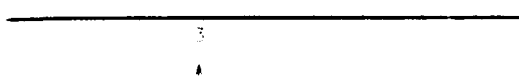
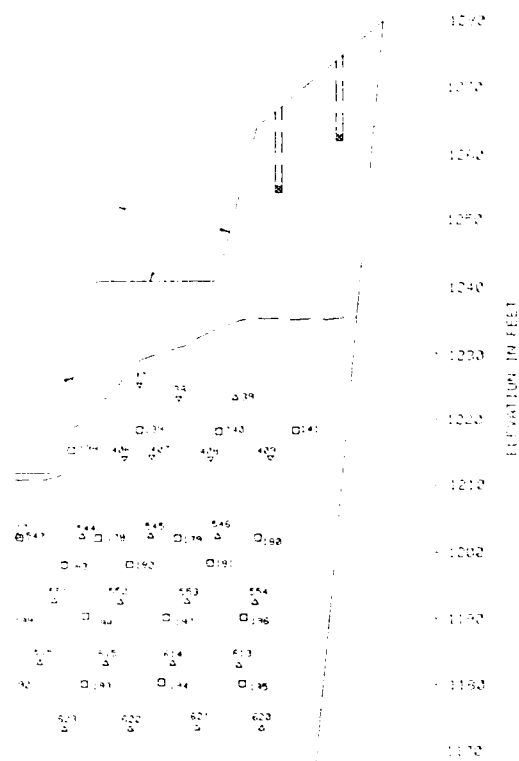
C
A
D

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY NASHVILLE DISTRICT ENGINEERS NASHVILLE, TENN.	
PROJECT NO. 01A-64/106.1	DATE 10/1/64
DRAWN BY: [Signature]	
CHECKED BY: [Signature]	
APPROVED BY: [Signature]	
TITLE: UPSTREAM PORTAL NOSING AND TUNNEL BASE SLAB DETAILS	
SHEET NO. 1 OF 1	
PROJECT LOCATION: [Location]	
DRAWN BY: [Name]	
CHECKED BY: [Name]	
APPROVED BY: [Name]	
DATE: 10/1/64	









LEGEND

- DRAIN HOLES: 15" DEEP, 3" DIAMETER, ANGLED UP AT 5 DEGREES ON A 10' X 10' SQUARE PATTERN.
- △ PATTERN BOLTS: 10' LONG, ANGLED DOWN AT 5 DEGREES ON 10' X 10' STAGGERED PATTERN.
- ⊗ DRAIN HOLES FULLY CASED WITH SLOTTED PVC PIPE.
- ▽ ROCK DOWELS.
- == STRIPDRAINS.

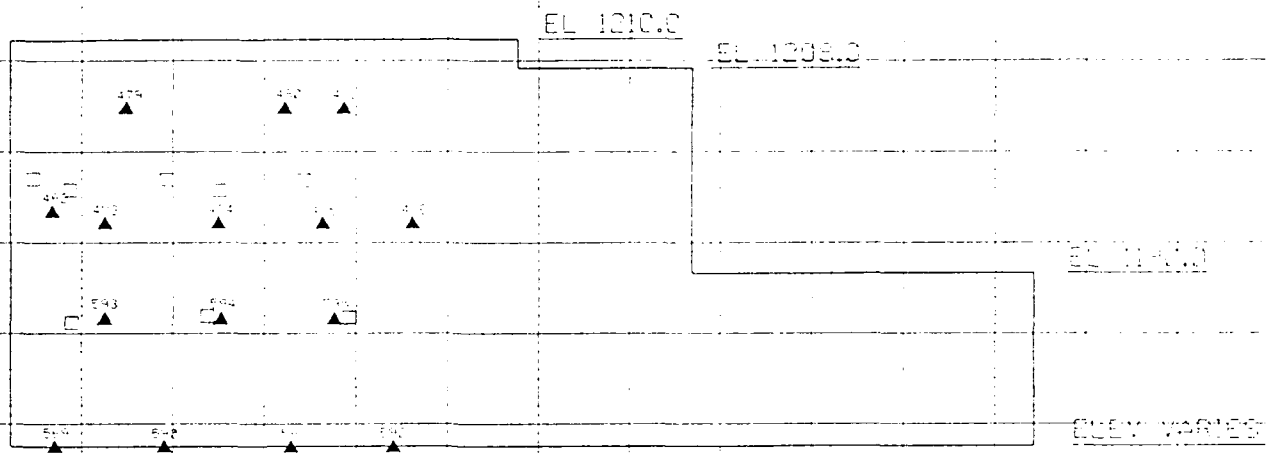
NOTE

1. THE LOCATIONS FOR ROCK BOLTS, DOWELS, AND DRAIN HOLES ON THIS DRAWING ARE APPROXIMATE AND MAY BE ADJUSTED IN THE FIELD.
2. FOR DETAILS OF SLOPE TREATMENT SEE DRAWING DIA-64462.
3. TOP OF SLOPE SHOWN IS AT ESTIMATED BENCH ELEVATION.

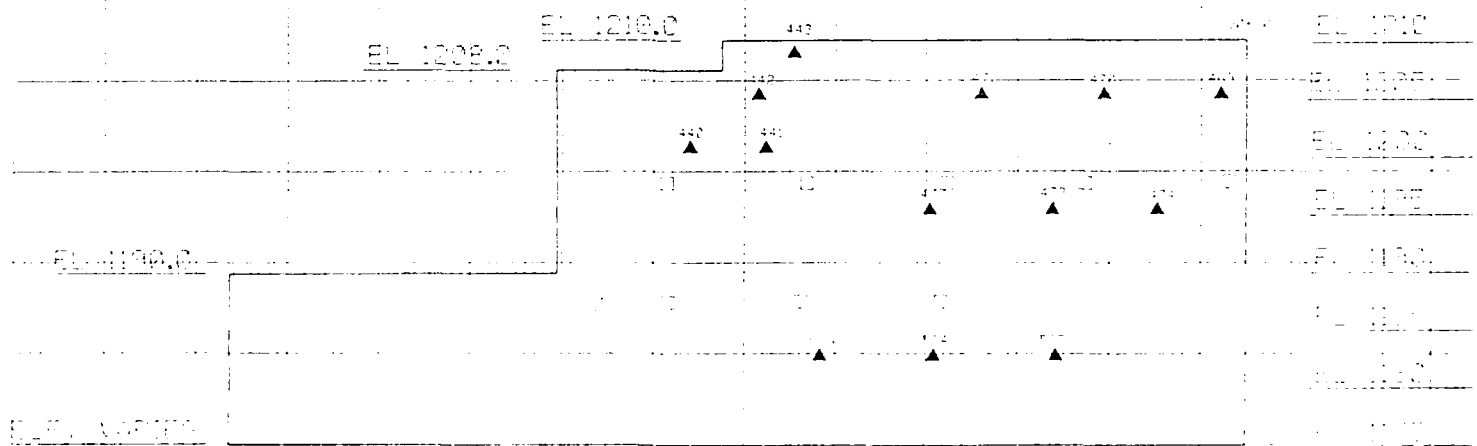
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
DISTRICT ENGINEER
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

DIAM-64462

UPSTREAM PORTAL
AND SLOPE ROCK TREATMENT

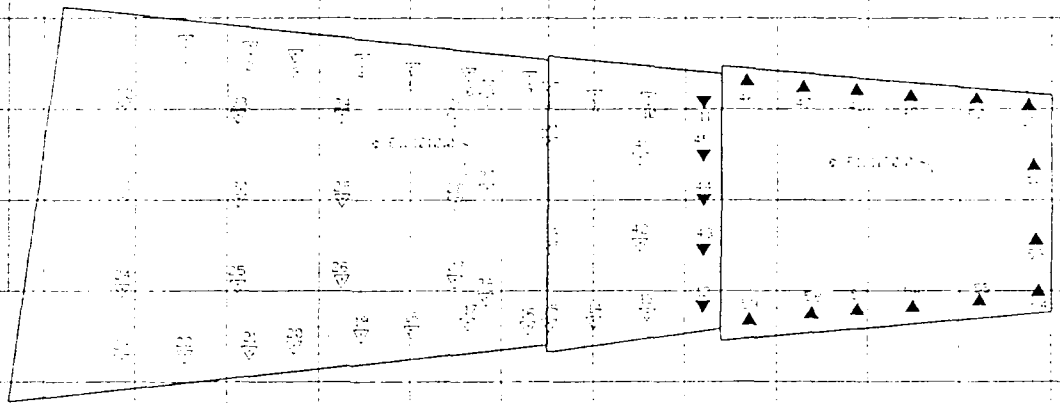


RIGHT SIDE VIEW



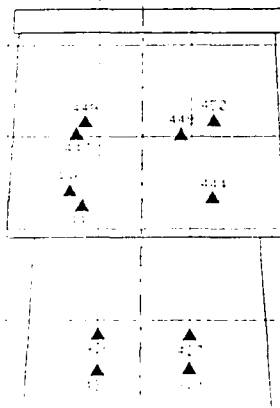
LEFT SIDE VIEW

EL 1210
 EL 1205
 EL 1200
 EL 1195
 EL 1190.0
 EL 1190
 EL 1185
 EL 1180
 ELEV. VARIES EL 1175



TOP VIEW

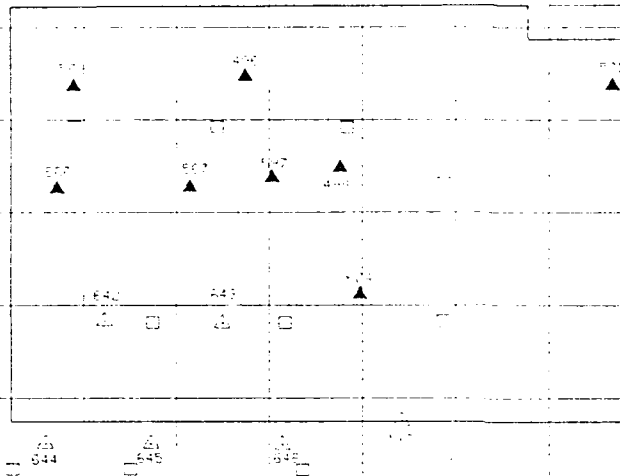
EL 1210
 EL 1205
 EL 1200
 EL 1195
 EL 1190.0
 EL 1190
 EL 1185
 EL 1180
 EL 1175
 EL 1170



FRONT VIEW

HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT AS CONSTRUCTED	
ENGINEERED BY DISTRICT ENGINEER ANCHORAGE DISTRICT	
PLATE C-16	

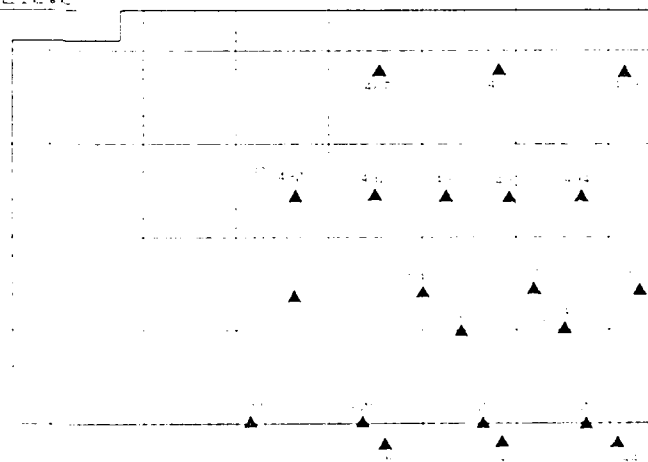
5-1130



RIGHT SIDE VIEW

EL 1208.0

EL 10000



EL 1992

5. 1935

[illegible]

1000

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1025-1030.

Figure 1

Figure 1 consists of two parts: (a) A schematic diagram showing a cross-section of a material with a central core and outer layers. The core is labeled "Core" and the outer layers are labeled "Outer Layer". The entire structure is enclosed in a rectangular frame. (b) A photograph of a physical sample, which appears to be a cylindrical or rod-like object, possibly made of metal or plastic, with some internal features visible.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.

[illegible]

EL 1210

EL 1205

EL 1200

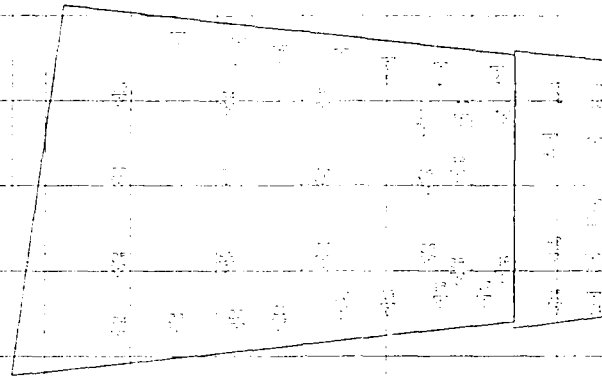
EL 1195

EL 1190

EL 1185

EL 1180

EL 1175



TOP VIEW

EL 1210

EL 1205

EL 1200

EL 1195

EL 1190

EL 1185

EL 1180

EL 1175

E-1210.0
EL 1205.0



ELEV. TABLE

SIDE VIEW


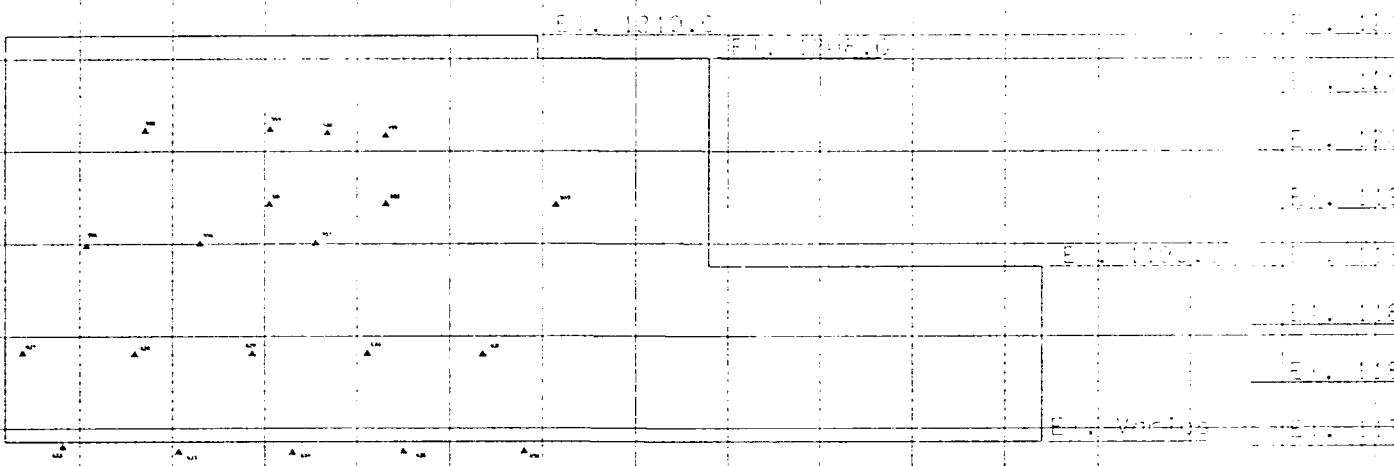
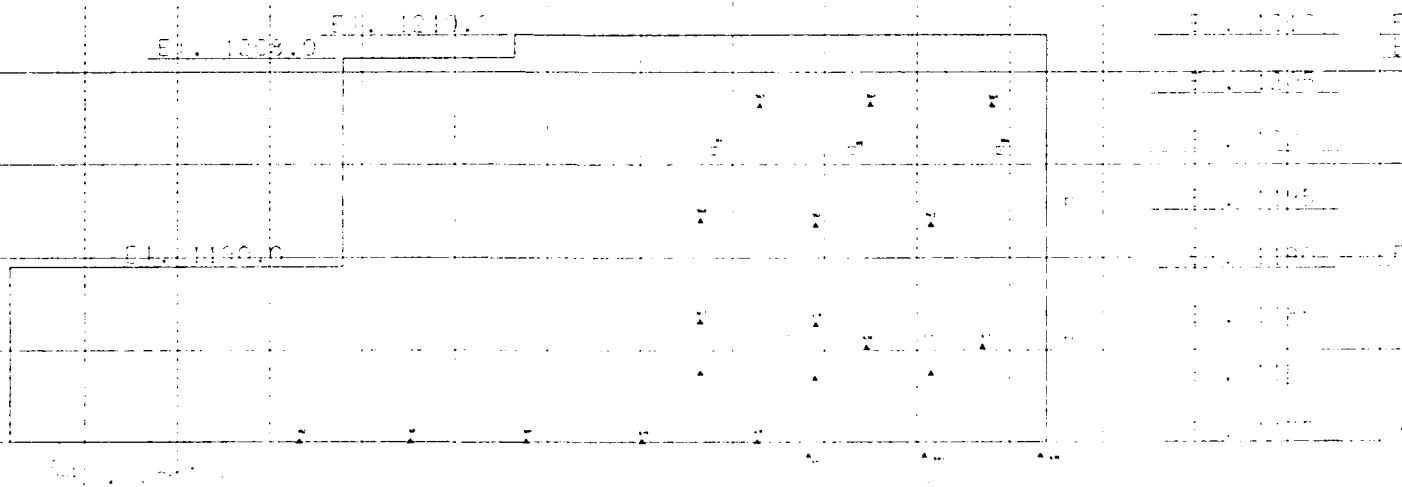
	
US ARMY ENGINEER CORPS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20315	
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT AS CONSTRUCTED FINAL REPORT UPSTREAM PORTAL ANCHOR BENTS & ROCK PILES	

PLATE C-17

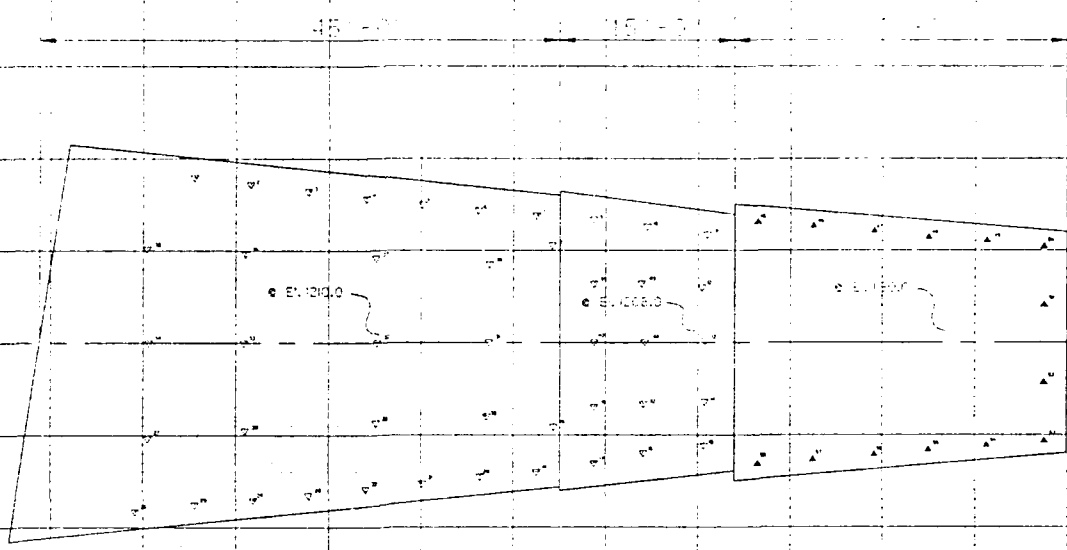


RIGHT SIDE VIEW



LEFT SIDE VIEW

EL. 1210
 EL. 1205
 EL. 1200
 EL. 1195
 EL. 1190
 EL. 1185
 EL. 1180
 EL. 1175

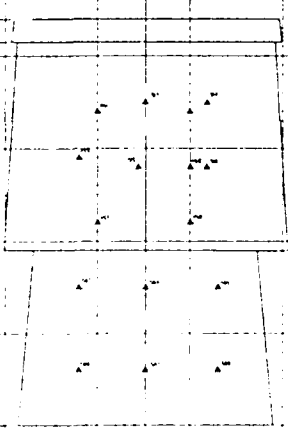


TOP VIEW


LEGEND

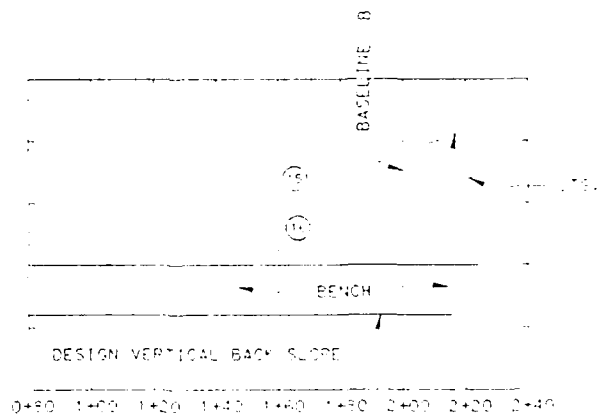
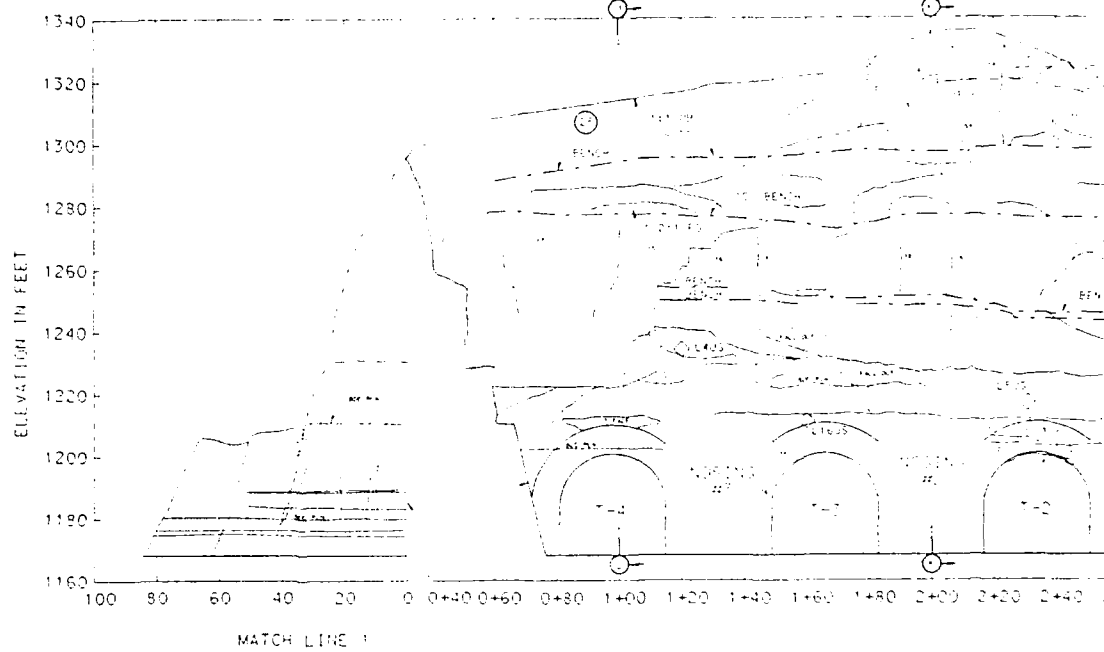
- ▲ ROOF BOLT
- DOWN HOLE
- RAIL DOWEL

EL. 1212.0
 EL. 1207.0
 EL. 1202.0
 EL. 1197.0
 EL. 1192.0
 EL. 1187.0
 EL. 1182.0
 EL. 1177.0
 EL. 1172.0



SIDE VIEW

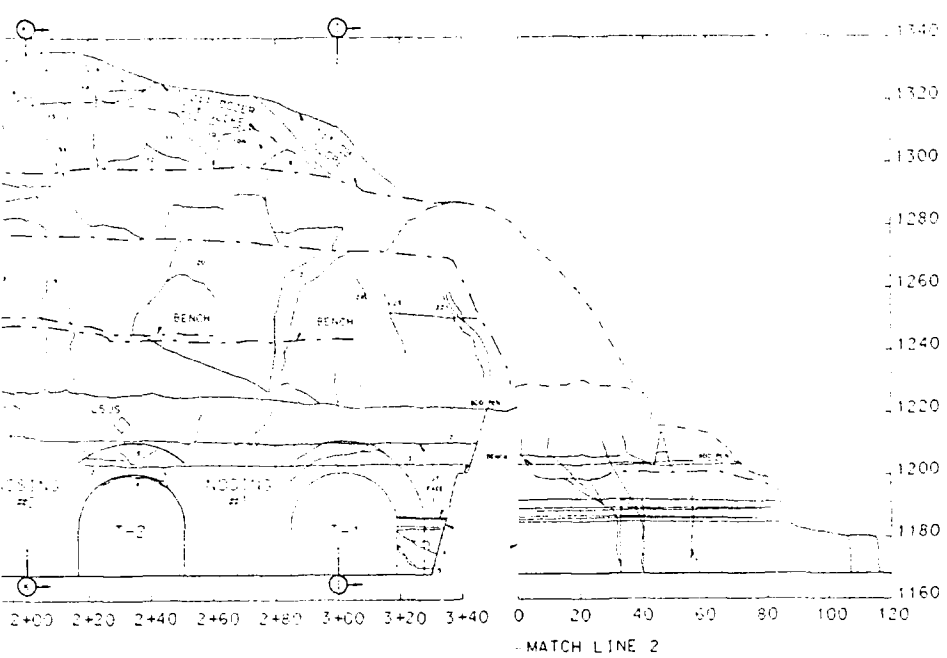
 U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT	
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT AS CONSTRUCTED PORTAL NOSE #3 UPSTREAM PORTAL ANCHOR BOLTS & ROOF BOLTS	
DRAWN BY CHECKED BY ENGINEER	PLATE C-18



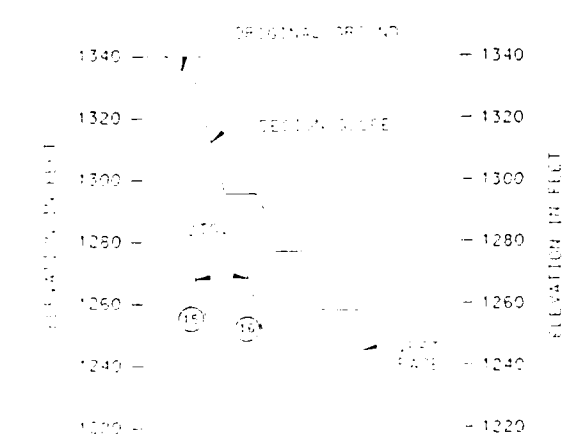
HORIZONTAL SECTION
AT ELEVATION 1260

1340 —
1320 —
1300 —
1280 —
1260 —
1240 —
1220 —

VE
A



- JOINT DESCRIPTIONS
- 1. Jt. face, N15°E 80°SE-N15°E 70°SE
 - 2. Jt. face, N15°E 75°SE
 - 3. Jt. face, N15°E 80°SE 75°SE
 - 4. Jt. N40°E 180°SE
 - 5. Jt. N15°W 85°NE 0°
 - 6. Jt. N15°E 75°SE
 - 7. Jt. N55°W 70°SW 0°
 - 8. Jt. N45°W 90°
 - 9. Jt. N15°W 85°NE 0°
 - 10. Jt. face, N15°W 85°NE 90°
 - 11. Jt. N25°W 0°
 - 12. Jt. face, N10°W 30°
 - 13. Jt. N40°E 90°
 - 14. Jt. face, N15°E 90°
 - 15. Jt. face, N30°W 80°
 - 16. Jt. face, N80°W 70°SW
 - 17. Jt. N45°W 90° 0°
 - 18. Jt. N40°E 75°SE 0°
 - 19. Jt. N55°W 80°SW 0°
 - 20. Jt. N25°W 90° 0°
 - 21. Jt. N40°E 75°SE 0°
 - 22. Zone of Jts. N40°E 75°SE
 - 23. Zone of Jts. N25°E 85°SE 0°
 - 24. Jt. N75°W 90°
 - 25. Jt. N80°W 90°



- T1 BELL JOINT DESCRIPTIONS
- 1. Jt. face, N15°E 80°SE
 - 2. Jt. face, N15°E 75°SE
 - 3. Jt. face, N15°E 80°SE 75°SE
 - 4. Jt. N40°E 180°SE
 - 5. Jt. N15°W 85°NE 0°
 - 6. Jt. N15°E 75°SE
 - 7. Jt. N55°W 70°SW 0°
 - 8. Jt. N45°W 90°
 - 9. Jt. N15°W 85°NE 0°
 - 10. Jt. face, N15°W 85°NE 90°
 - 11. Jt. N25°W 0°
 - 12. Jt. face, N10°W 30°
 - 13. Jt. N40°E 90°
 - 14. Jt. face, N15°E 90°
 - 15. Jt. face, N30°W 80°
 - 16. Jt. face, N80°W 70°SW
 - 17. Jt. N45°W 90° 0°
 - 18. Jt. N40°E 75°SE 0°
 - 19. Jt. N55°W 80°SW 0°
 - 20. Jt. N25°W 90° 0°
 - 21. Jt. N40°E 75°SE 0°
 - 22. Zone of Jts. N40°E 75°SE
 - 23. Zone of Jts. N25°E 85°SE 0°
 - 24. Jt. N75°W 90°
 - 25. Jt. N80°W 90°

- T2 BELL JOINT DESCRIPTIONS
- 1. Jt. face, N15°E 80°SE
 - 2. Jt. face, N15°E 75°SE
 - 3. Jt. face, N15°E 80°SE 75°SE
 - 4. Jt. N40°E 180°SE
 - 5. Jt. N15°W 85°NE 0°
 - 6. Jt. N15°E 75°SE
 - 7. Jt. N55°W 70°SW 0°
 - 8. Jt. N45°W 90°
 - 9. Jt. N15°W 85°NE 0°
 - 10. Jt. face, N15°W 85°NE 90°
 - 11. Jt. N25°W 0°
 - 12. Jt. face, N10°W 30°
 - 13. Jt. N40°E 90°
 - 14. Jt. face, N15°E 90°
 - 15. Jt. face, N30°W 80°
 - 16. Jt. face, N80°W 70°SW
 - 17. Jt. N45°W 90° 0°
 - 18. Jt. N40°E 75°SE 0°
 - 19. Jt. N55°W 80°SW 0°
 - 20. Jt. N25°W 90° 0°
 - 21. Jt. N40°E 75°SE 0°
 - 22. Zone of Jts. N40°E 75°SE
 - 23. Zone of Jts. N25°E 85°SE 0°
 - 24. Jt. N75°W 90°
 - 25. Jt. N80°W 90°

- T3 BELL JOINT DESCRIPTIONS
- 1. Jt. face, N15°E 80°SE
 - 2. Jt. face, N15°E 75°SE
 - 3. Jt. face, N15°E 80°SE 75°SE
 - 4. Jt. N40°E 180°SE
 - 5. Jt. N15°W 85°NE 0°
 - 6. Jt. N15°E 75°SE
 - 7. Jt. N55°W 70°SW 0°
 - 8. Jt. N45°W 90°
 - 9. Jt. N15°W 85°NE 0°
 - 10. Jt. face, N15°W 85°NE 90°
 - 11. Jt. N25°W 0°
 - 12. Jt. face, N10°W 30°
 - 13. Jt. N40°E 90°
 - 14. Jt. face, N15°E 90°
 - 15. Jt. face, N30°W 80°
 - 16. Jt. face, N80°W 70°SW
 - 17. Jt. N45°W 90° 0°
 - 18. Jt. N40°E 75°SE 0°
 - 19. Jt. N55°W 80°SW 0°
 - 20. Jt. N25°W 90° 0°
 - 21. Jt. N40°E 75°SE 0°
 - 22. Zone of Jts. N40°E 75°SE
 - 23. Zone of Jts. N25°E 85°SE 0°
 - 24. Jt. N75°W 90°
 - 25. Jt. N80°W 90°

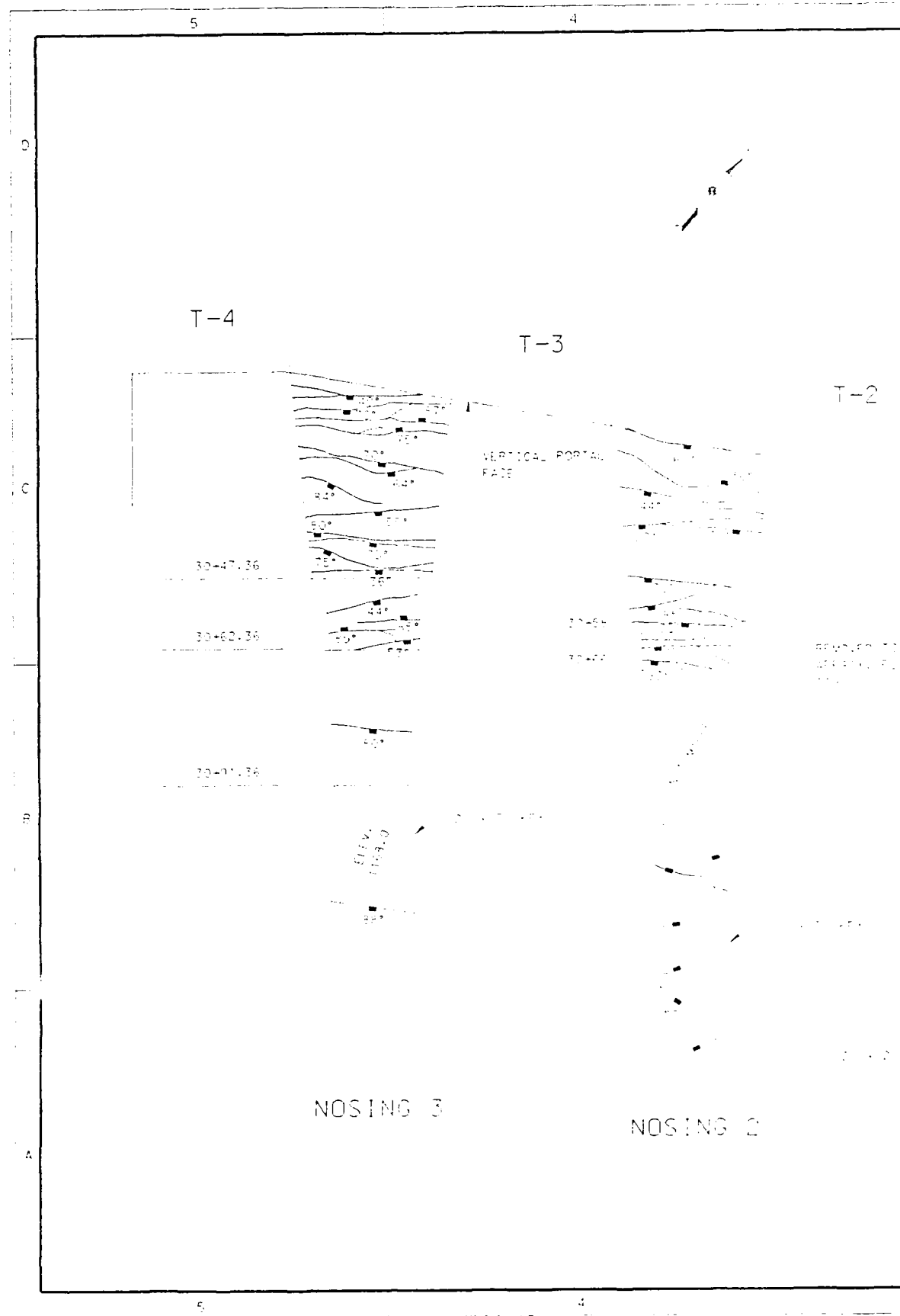
LEGEND

L4US LOAD CELL

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
 GROUP OF ENGINEERS
 HARLAN, KENTUCKY

UPPER CUMBERLAND RIVER BASIN
 LOCAL FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECT
 DIVERSION TUNNELS
 UPSTREAM PORTAL
 GEOLOGIC MAP AND
 CROSS-SECTION LOCATIONS

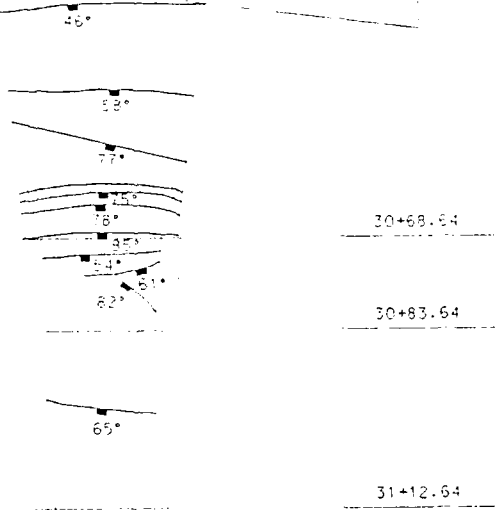
Q1A-4393



T-2

T-1

REMOVED TO
APPROX. ELEV.
1140



LEGEND

- JOINT WITH DIP INDICATED
- VERTICAL JOINT
- ZONES OF CLOSELY SPACED JOINTS WITH BROWN, CLAYEY-SILT FILLING

NOTES:

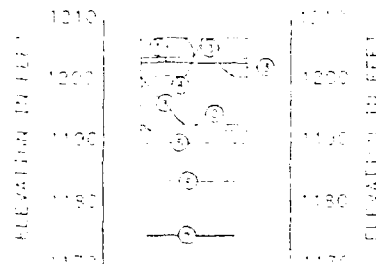
- JOINTS ARE TYPICALLY TIGHT, NOT HEALED, AND SMOOTH.
- SEE PLATES C-19 AND C-20 FOR NOSING SECTIONS AND DETAILS.
- SEE PLATES C-13, C-18, AND C-22 FOR MAPS OF NOSING SITES.

NOSING 1

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS KENTUCKY DIVISION	
Project No.	UPPER KENTUCKY DIVISION KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT HARLAN KENTUCKY DIVERSION TUNNELS
Task No.	UPSTREAM PORTAL NOSINGS SURFACE MAP
Sheet No.	Q1A-4392

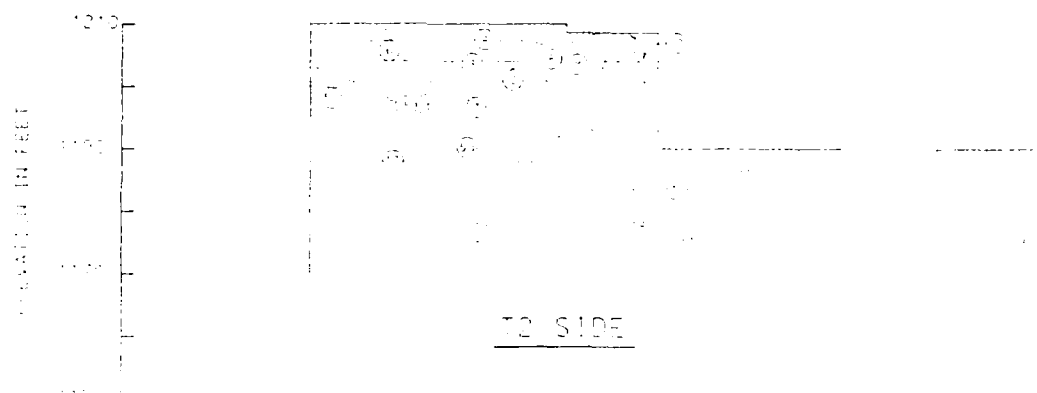
NI (FRONT) JOINT DESCRIPTIONS

- ① Reddish-brown, silty
- ② Reddish-brown, silty
- ③ Reddish-brown, silty
- ④ Reddish-brown, silty
- ⑤ Reddish-brown, silty
- ⑥ Reddish-brown, silty
- ⑦ Reddish-brown, silty



NI FRONT

FRONTAL FACE



TO SIDE

ELEVATION IN FEET

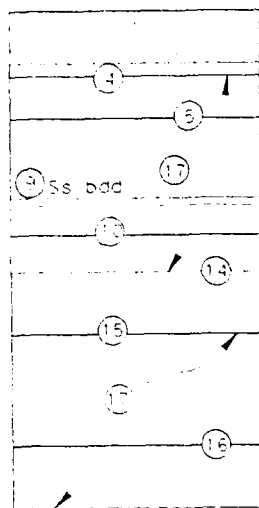
1210

1200

1190

1180

1170



FRONT

1210

1200

1190

1180

1170

ELEVATION IN FEET

1210

1200

1190

1180

1170

P/S FRAC
DP 0.2'

ELEVATION IN FEET

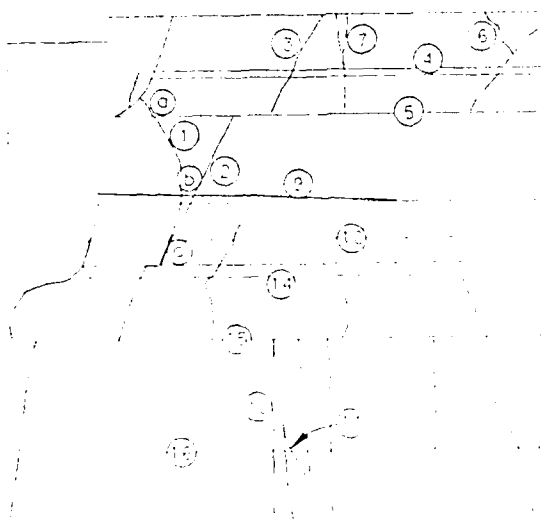
1210

1200

1190

1180

1170



T2 SIDE

1210

1200

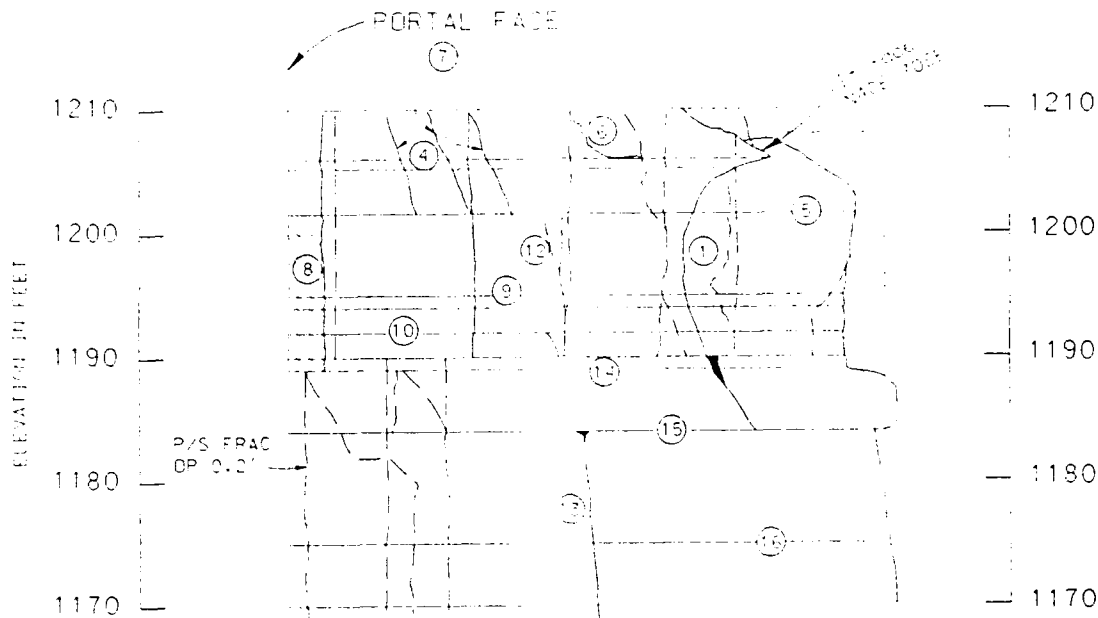
1190

1180

1170

JOINT DESCRIPTIONS

- ① Jt. 100' op. fe 5' (d) N45°E 46°SE (b) N45°E 90° (c) N45°E 45°NW
- ② Jt. 11' N45°E 46°SE
- ③ Jt. 100' N45°E 46°SE
- ④ Ss. bdd. ind. v. f. gnd. 1'
- ⑤ Bdd. pin. v. bdd.
- ⑥ Jt. N50°E 70°SE
- ⑦ Jt. 100' fe. st. N40°E 60°
- ⑧ Jt. N40°E 40°SE
- ⑨ Ss. bdd. ind. v. f. gnd. 1'
- ⑩ Jt. N45°E 70°NW 40°SE
- ⑪ Jt. 100' fe. st. N45°E 74°
- ⑫ Jt. 100' fe. st. N45°E 84°
- ⑬ Jt. 100' fe. st. N45°E 74°
- ⑭ Bdd. pin. v. bdd.
- ⑮ Bdd. pin. v. bdd.
- ⑯ Bdd. pin. v. bdd.
- ⑰ Jt. 100' fe. st. N45°E



T3 SIDE

JOINT DESCRIPTIONS

- ① Jt. Int. op. to st.
dip N45°E 46°SE
dip N45°E 90°
dip N45°E 45°NW
- ② Jt. Int. N45°E 46°SE
- ③ Jt. op. N45°E 46°SE
- ④ Ss. bed. half of ground gr.
- ⑤ Bed. ptn. op. hor.
- ⑥ Jt. N45°E 70°SE
- ⑦ Jt. op. to st. N40°E 60°75°SE
- ⑧ Jt. N45°E 60°SE
- ⑨ Ss. bed. half of ground gr.
- ⑩ Jt. N45°E 70°SE 104°E to st.
- ⑪ Jt. op. to st. N45°E 74°NW
- ⑫ Jt. op. to st. N45°E 84°SE
- ⑬ Jt. op. to st. N45°E 104°E
- ⑭ Bed. ptn. op. hor.
- ⑮ Bed. ptn. op. hor.
- ⑯ Bed. ptn. op. hor.
- ⑰ Jt. op. to st. N45°E

LEGEND

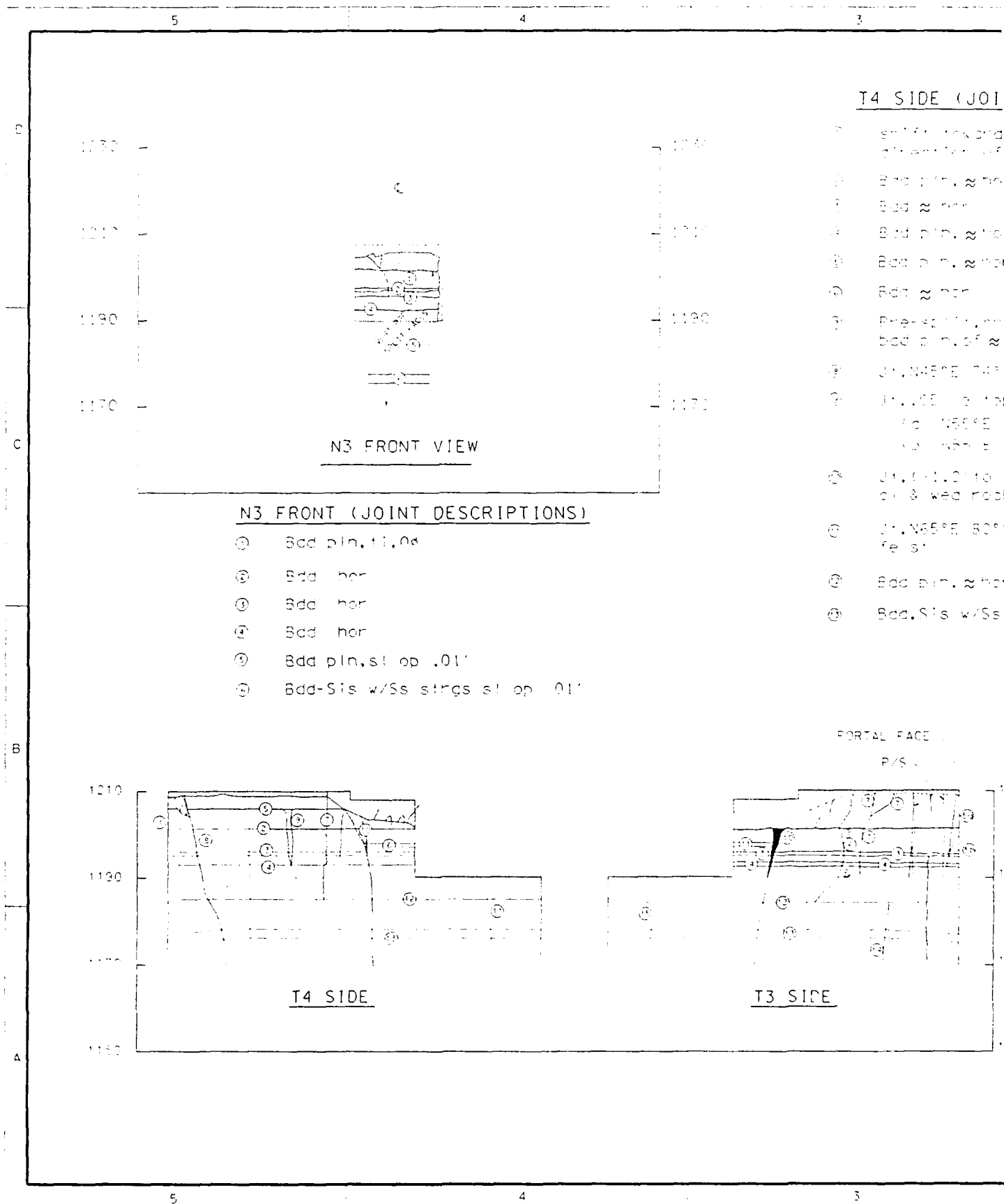
- P/S PRESPLIT HOLE FRACTURES
- BROKEN BEHIND DESIGN LINES

NOTES:

1. SEE PLATE A-2 FOR GEOLOGIC ABBREVIATIONS.
2. SEE PLATES A-3 THRU A-5 FOR EXPLANATION OF DESCRIPTIVE TERMS.
3. SEE PLATES C-15 AND C-16 FOR NOSING SECTIONS AND DETAILS.

10' 0'

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	
LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT HARLAN, KENTUCKY DIVERSION TUNNELS	
UPSTREAM PORTAL NOSING 2 GEOLOGIC MAP	
Design by: T.A.M.	Date: 10/1/61
Drawn by: P.R.	Date: 10/1/61
P.R. 10/1/61	Date: 10/1/61
Checked by: C.E.T.	Date: 10/1/61
Chief, Geological Branch	Date: 10/1/61
Chief, Engineering Branch	Date: 10/1/61
Q1A-4395	



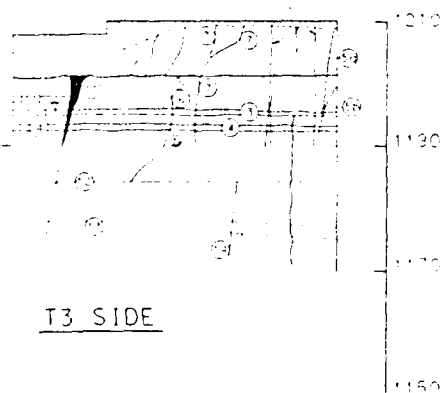
T4 SIDE (JOINT DESCRIPTIONS)

- 1 Split, toward J/S $\approx 0.05'$
direction of arrows
- 2 Bdd pin. \approx hor. 0'
- 3 Bdd \approx hor
- 4 Bdd pin. \approx hor
- 5 Bdd pin. \approx hor
- 6 Bdd \approx hor
- 7 Pre-split, showing movement along
bdd pin. of $\approx 0.4'$
- 8 J1, N45°E 74°SE, .04' to .31' fe st
- 9 J1, .15' @ top, 0' @ bottom
a) N50°E 85°SE
b) N55°E 90°SE
- 10 J1, .11.0' to 0.4' @ bottom -
a) 3' wed neck mill-fill
- 11 J1, N65°E 80°SE, .05' to (>1.0'),
fe st
- 12 Bdd pin. \approx hor. .01'
- 13 Bdd, Sls w/Ss stngs. \approx hor. .01'

T3 SIDE (JOINT DESCRIPTIONS)

- 1 Bdd. \approx hor. 11' gr. blk
- 2 Bdd. \approx hor. dk gr. to blk
- 3 Bdd. Sls/Ss stngs. \approx hor
- 4 Bdd, Sls. \approx hor
- 5 J1s. .01', possibly due to blasting
a) N60°E 85°SE
b) N60°E 75°SE
- 6 J1, N45°E 63°NW
- 7 Frdc possibly due to P/s
- 8 J1s. curved. .05
a) N65°E 65°NW
b) N65°E 50°SE
- 9 J1, N45°E 60°SE
- 10 J1, N80°E 65°SE \approx 90°, 0' to 1.0'
near top, 0.4' @ bottom, a) 3' wed neck
frags-fill
- 11 Bdd. \approx hor
- 12 Bdd pin. .01'
- 13 Bdd, Sls w/Ss stngs
- 14 J1, N65°E 85°SE, .03', fe st
- 15 J1, N65°E 82°SE, .05' (>1.0') fe st

PORTAL FACE
P/S



T3 SIDE

Computer Section
A-10
Design &
Drafting

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE	
UPPER CUMBERLAND RIVER BASIN TUNNEL AND TUNNELS LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT HARLAN, KENTUCKY DIVERSION TUNNELS	
UPSTREAM PORTAL NOSING 3 GEOLOGIC MAP	
Design By: T.A.L.	Date: SEP 1974
Checked By: P.R.	Scale: 1" = 100'
Approved By: P.D.	Drawing Number: Q1A-4396
Field Geotechnical Branch	Project Geotechnical Branch

Appendix D - Tunnels

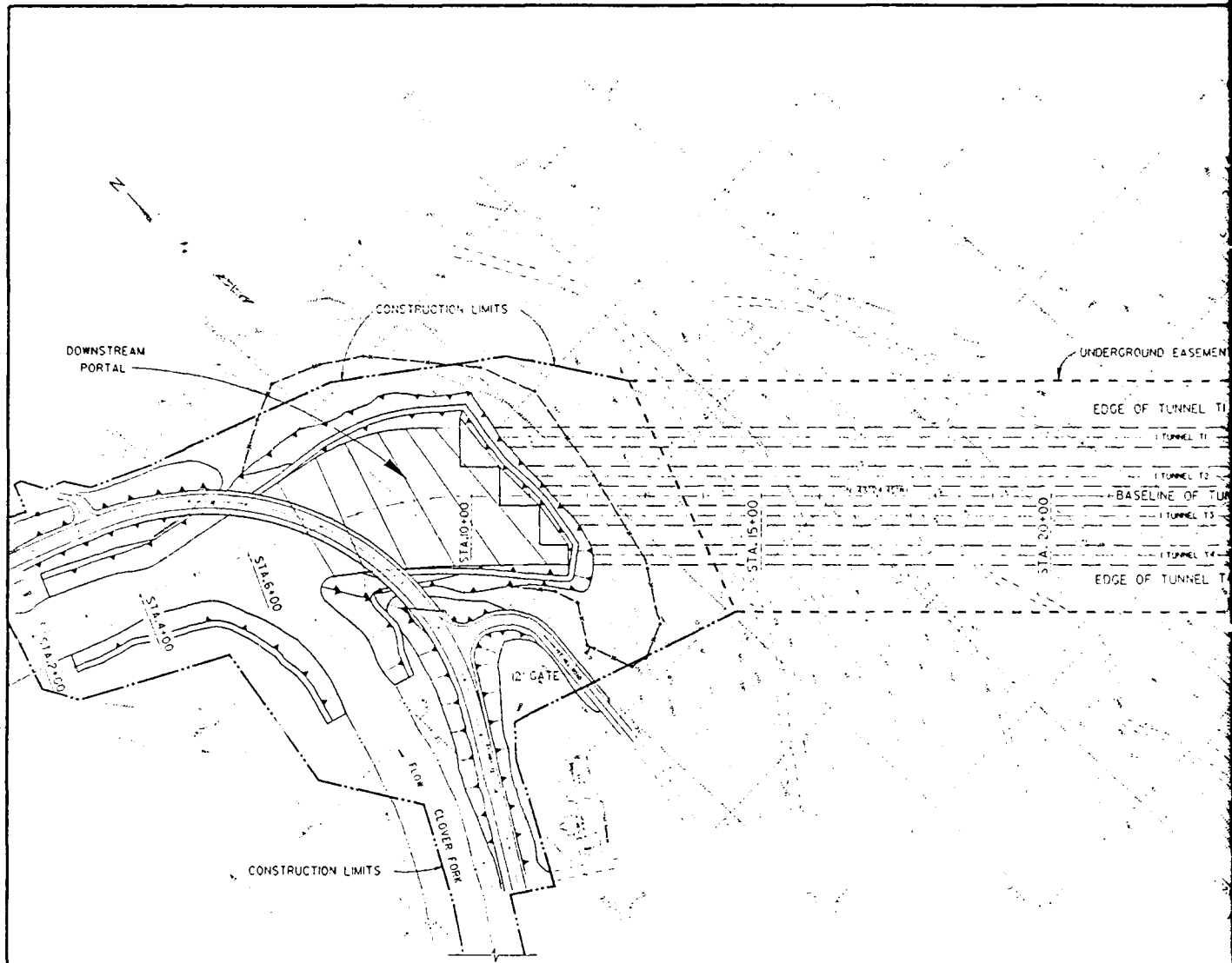
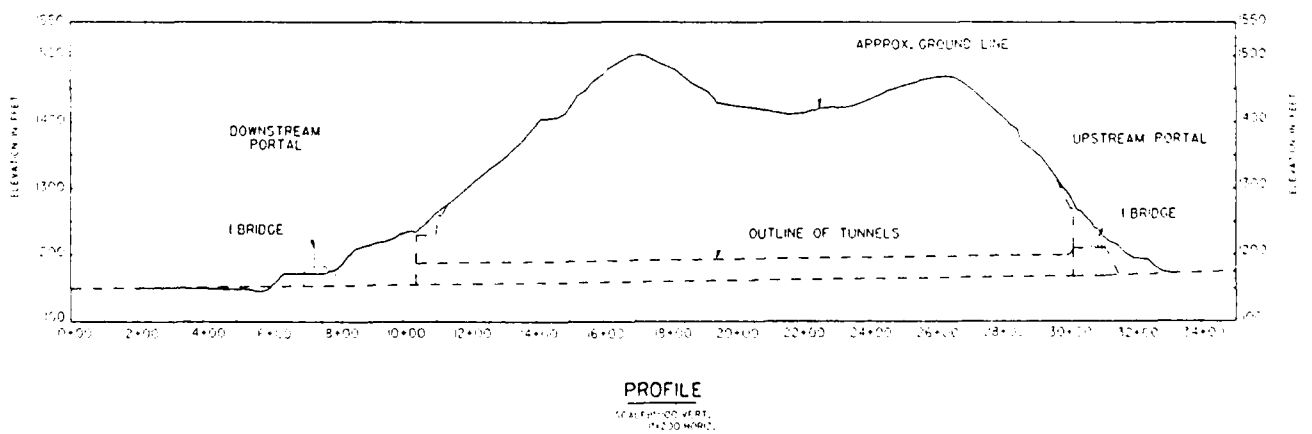
<u>Plate No.</u>	<u>Drawing No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
D-1	Q1A-64/2.3	General Plan
D-2	Q1A-64/6.2	Boring Plan
D-3	Q1A-64/30.2	Section A-A
D-4	Q1A-64/31.1	Section B-B
D-5	Q1A-64/71.1	Plan, Section, and Profile
D-6	Q1A-64/72.2	Support Details
D-7 thru D-27	----	Tunnel 1 Maps
D-28 thru D-47	---	Tunnel 2 Maps
D-48 thru D-67	---	Tunnel 3 Maps
D-67 thru D-85	---	Tunnel 4 Maps

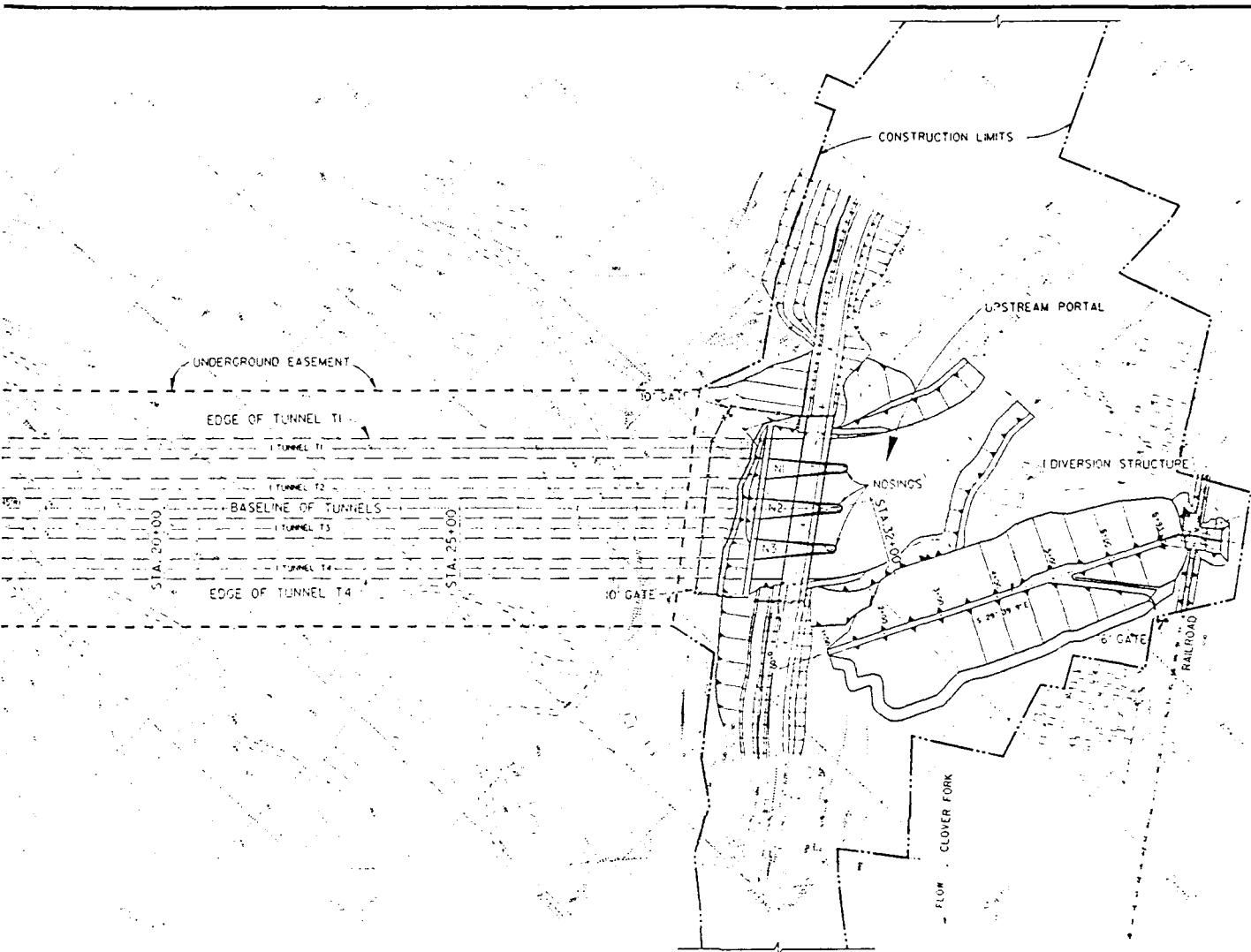
D

C

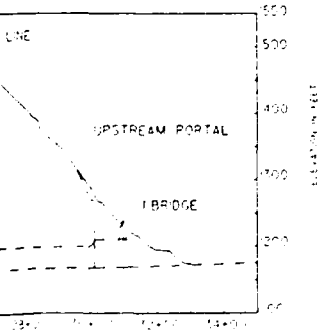
B

A

PLAN
SCALE 1" = 100'PROFILE
SCALE 1" = 20'



PLAN SCALE 1"=100'

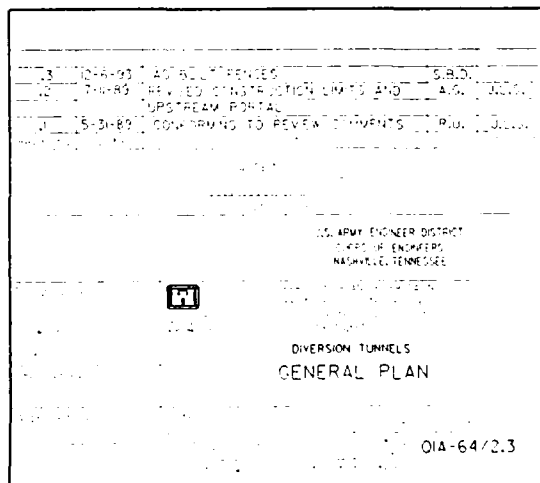
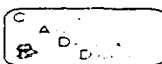


NOTES:

1. ALL ELEVATIONS ARE IN FEET AND REFER TO NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM (NGVD).
2. FOR DETAILED PLANS OF THE PORTALS, SEE DRAWINGS OIA-64/51 AND 61.
3. FOR DETAILED PLANS OF THE DIVERSION STRUCTURE, SEE DRAWING OIA-64/73.
4. FOR DETAILED PLANS OF ROAD RELOCATIONS AND BRIDGES, SEE SEPARATE FOLIO.
5. LOCATION OF FENCING SHOWN IS APPROXIMATE. FINAL LOCATION OF FENCING SHALL BE AS APPROVED BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICER.

LEGEND

- UNDERGROUND EASEMENT
- CONSTRUCTION LIMITS

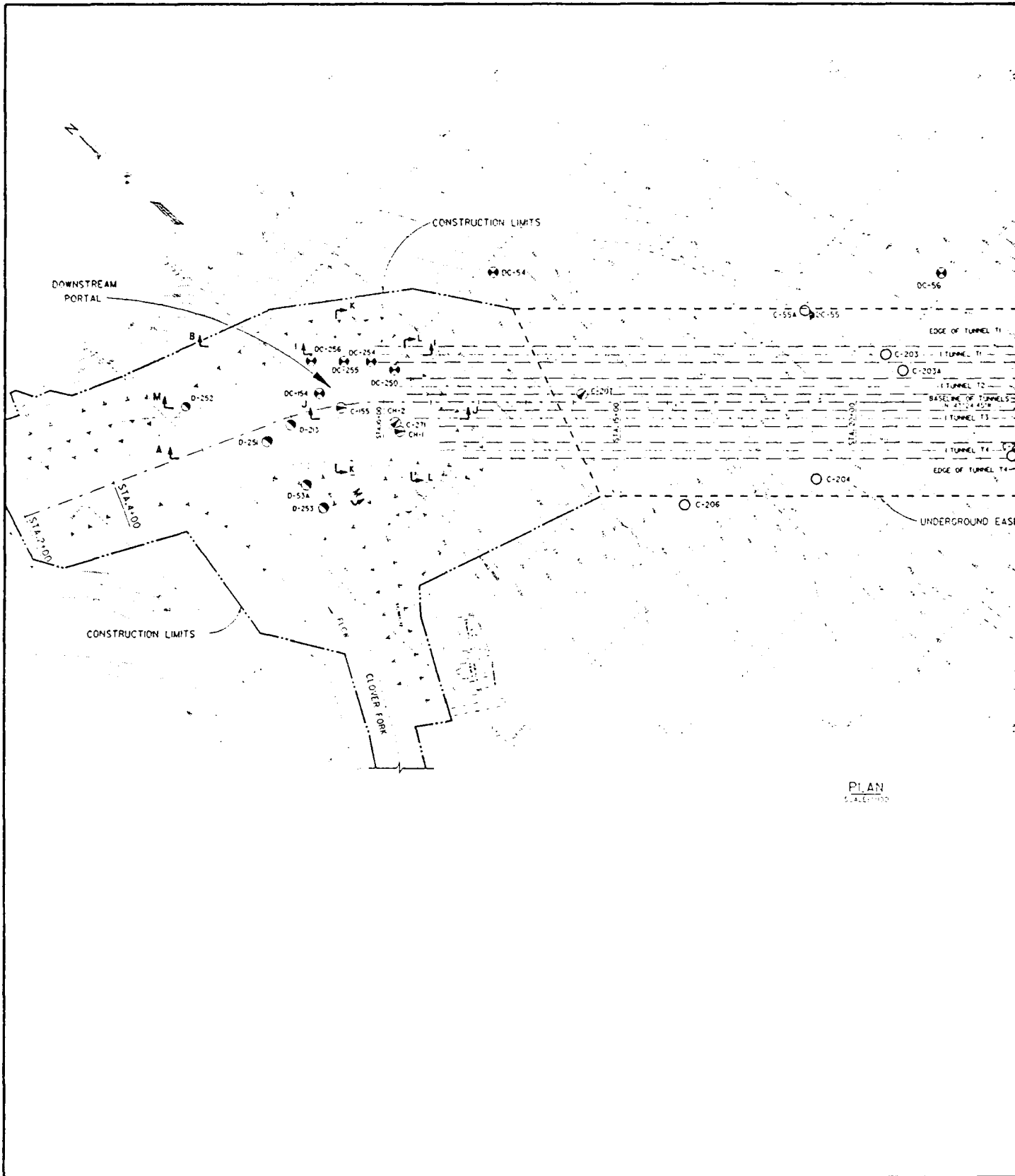


D

C

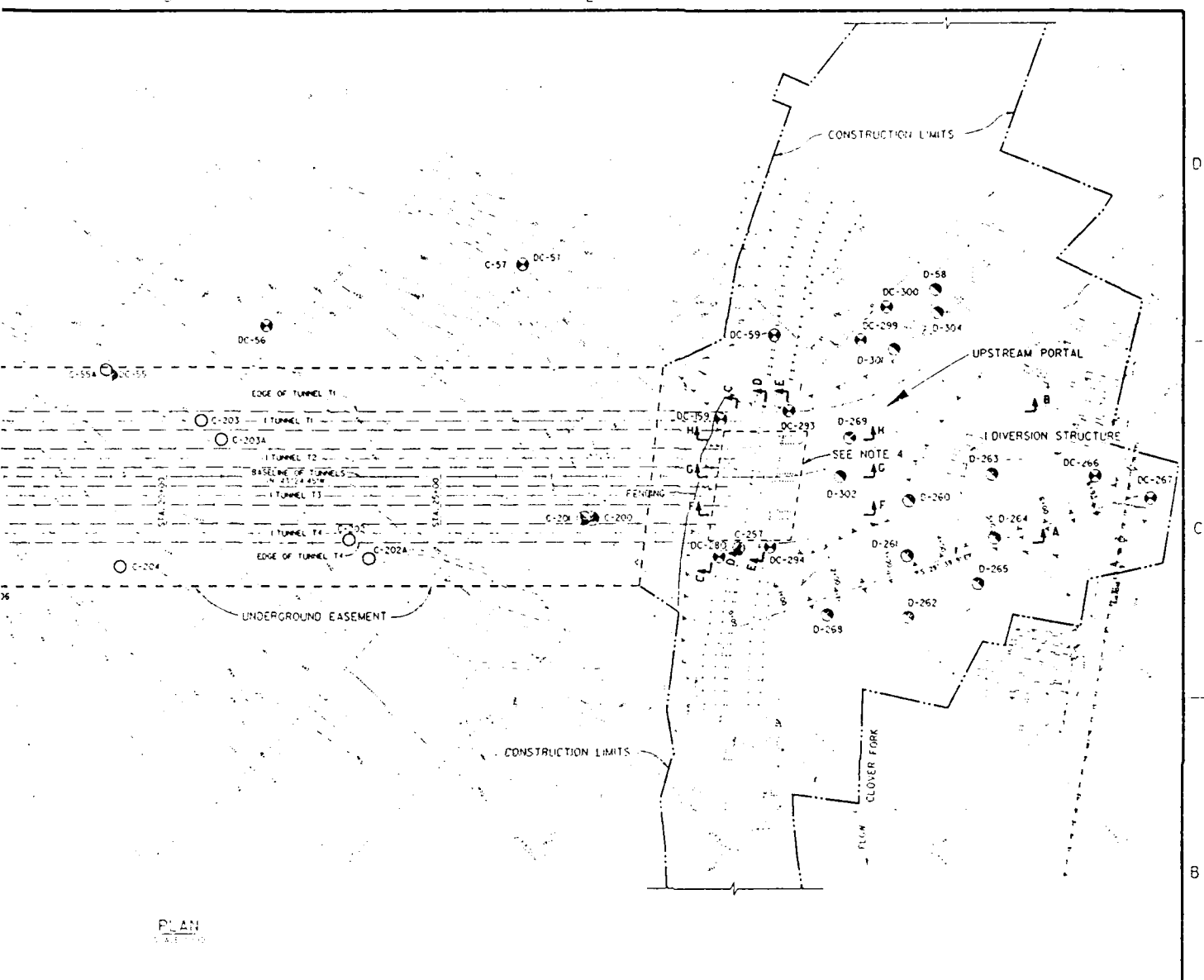
B

A



PLAN
SCALE 1"=100'

1)



NOTES

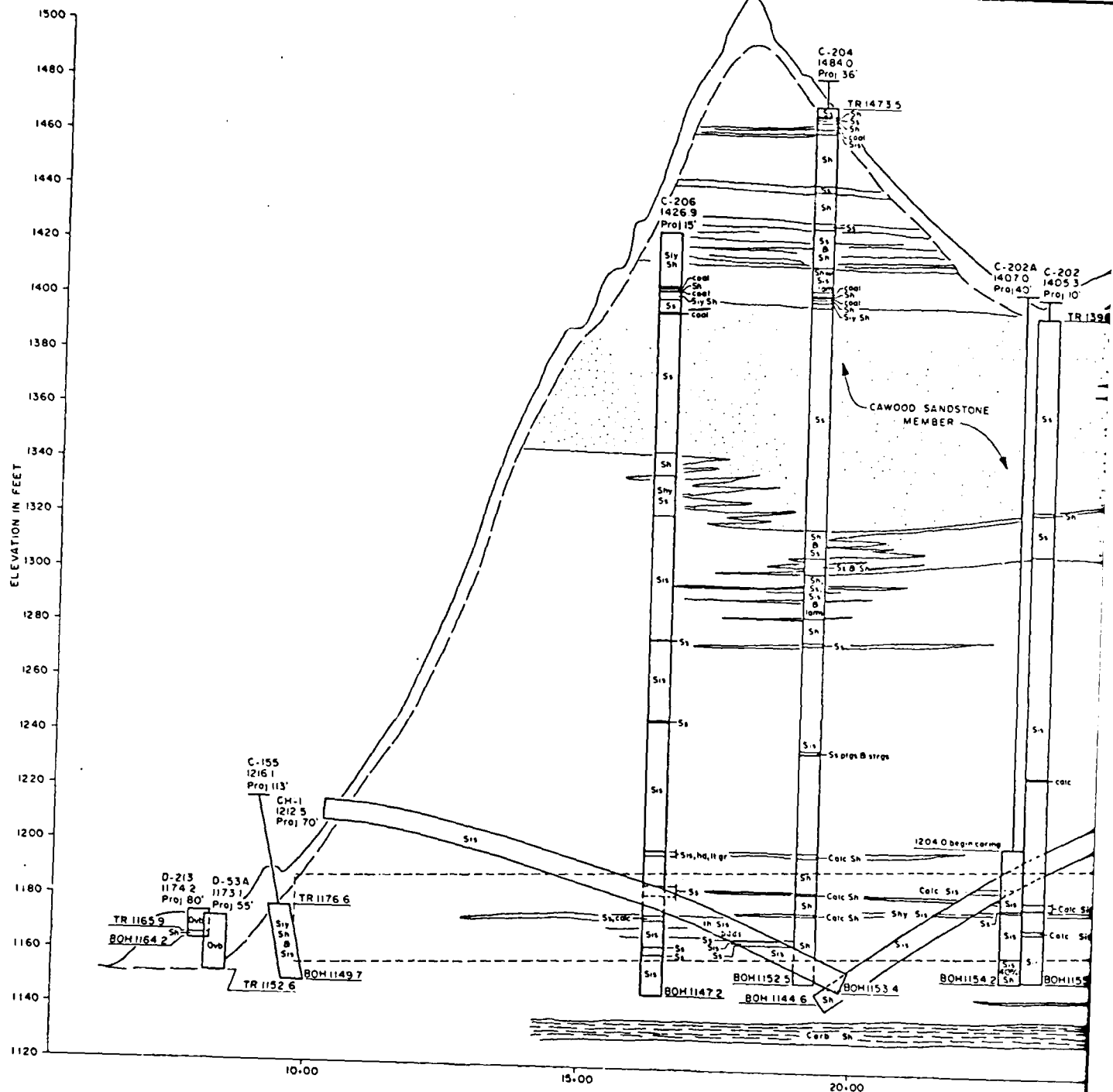
1. ALL ELEVATIONS ARE IN FEET AND REFER TO NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM 1988.
2. FOR DETAILED PLANS OF THE PORTALS, SEE DRAWINGS QIA-64/51 AND 61.
3. FOR DETAILED PLANS OF THE DIVERSION STRUCTURE, SEE DRAWING QIA-64/73.
4. FOR BORING LOCATIONS IN UPSTREAM PORTAL AREA, SEE DRAWING QIA-64/32.
5. FOR DETAILED PLANS OF ROAD RELOCATIONS, SEE SEPERATE FOLIO.

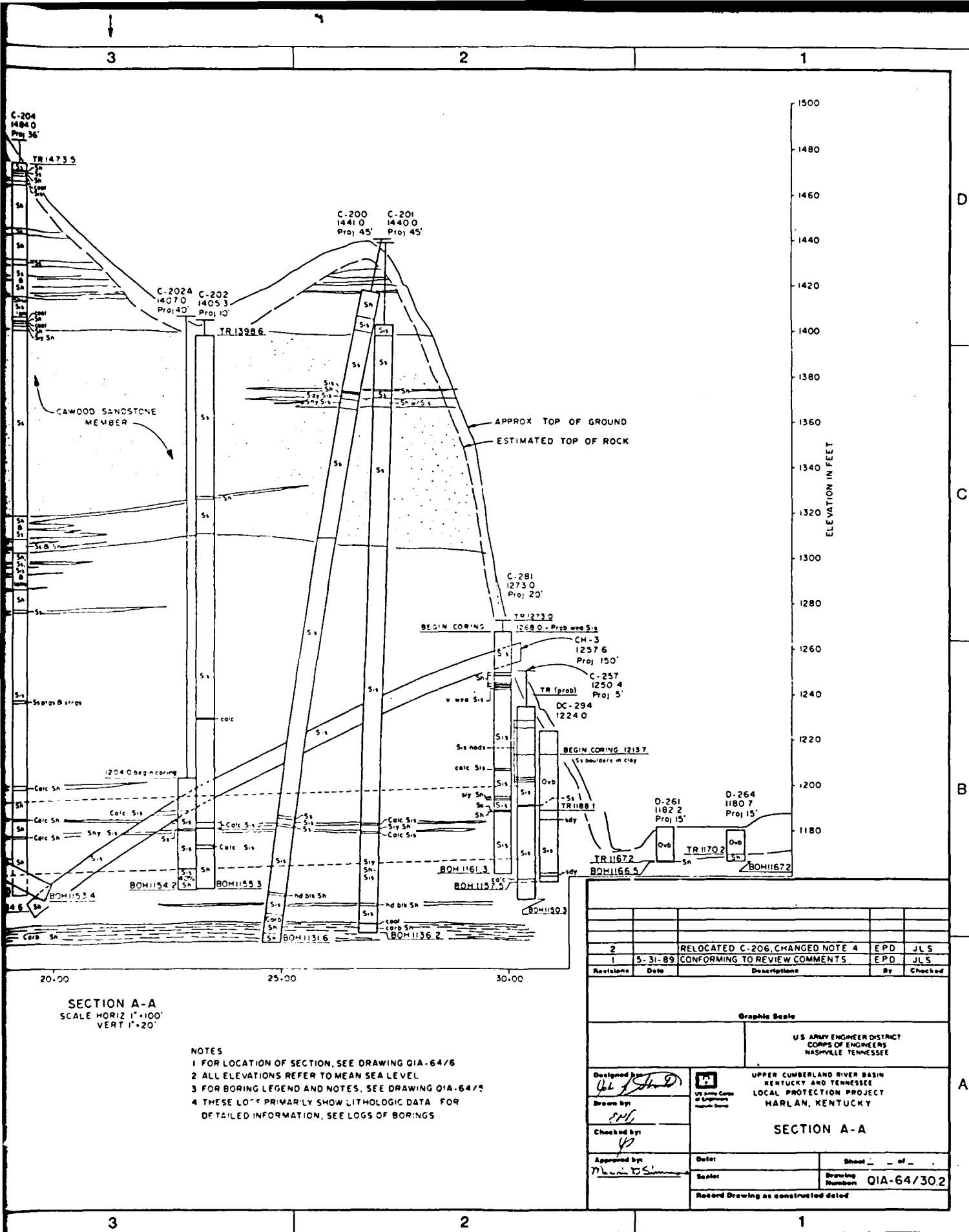
2. 7-12-89, REVISED CONSTRUCTION LIMITS AND C.A.G. J.L.S.
 3. 5-31-83, CONFORMING TO REVIEW COMMENTS C.A.G. J.L.S.

US ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
 THOMPSON ENGINEERS
 NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

DIVERSION TUNNELS
 BORING PLAN

QIA-64/5.2





SECTION A-A
SCALE HORIZ 1"=100'
VERT 1"=20'

NOTES

- 1 FOR LOCATION OF SECTION, SEE DRAWING QIA-64/6
- 2 ALL ELEVATIONS REFER TO MEAN SEA LEVEL
- 3 FOR BORING LEGEND AND NOTES, SEE DRAWING QIA-64/5
- 4 THESE LOGS PRIMARILY SHOW LITHOLOGIC DATA FOR DETAILED INFORMATION, SEE LOGS OF BORINGS

Revisions	Date	Descriptions	By	Checked
2		RELOCATED C-206, CHANGED NOTE 4	EPD	JLS
1	5-31-89	CONFORMING TO REVIEW COMMENTS	EPD	JLS

Graphic Scale

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Designed by
W. L. [Signature]

Drawn by
[Signature]

Checked by
[Signature]

Approved by
[Signature]



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Nashville District

UPPER CUMBERLAND RIVER BASIN
KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE
LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT
MARLAN, KENTUCKY

SECTION A-A

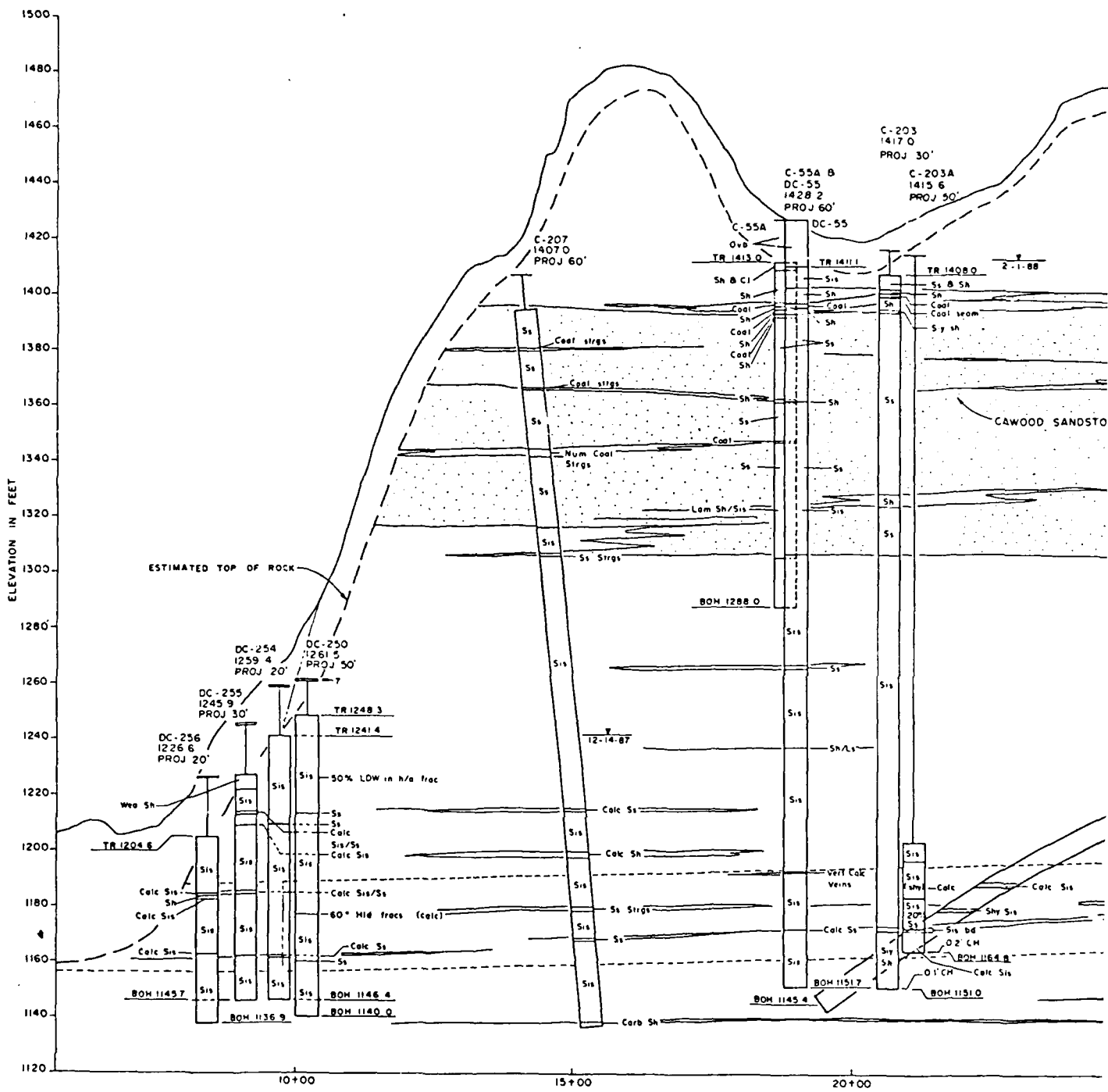
Date:

Scale:

Sheet -- of --

Drawing Number QIA-64/302

Record Drawing as constructed dated



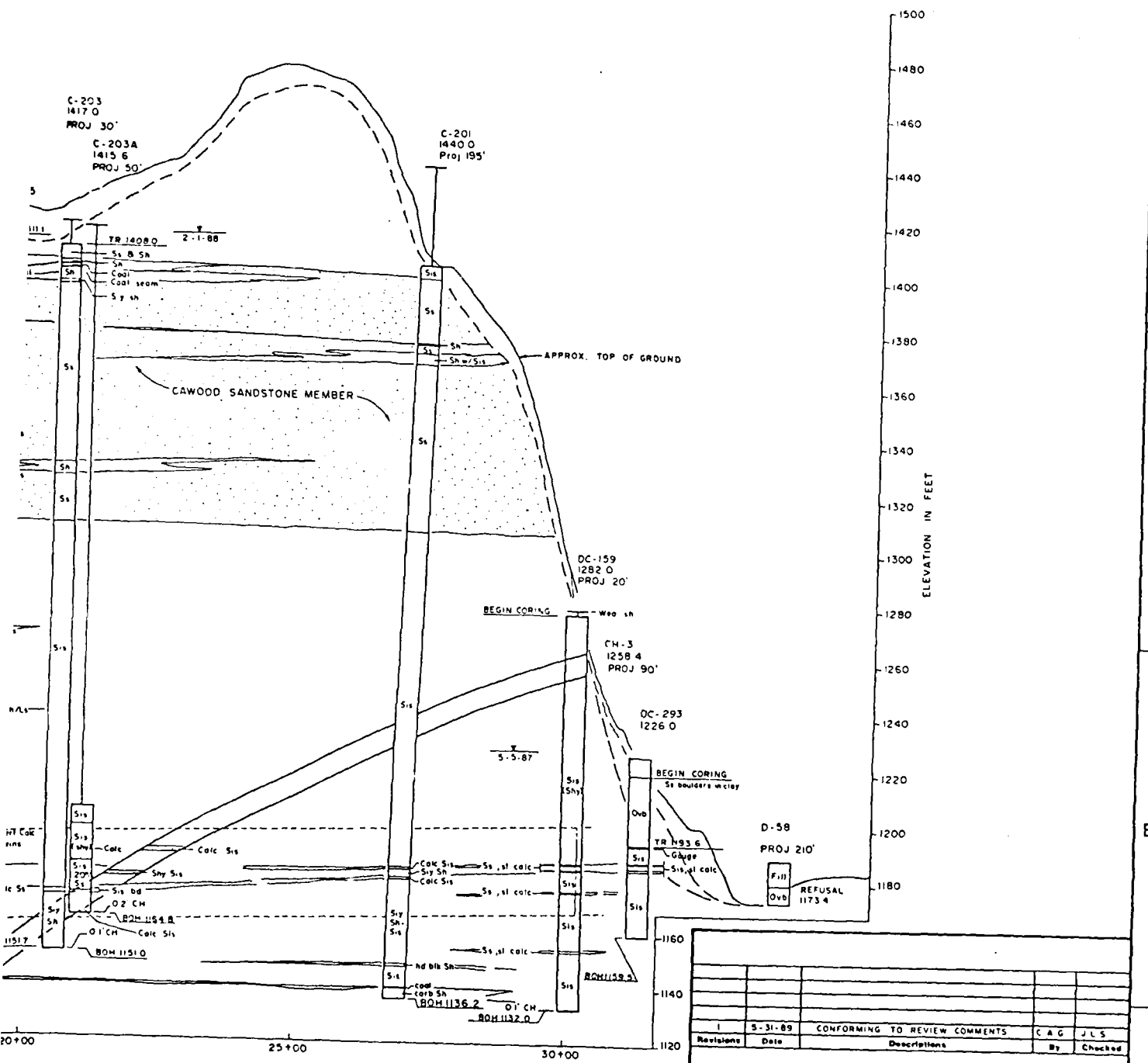
SECTION B-B
SCALE HORIZ 1"=100'
VERT 1"=20'

NC
FC

3

2

1



SECTION B-B
SCALE HORIZ 1"=100'
VERT 1"=20'

NOTE:
FOR NOTES, SEE DRAWING Q1A-64/30.

Revisions		Date	Description	By	Checked
1	5-31-89		CONFORMING TO REVIEW COMMENTS	CAG	JLS

Graphic Scale

US ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NASHVILLE TENNESSEE

UPPER CUMBERLAND RIVER BASIN
KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE
LOCAL PROTECT ON PROJECT
HARLAN, KENTUCKY

SECTION B-B

Designed by: *John L. Hester*

Drawn by: *Ch*

Checked by: *47*

Approved by: *M. S. S.*

Date: _____

Scale: _____

Sheet: _____ of _____

Drawing Number: Q1A-64/31.1

Record Drawing as constructed dated _____

D

C

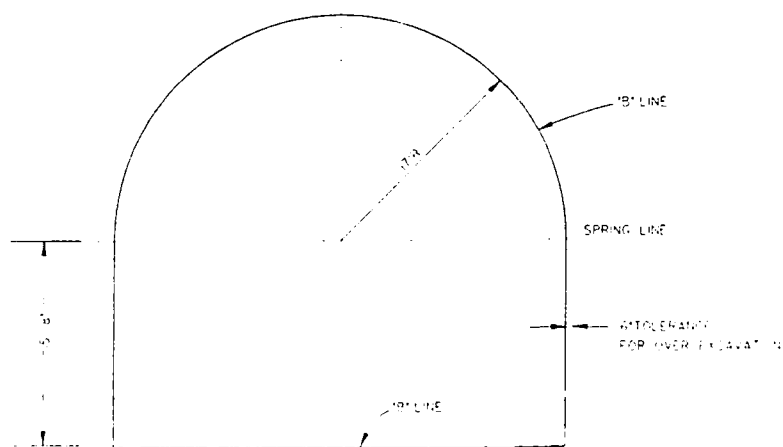
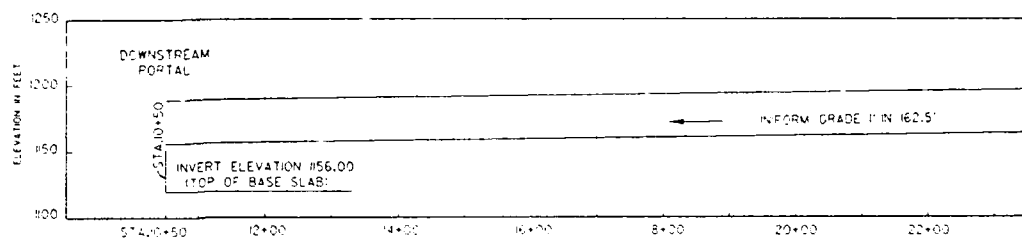
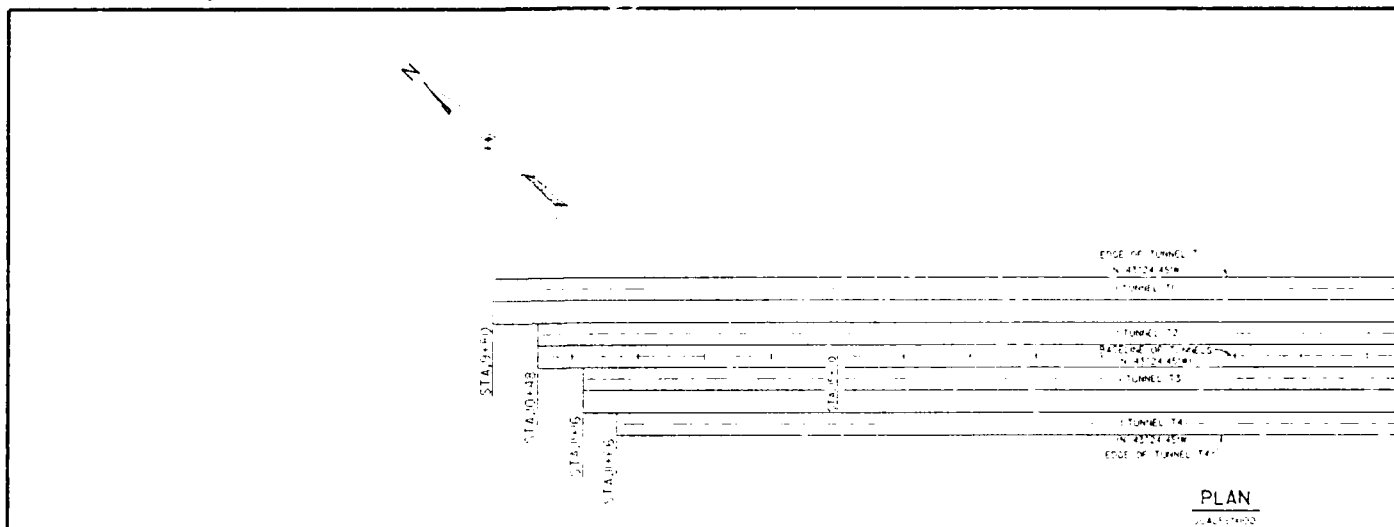
B

A

3

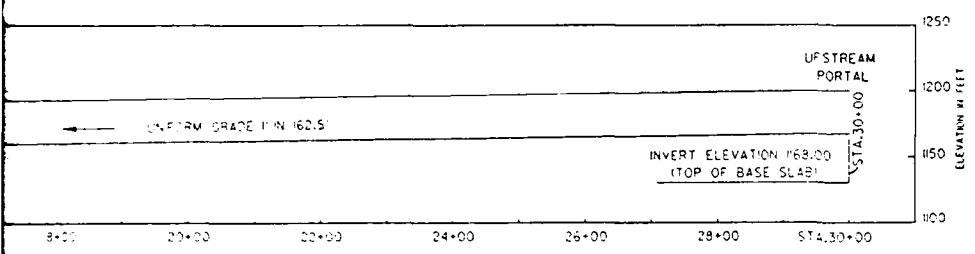
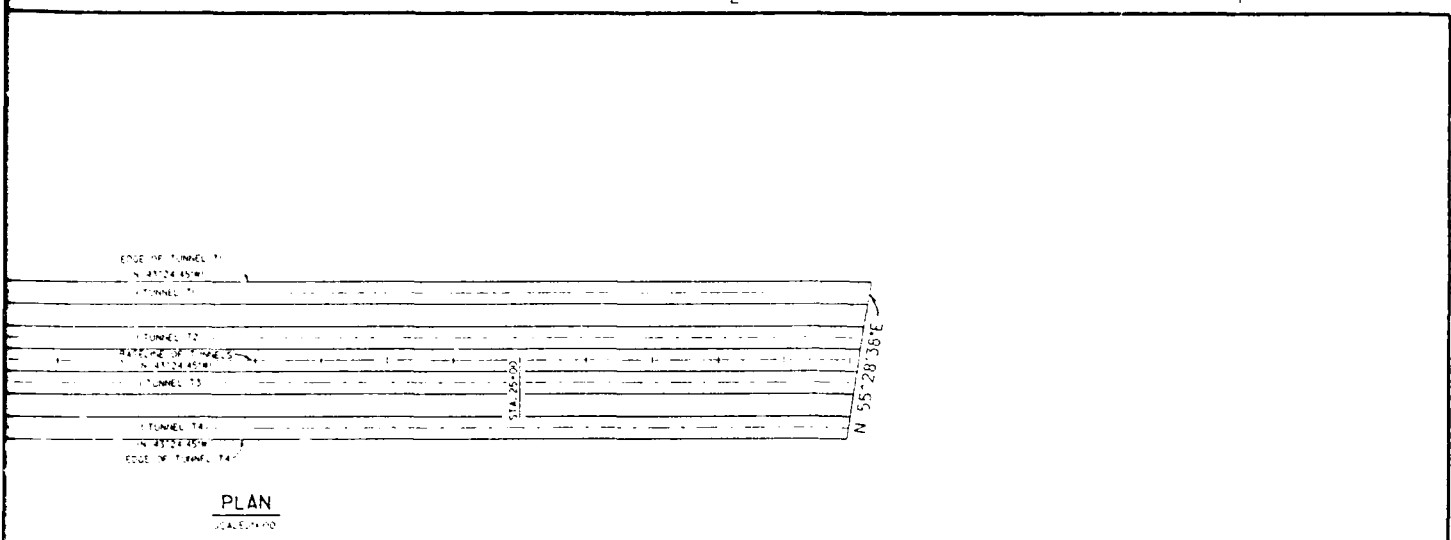
2

1



**TUNNEL EXCAVATION
TYPICAL SECTION**

SCALE 1"=10'



NOTE
1. FOR GENERAL PLAN OF PROJECT, SEE DRAWING
01A-64/2.

5-31-89 CONFORMING TO REVIEW COMMENTS C.A.G. J.L.S.

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

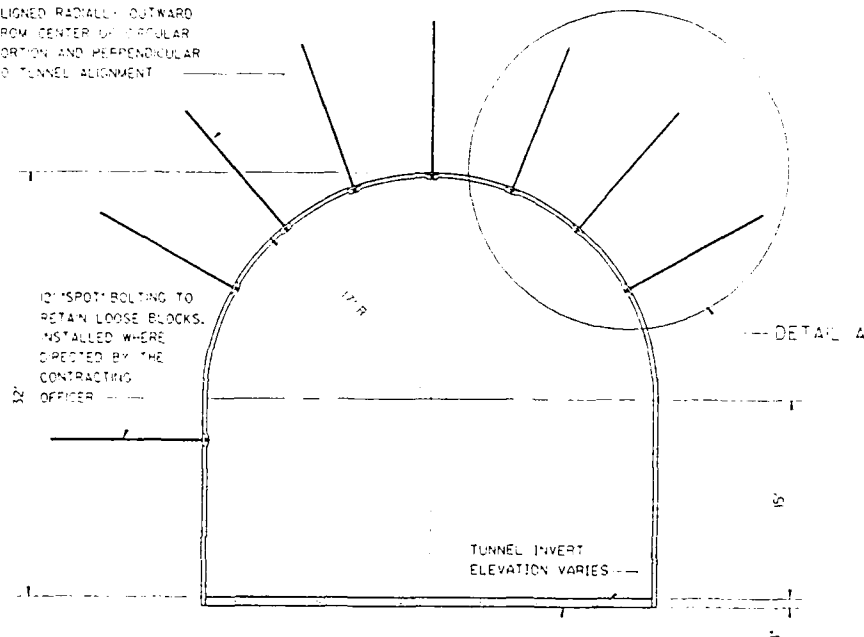
DIVERSION TUNNELS
PLAN, SECTION, AND PROFILE
(GEOMETRY)

01A-64/7(L)

12" ROCK BOLTS ON 6" CENTERS
ALIGNED RADIALLY OUTWARD
FROM CENTER OF CIRCULAR
PORTION AND PERPENDICULAR
TO TUNNEL ALIGNMENT

12" SPOT BOLTING TO
RETAIN LOOSE BLOCKS.
INSTALLED WHERE
DIRECTED BY THE
CONTRACTING
OFFICER

32'



3" CONCRETE BASE SLAB.
SEE DRAWING OIA-64/106

SECTION
SCALE: 1" = 5'

TENSIO
TO 4" I
PRIOR
SHOTCE

--- QUICK SET GROUT REQUIRED TO SQUARE UP BEARING SURFACE
TO BETWEEN 75" AND 105" TO BOLT OR TO SMOOTH IRREGULAR
SURFACE AS DIRECTED BY CONTRACTING OFFICER.

FIBER REINFORCED SHOTCRETE

POLYESTER RESIN GROUT

1" MIN.

NUT

BEARING PLATE (1/2" X 6" X 3/4")

ROCK FACE

--- EPOXY COATED 1/2" DEFORMED BAR WITH THREADED END,
OR EQUIVALENT, MIN. YIELD STRENGTH 36 KIPS

TENSIONED LENGTH - SLOW SET RESIN
(FOR TENSIONED BOLT)

ANCHOR LENGTH -
FAST SET RESIN
(FOR TENSIONED
BOLT)

ROCK BOLT DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE

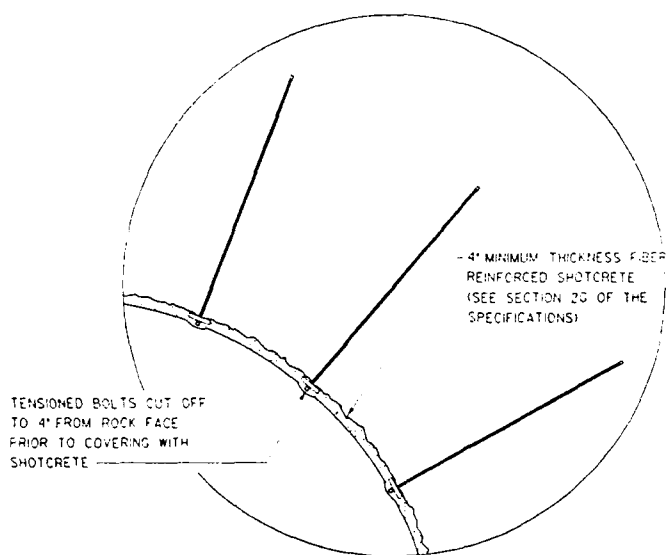
NOTE:
OPTIONAL NUT DETAIL, OTHER SYSTEM
AS APPROVED MAY BE USED.

1
3

2

1

AIL A

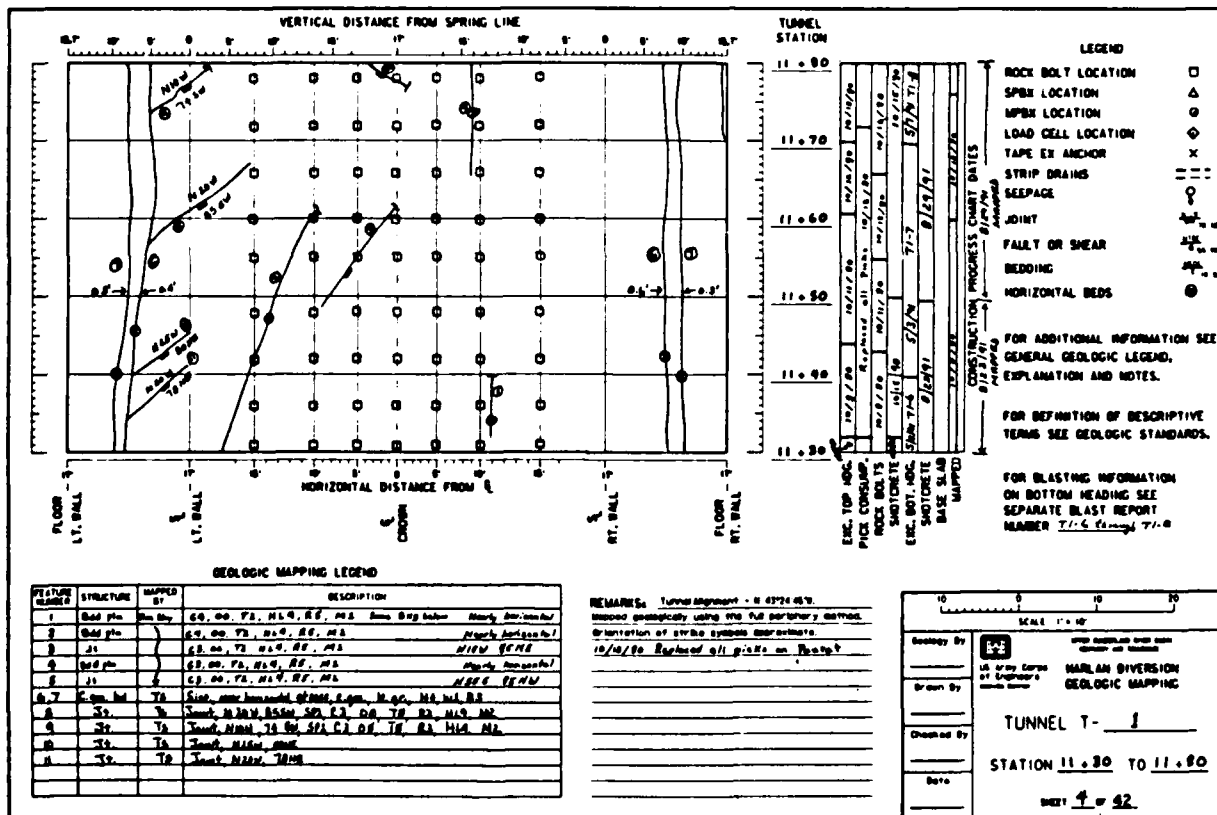
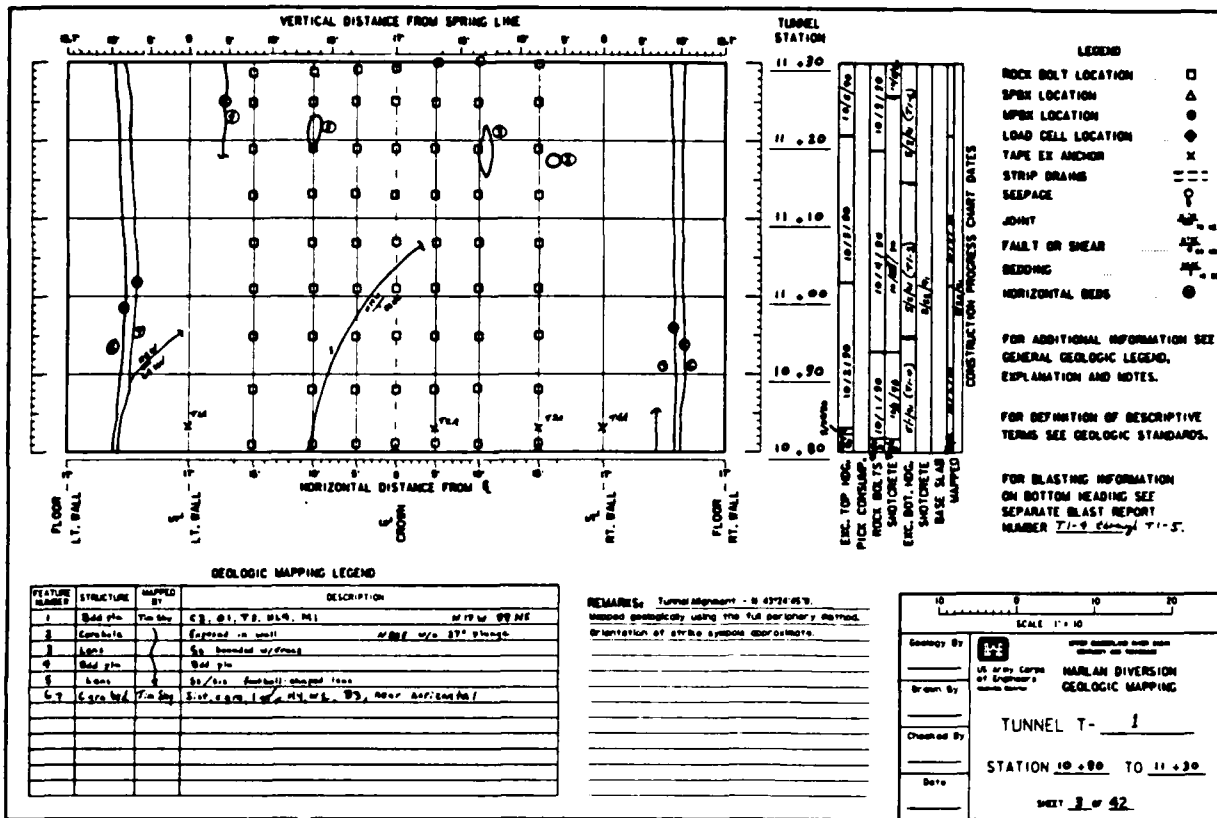


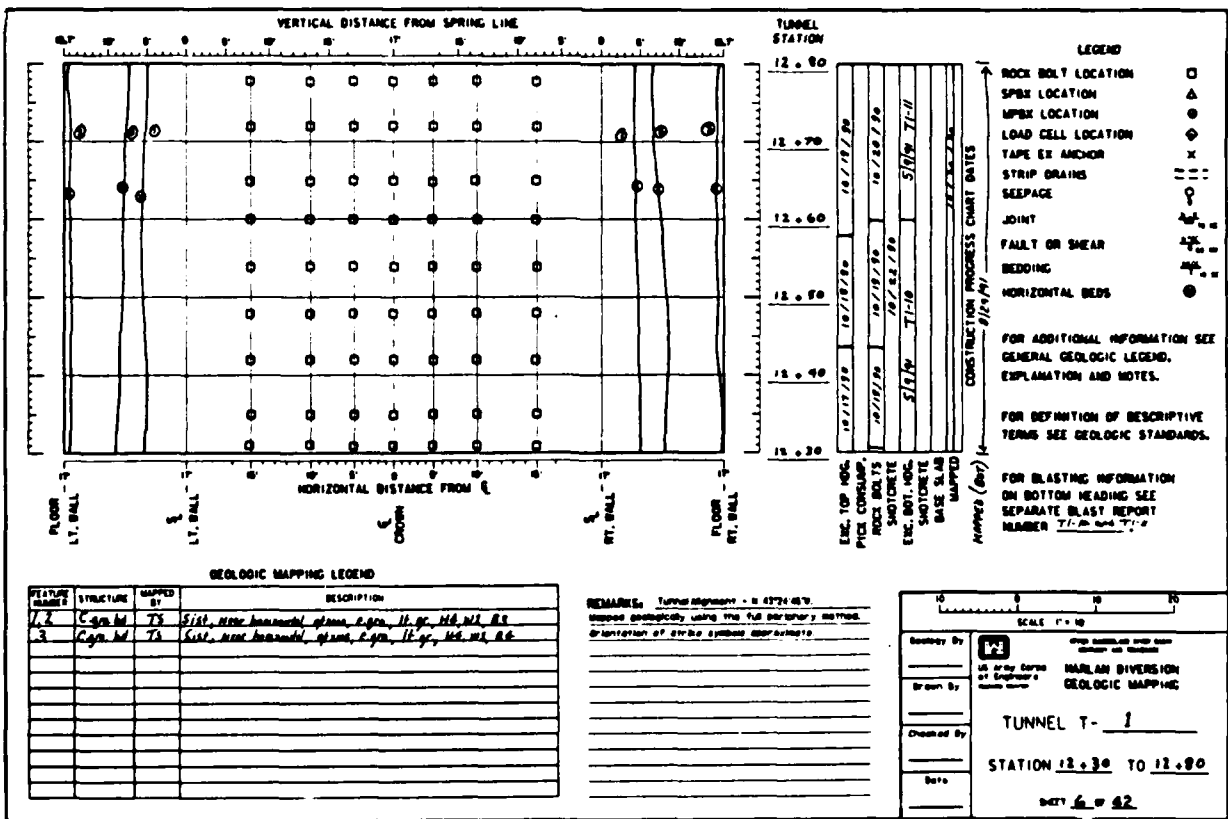
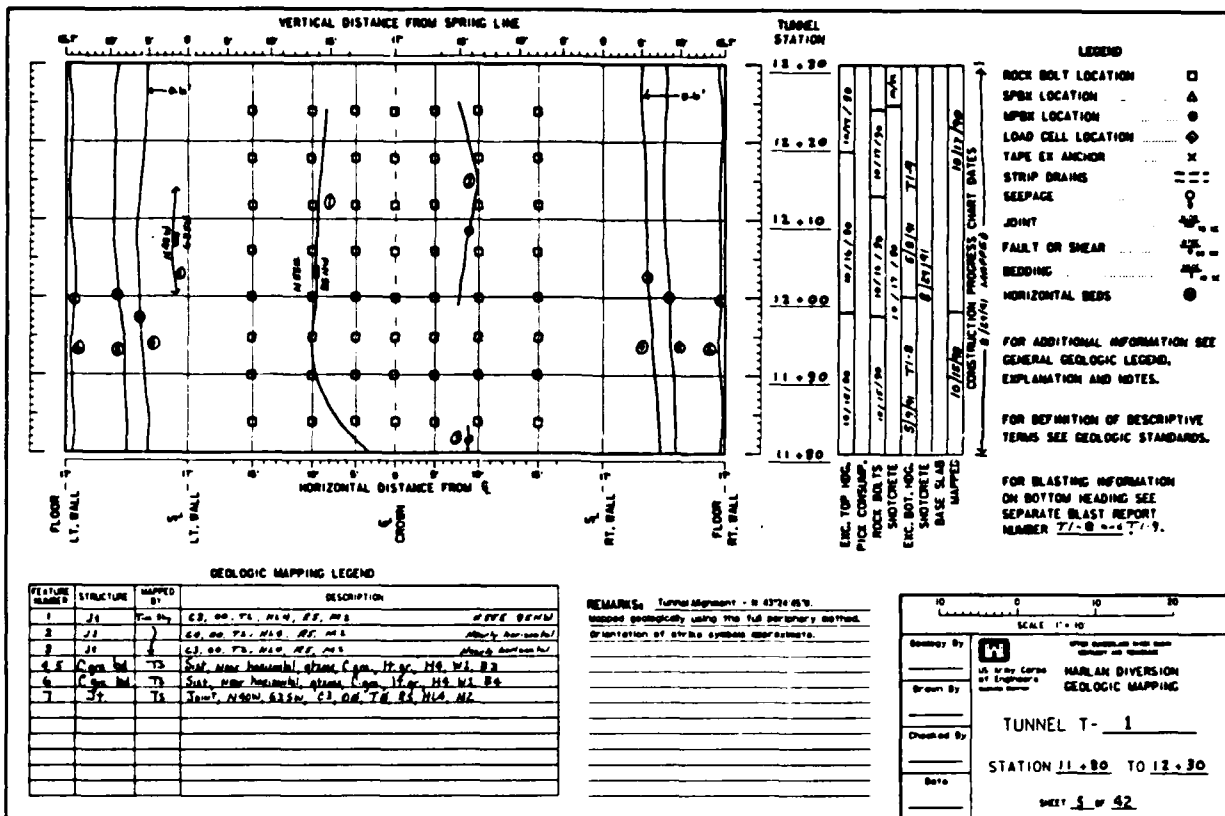
DETAIL A
SCALE: 1" = 3'

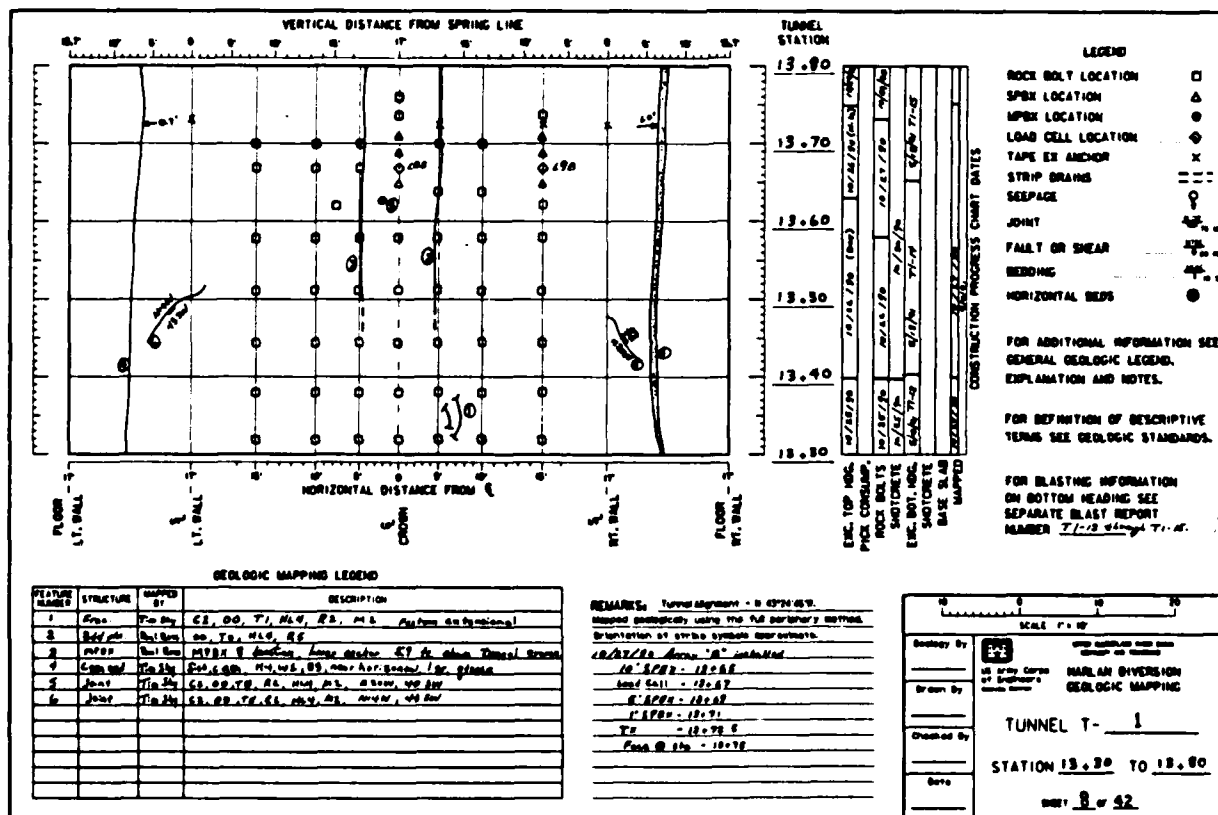
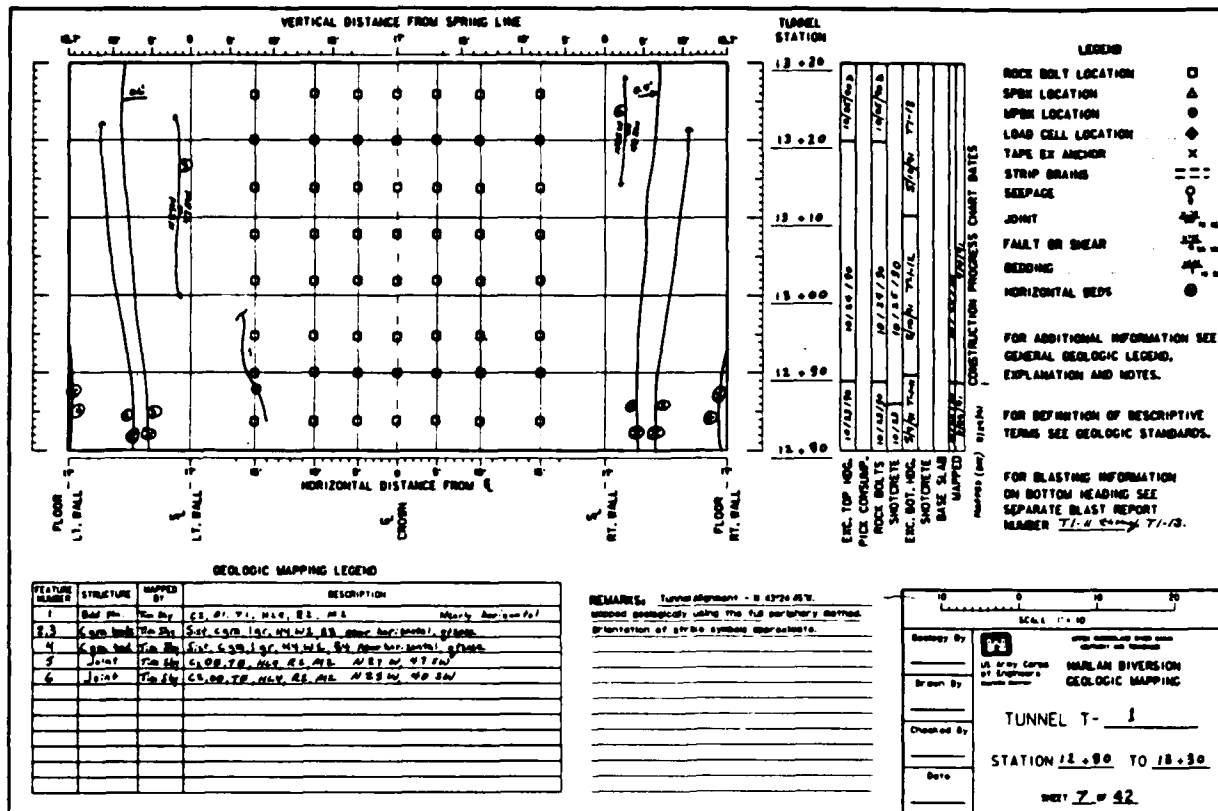
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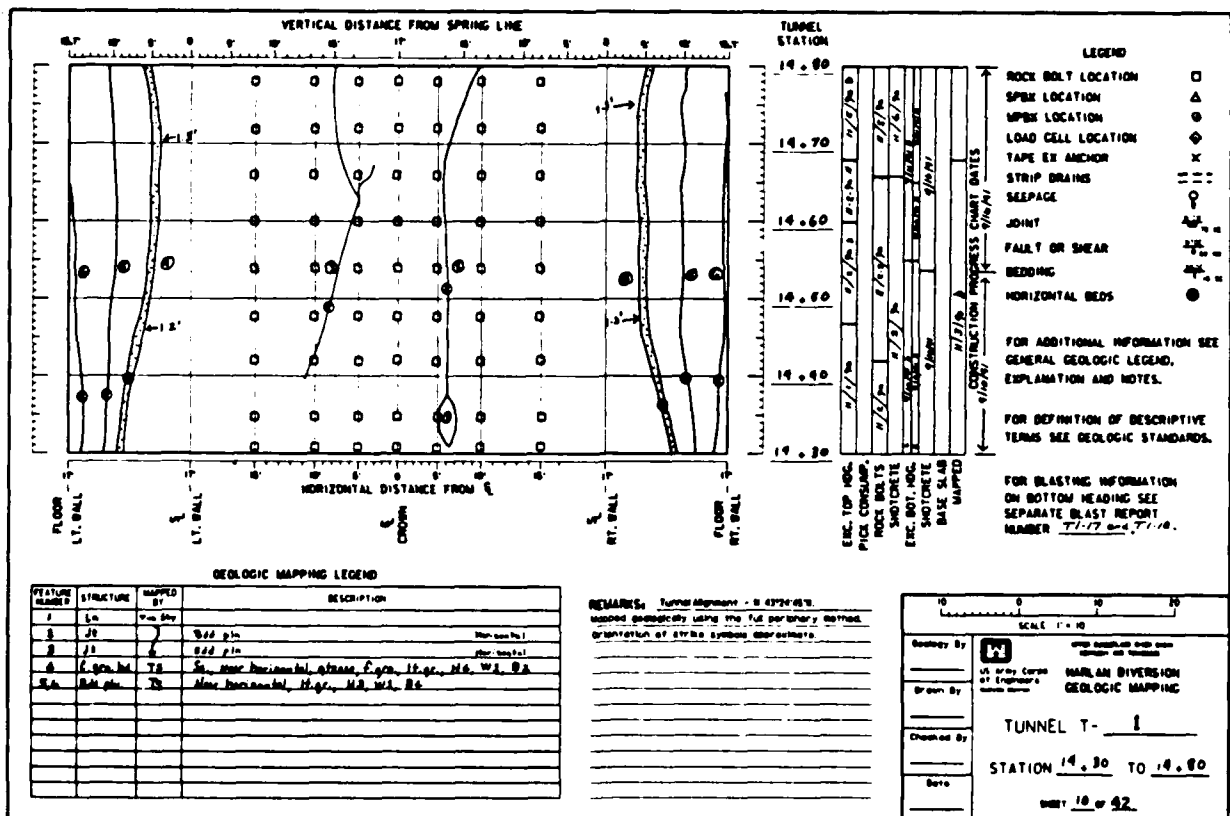
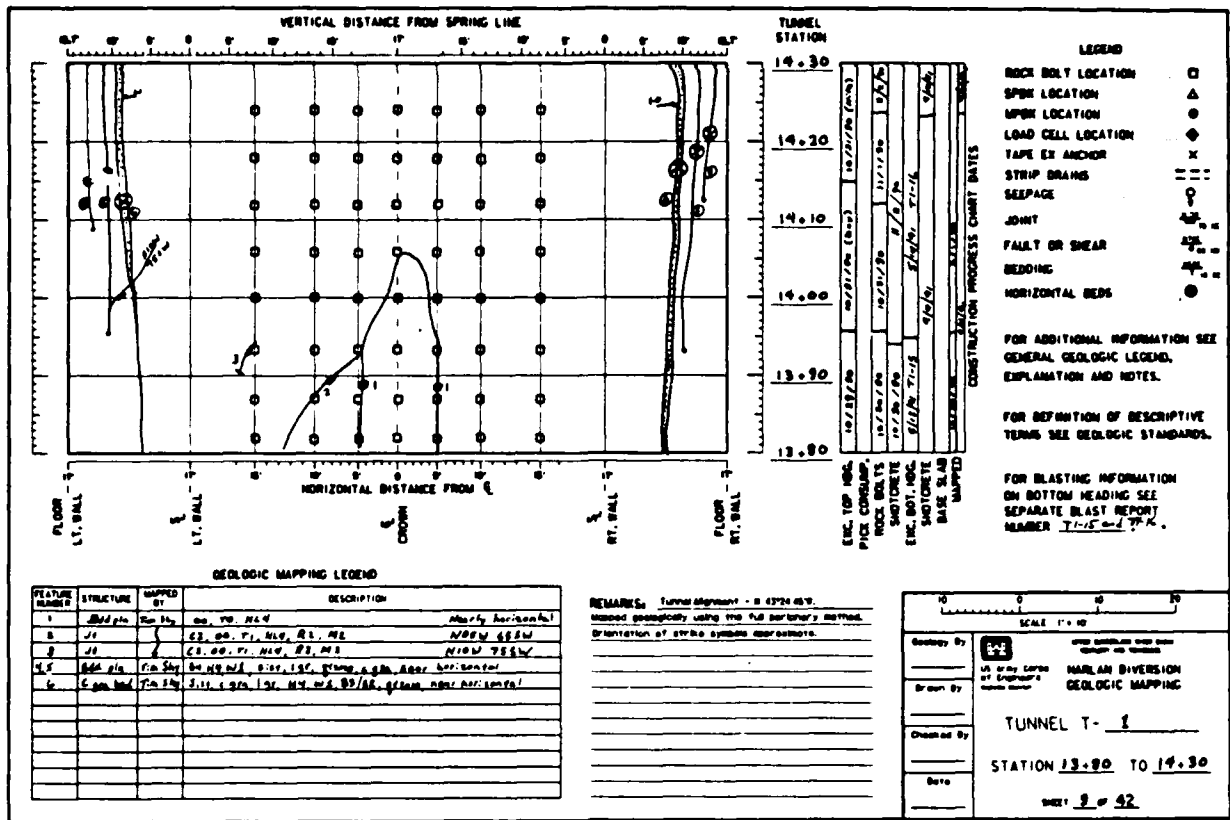
2	2-2-34	AS CONSTRUCTED	MAR
1	5-14-89	CONFORMING TO REVIEW COMMENTS	E.P.D. J.L.S.
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE			
SUPPORT DETAILS			
OIA-64/72.2			

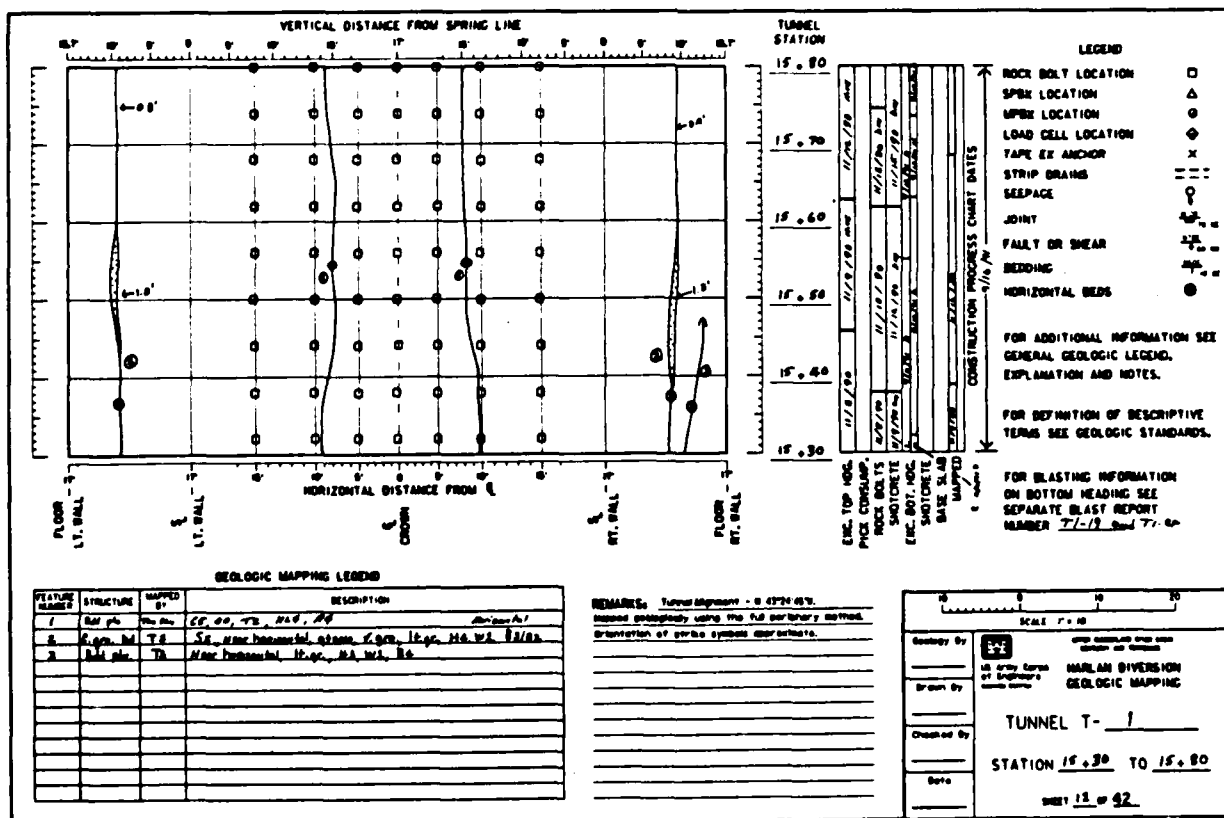
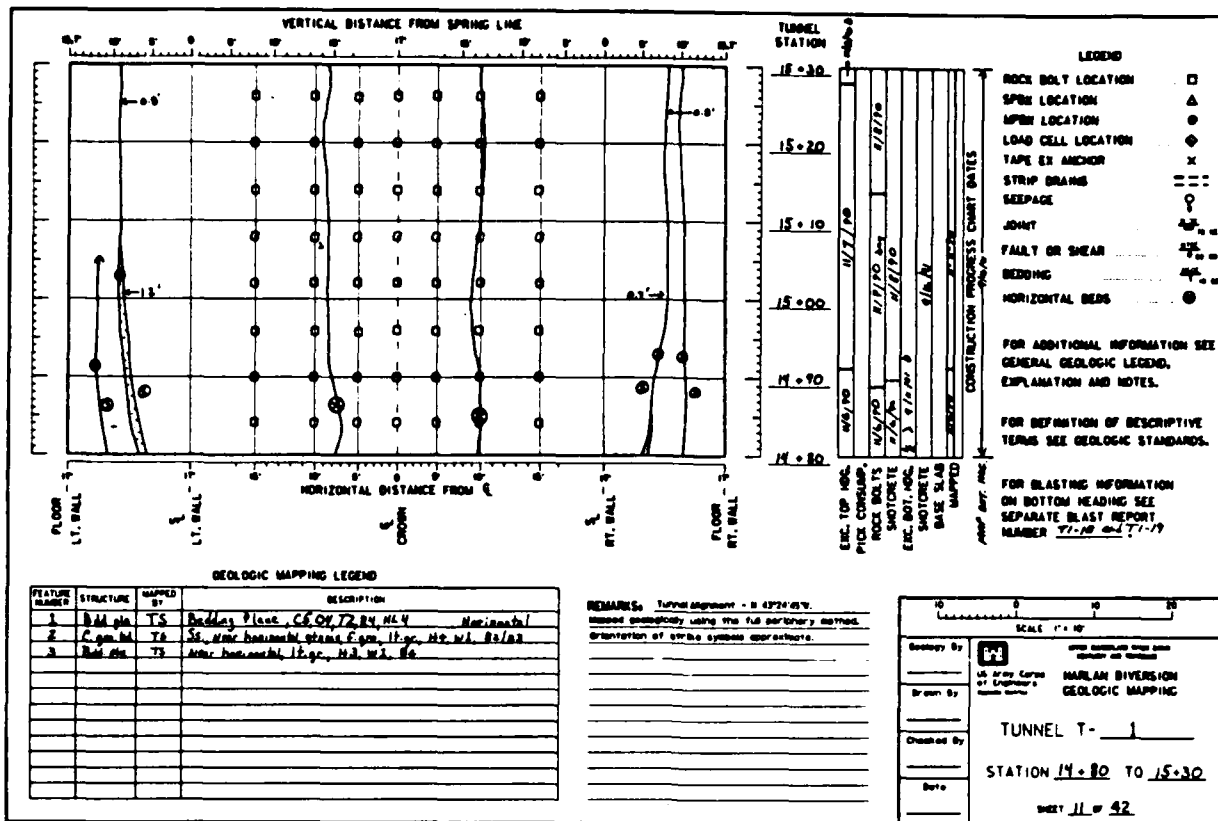
C A
B D
E F

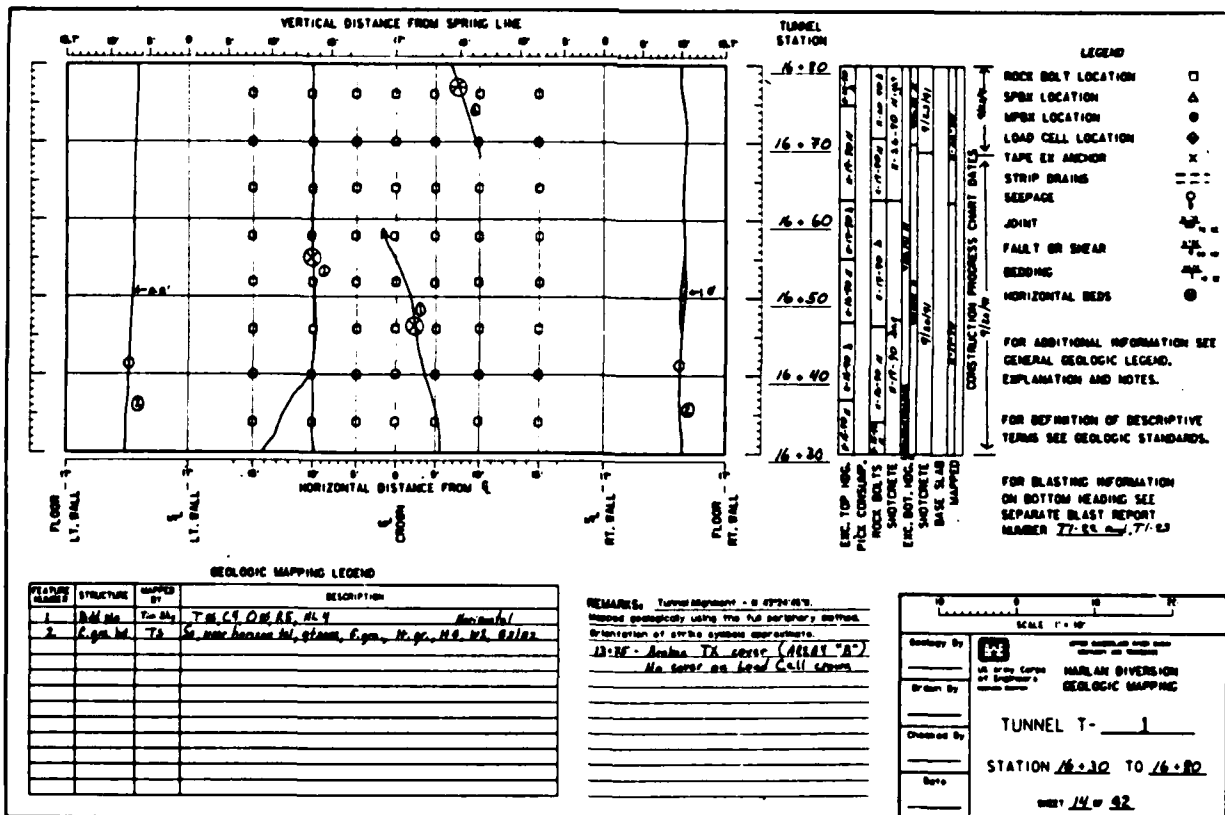
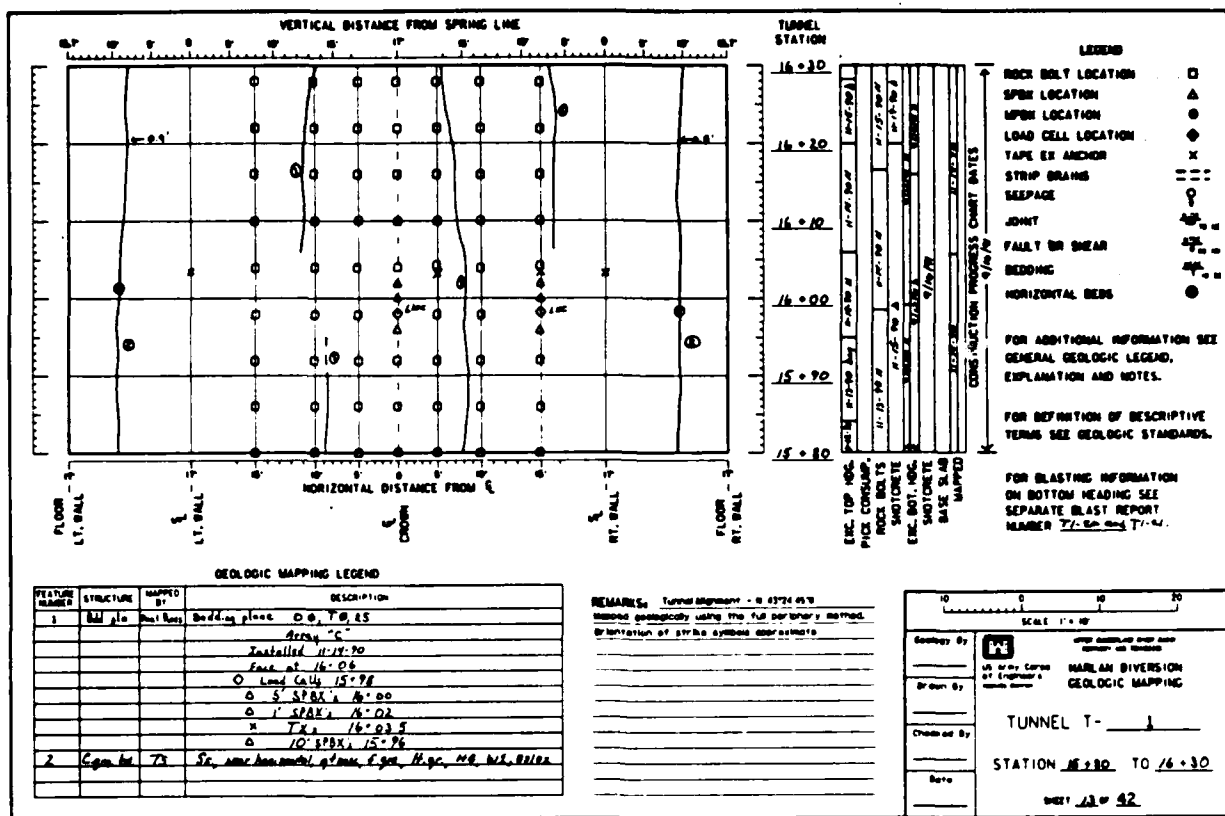


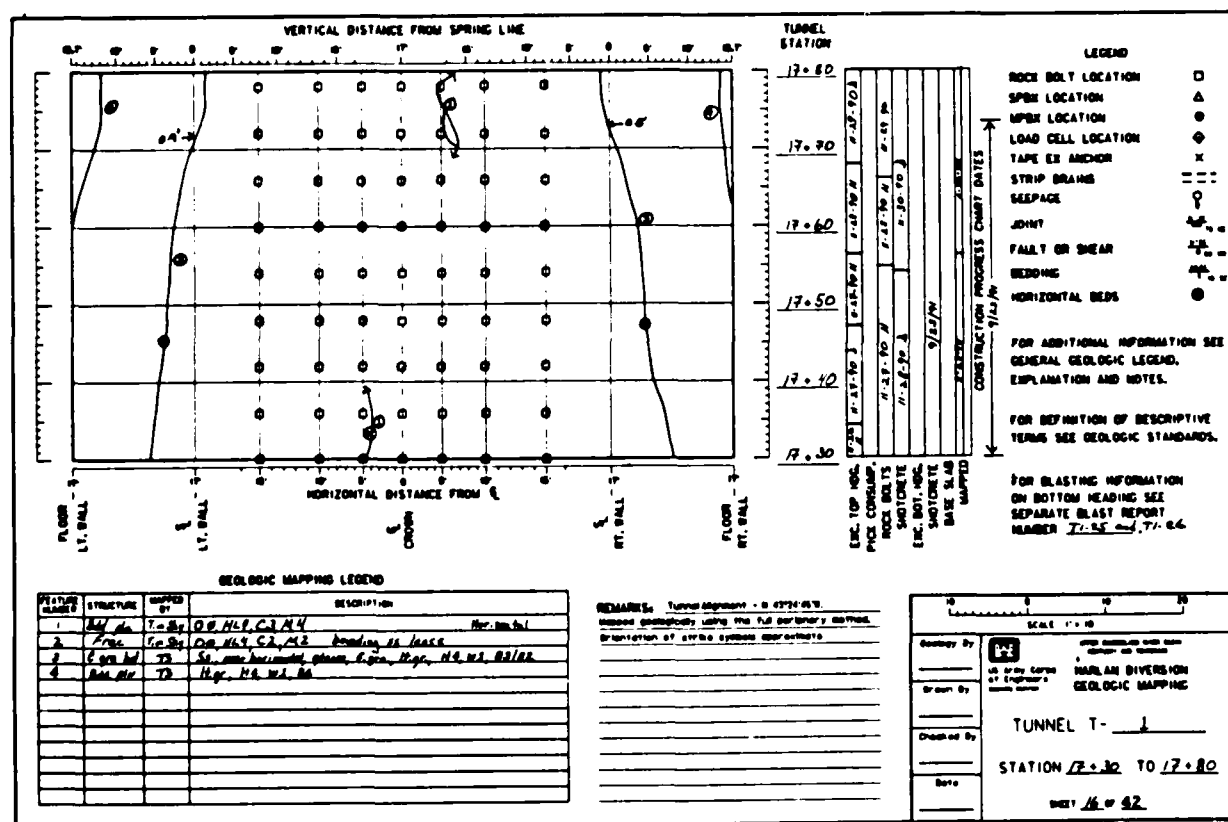
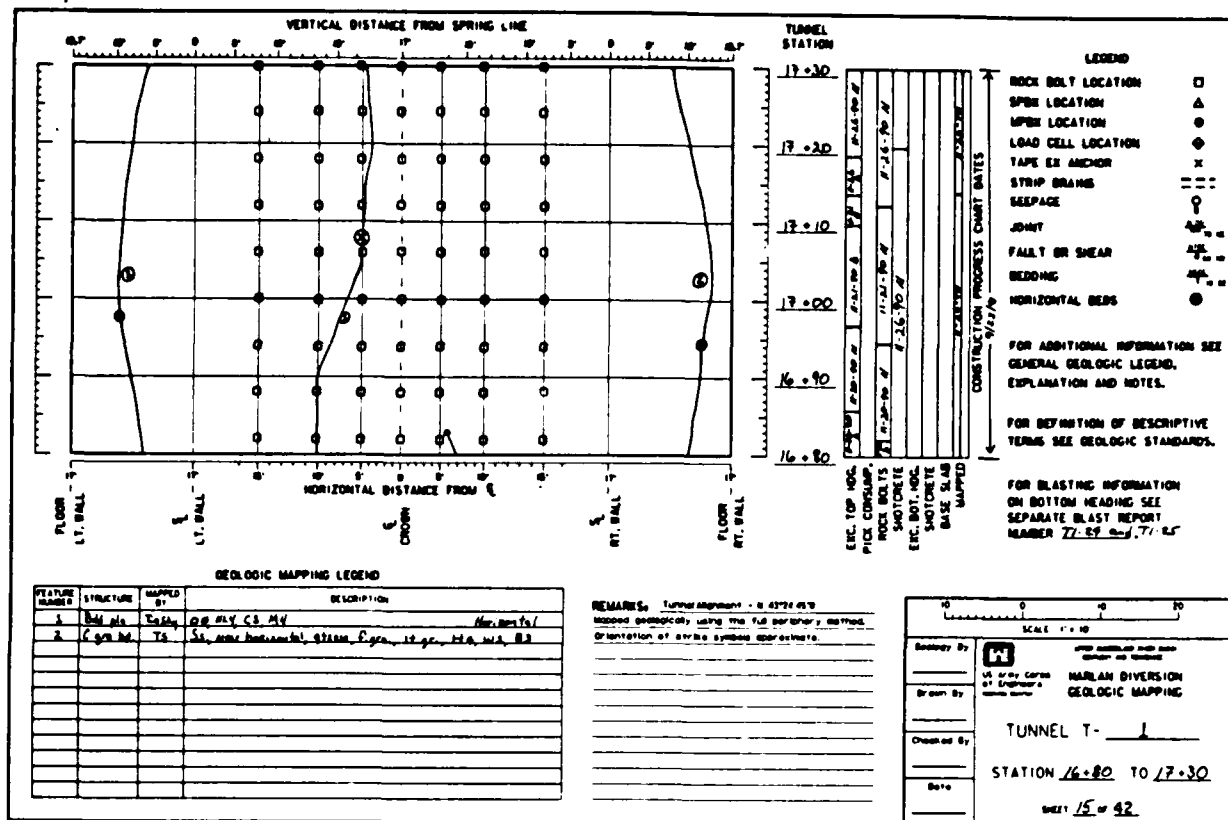


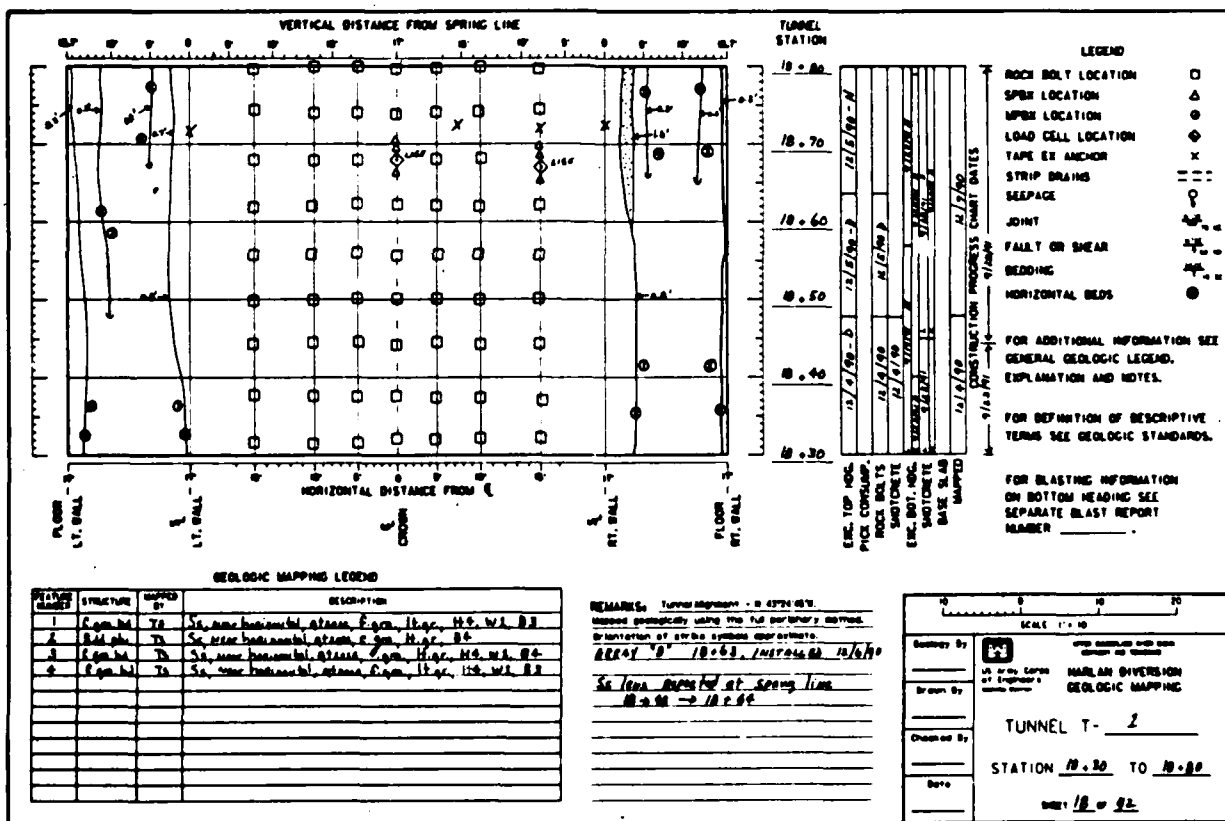
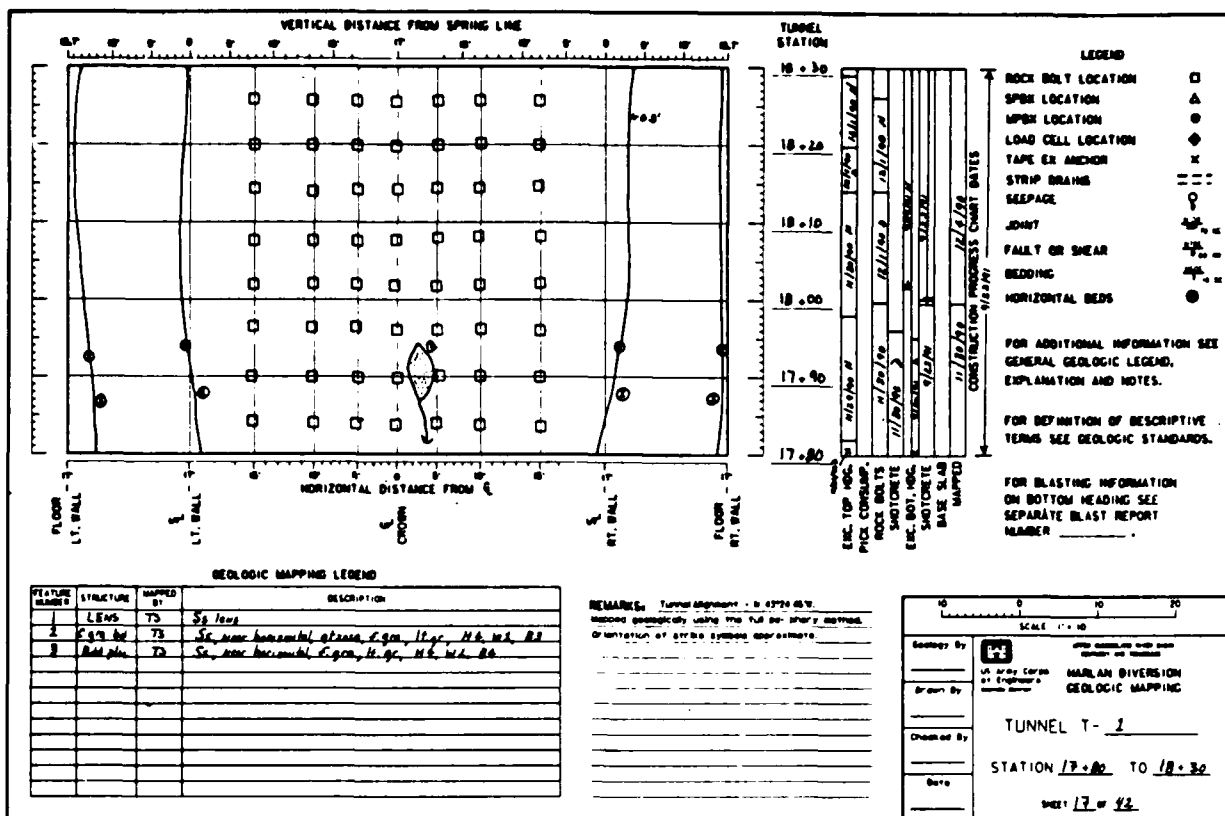


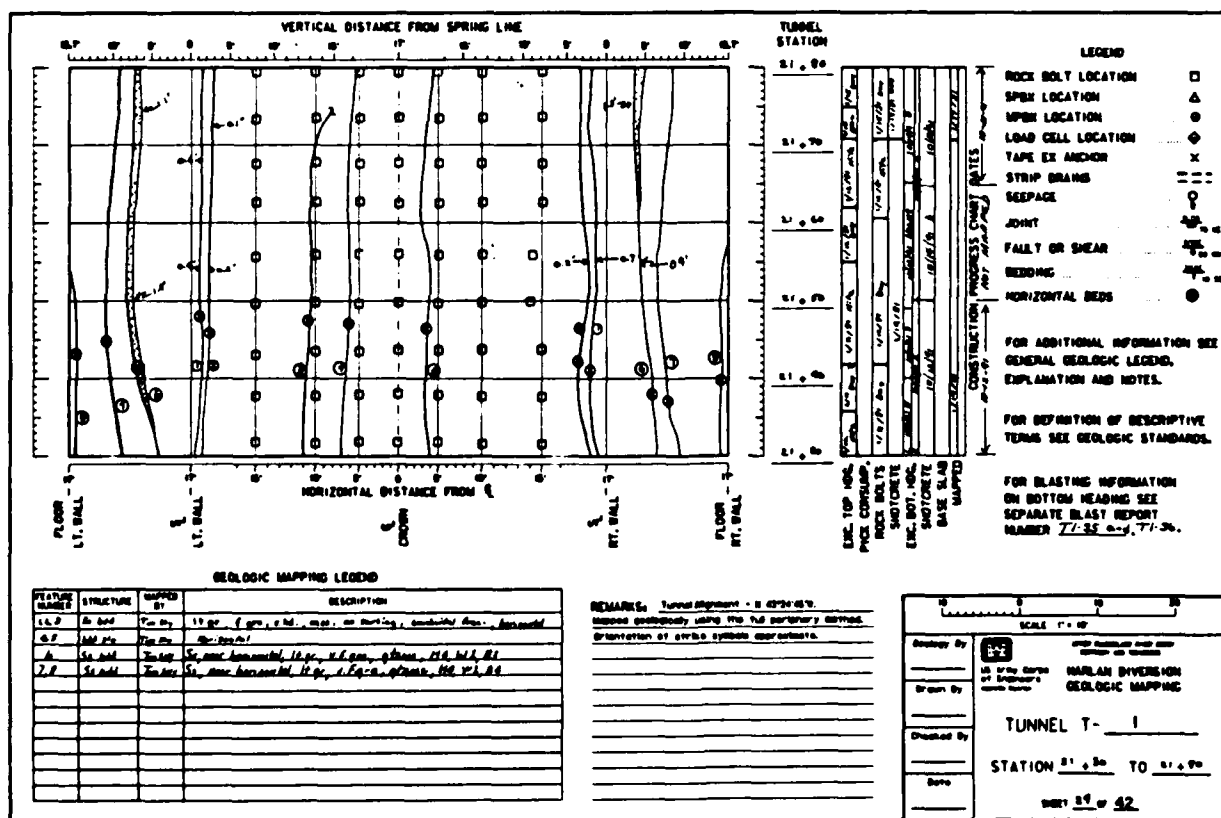
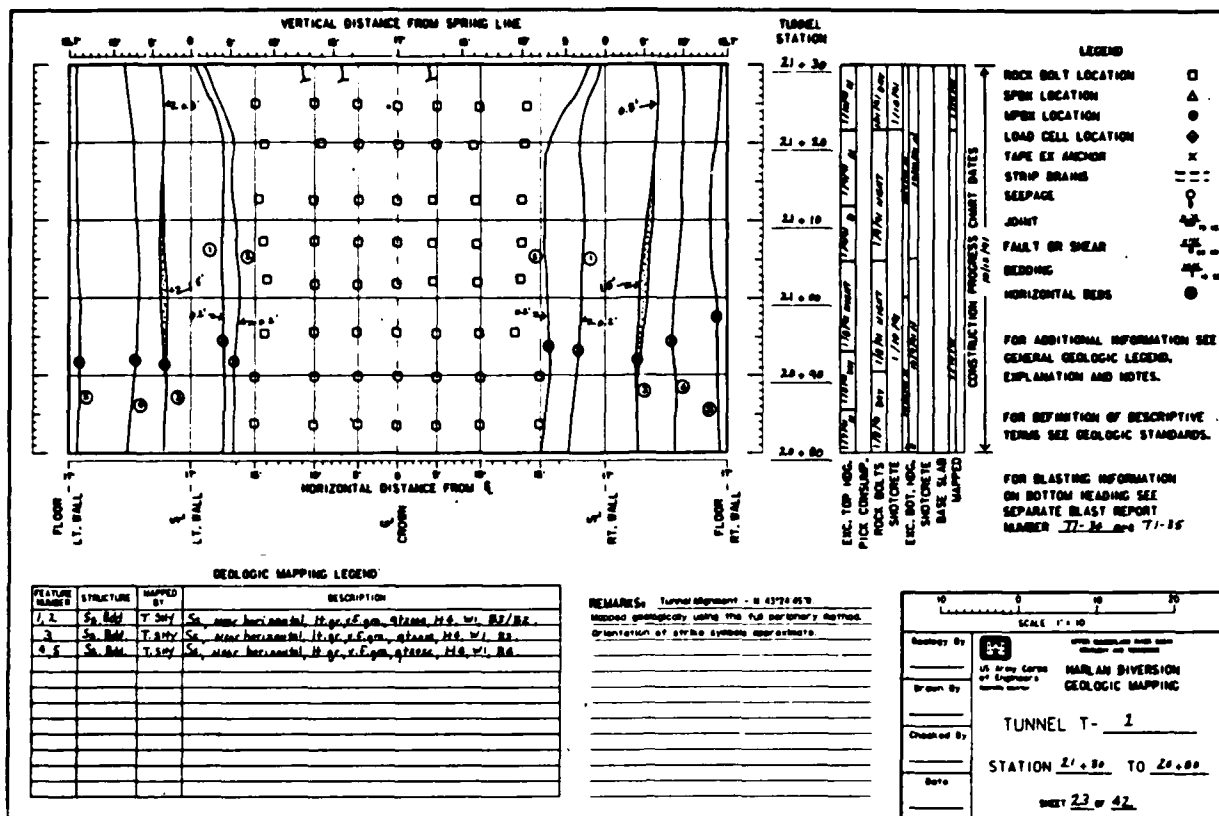


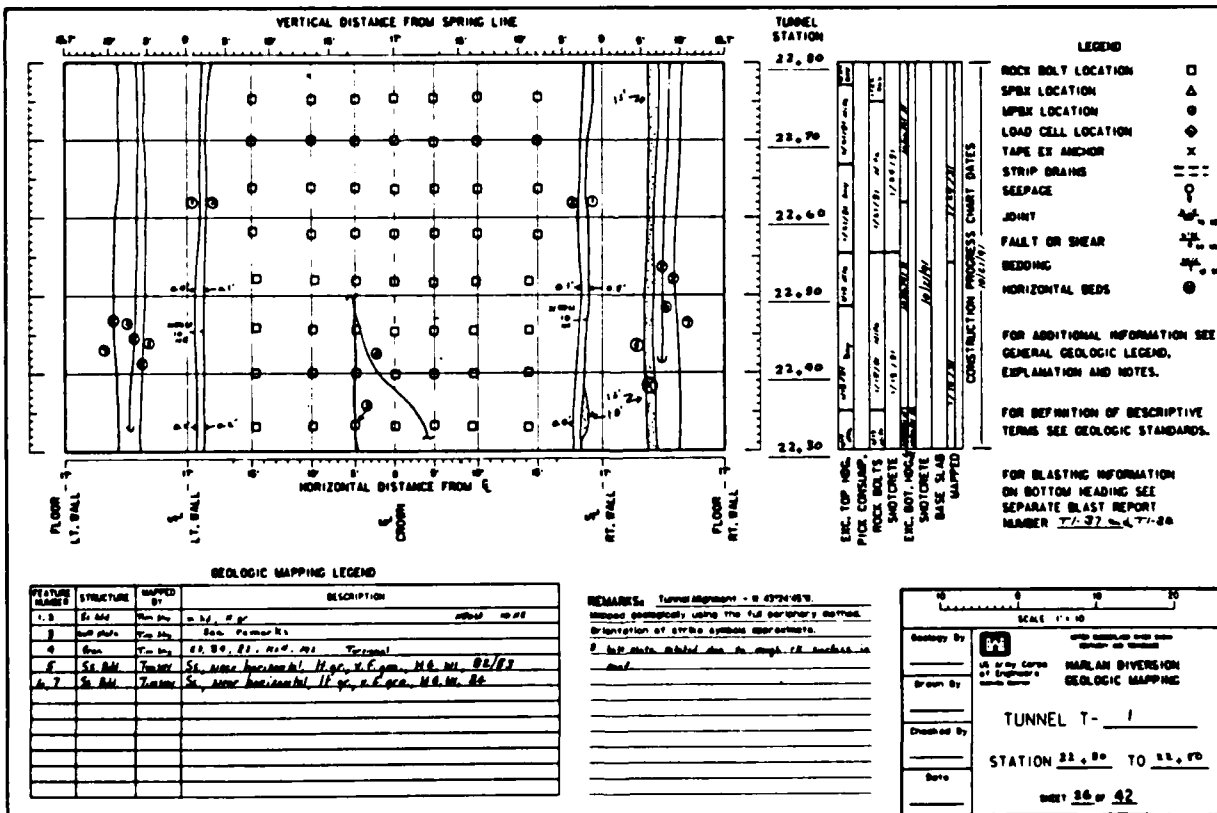


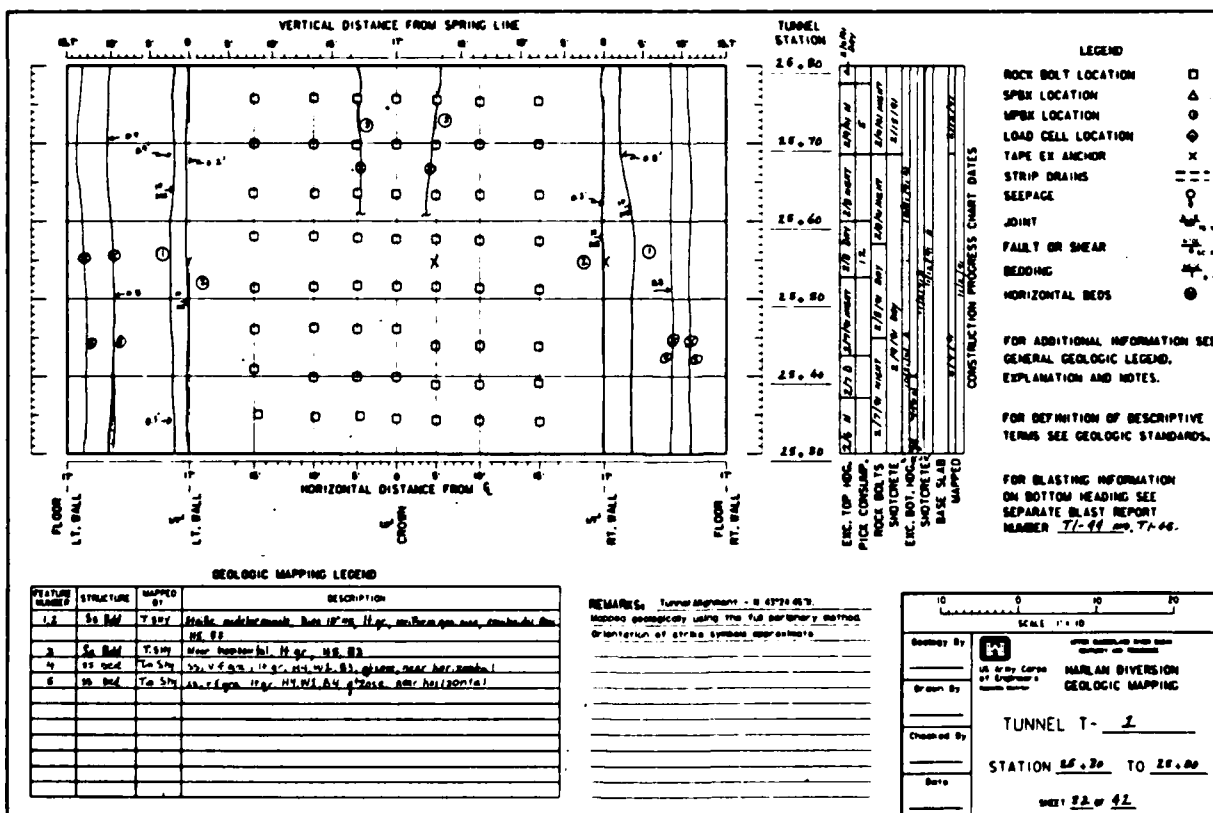
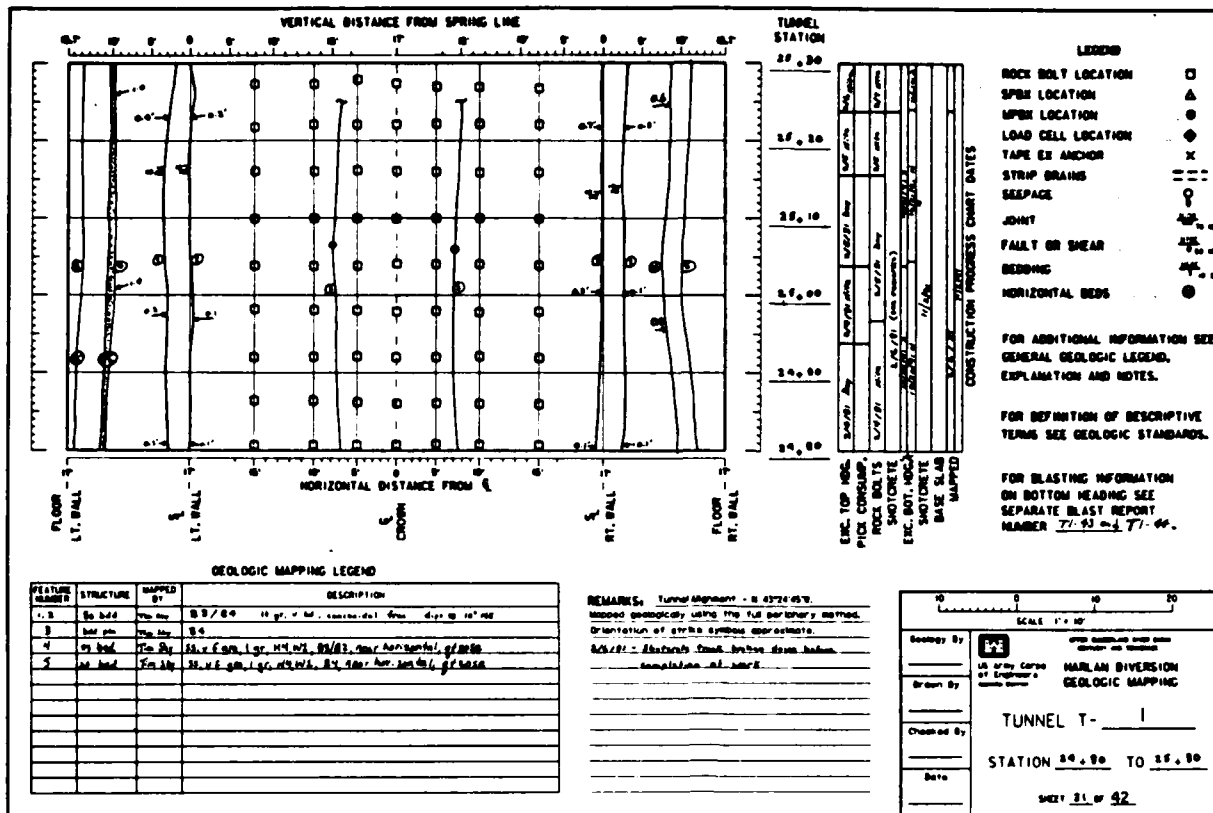


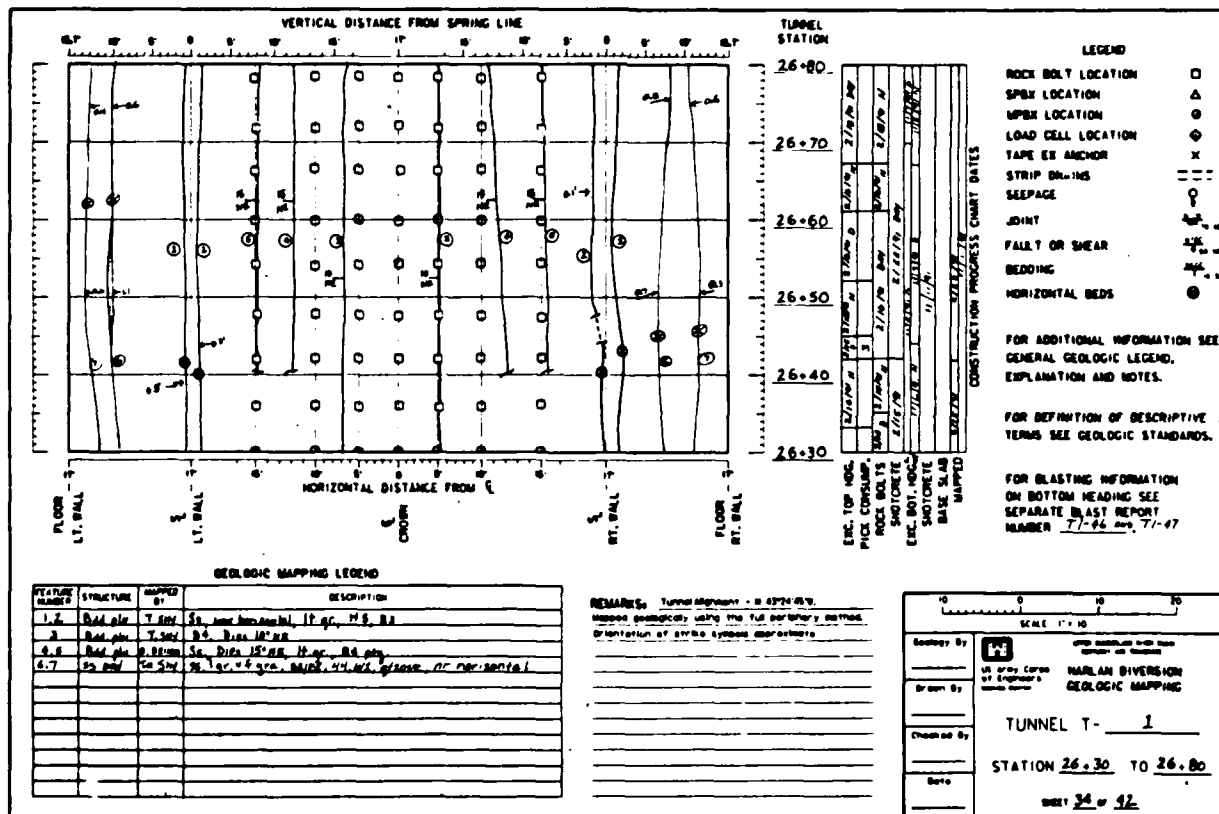
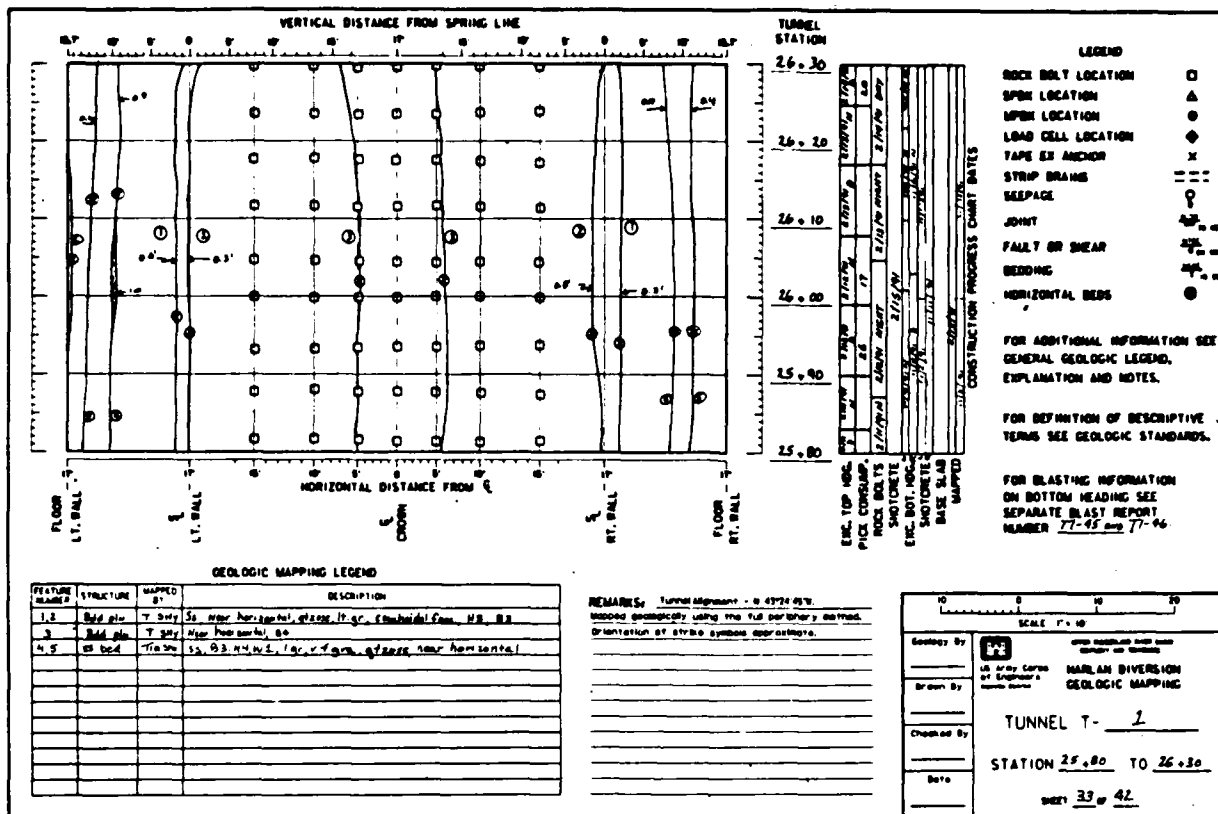


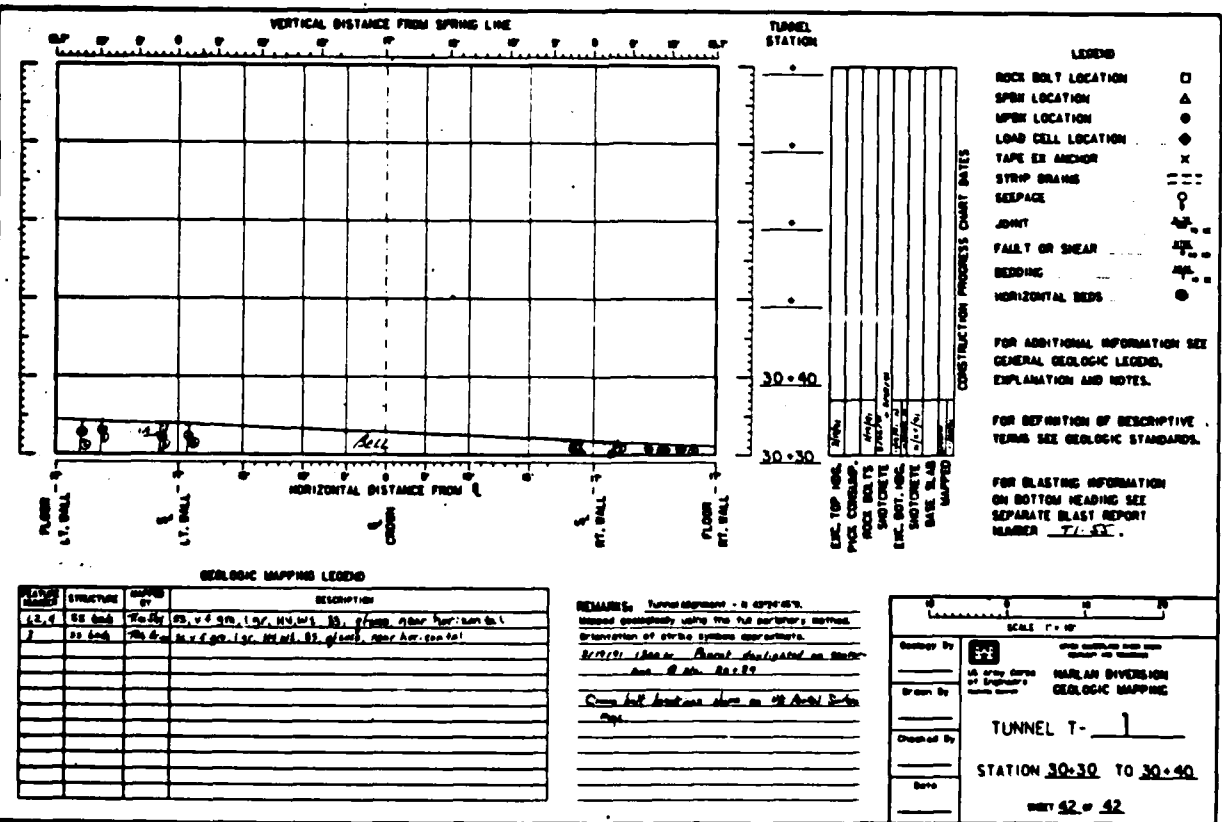


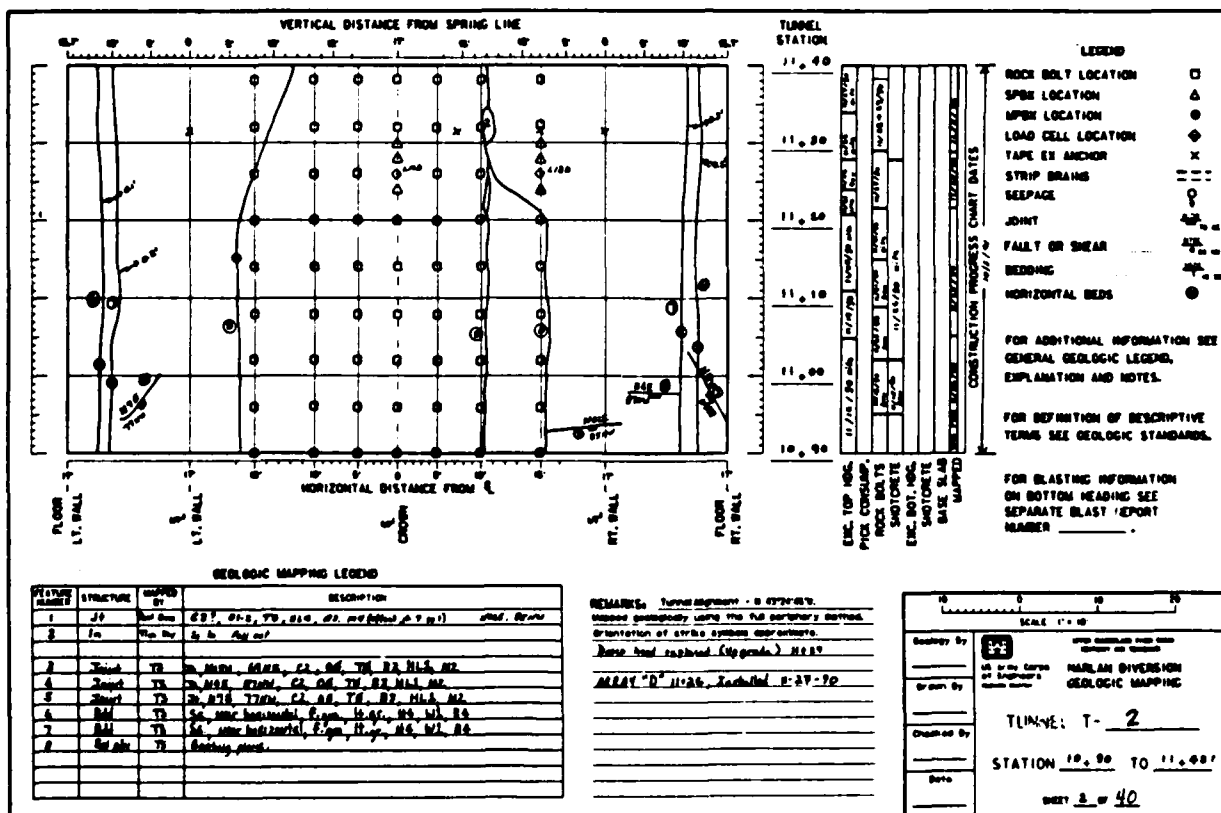
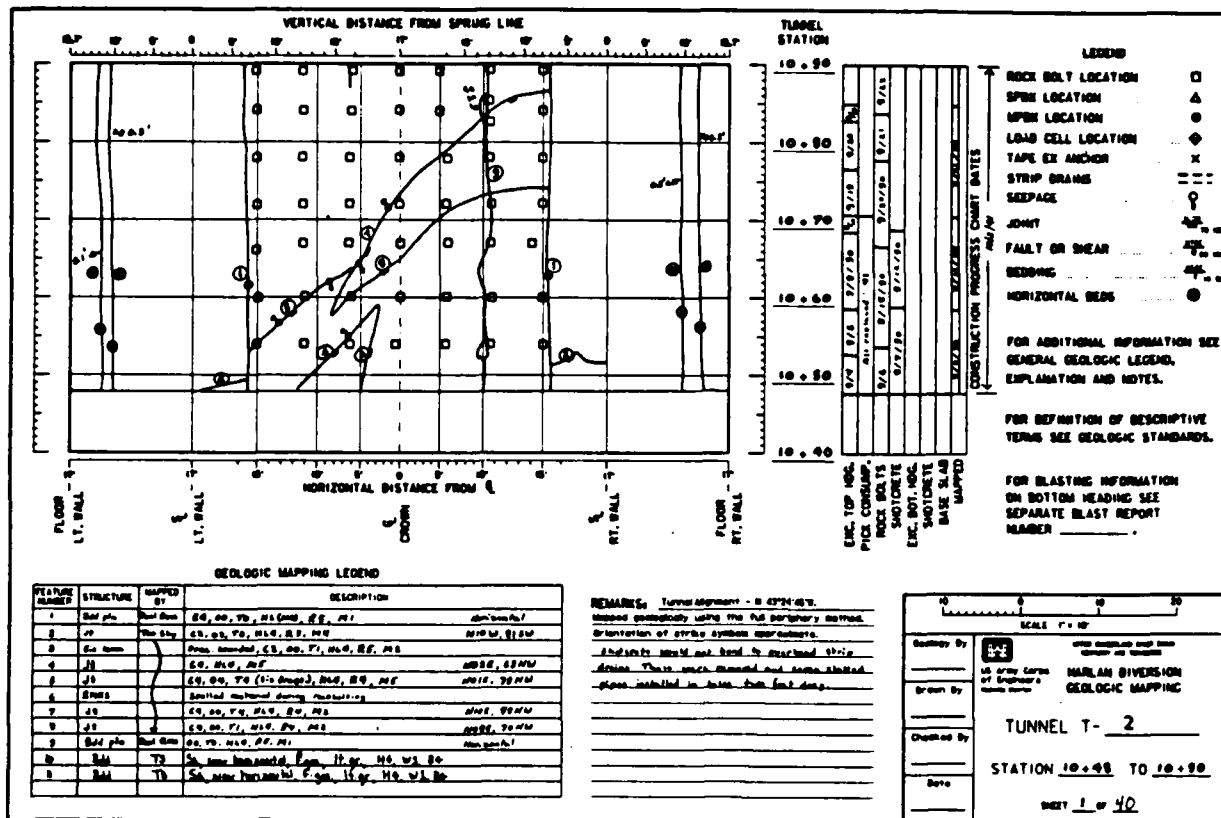


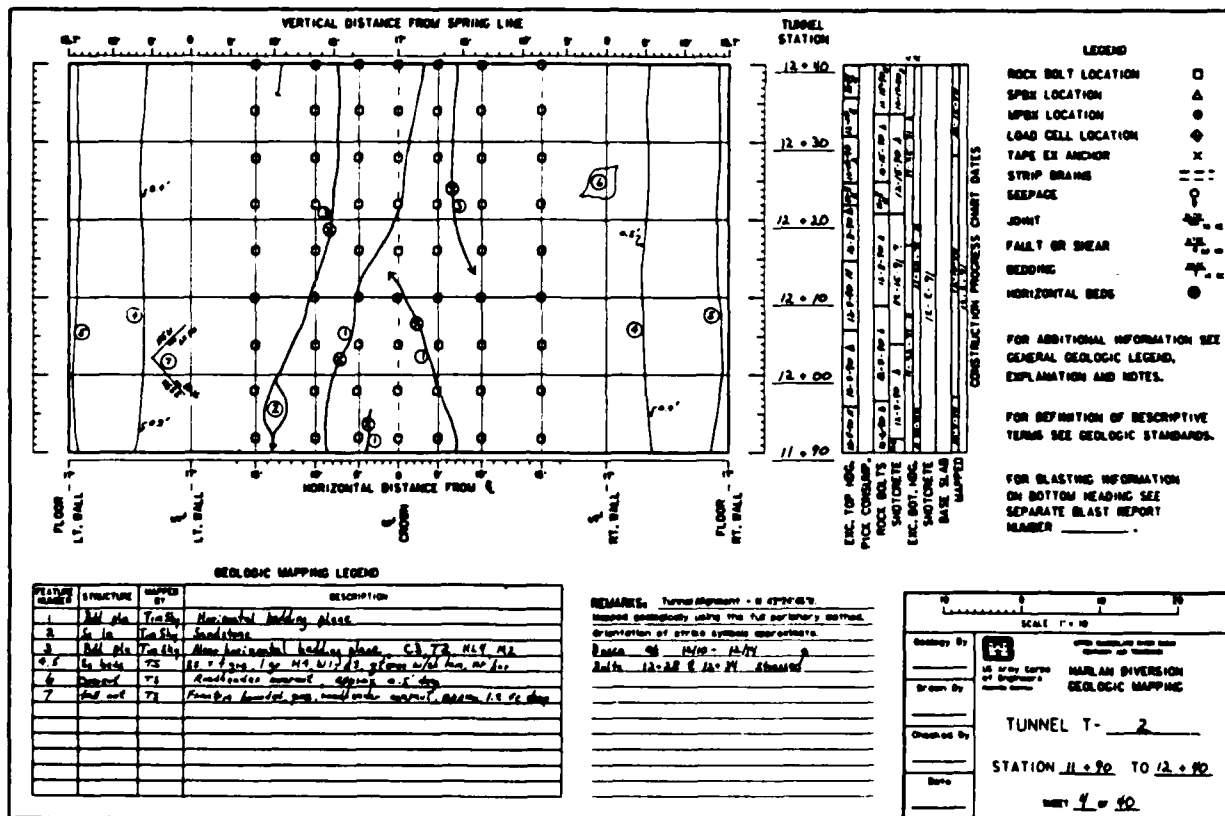
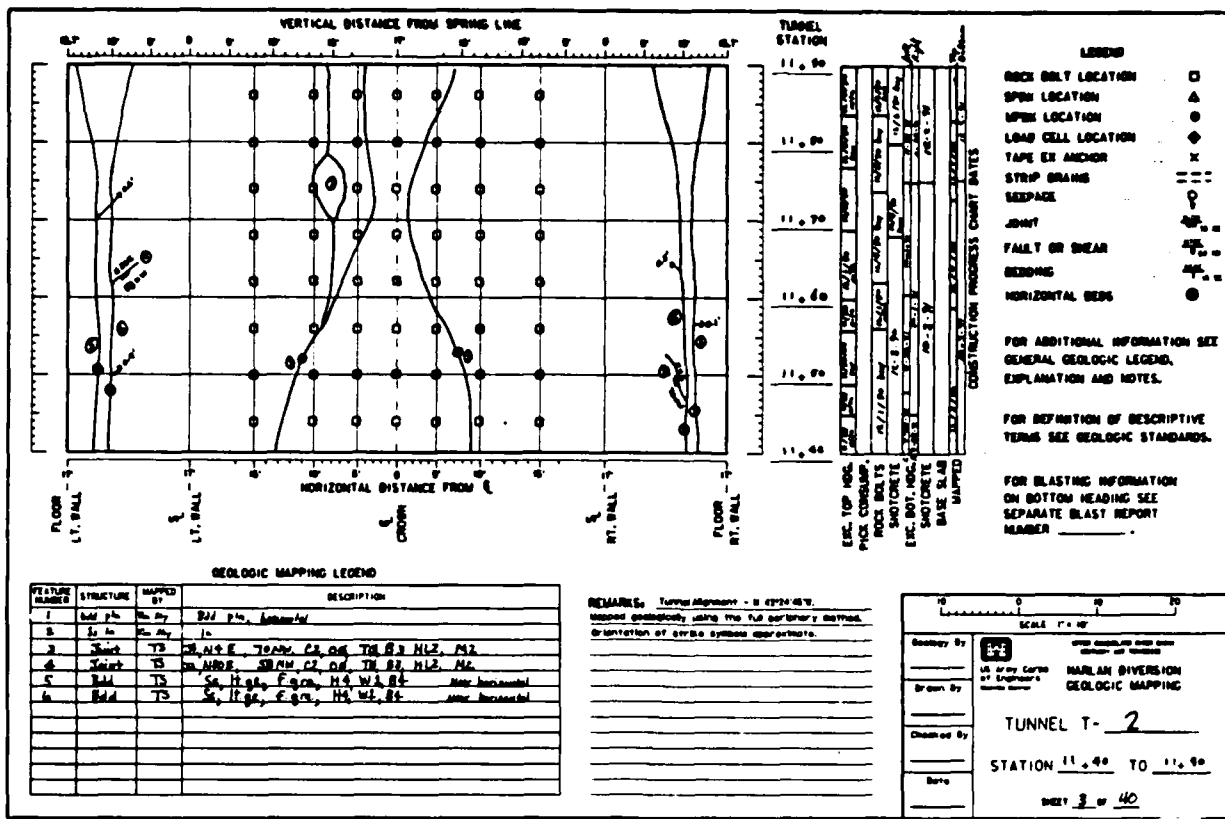


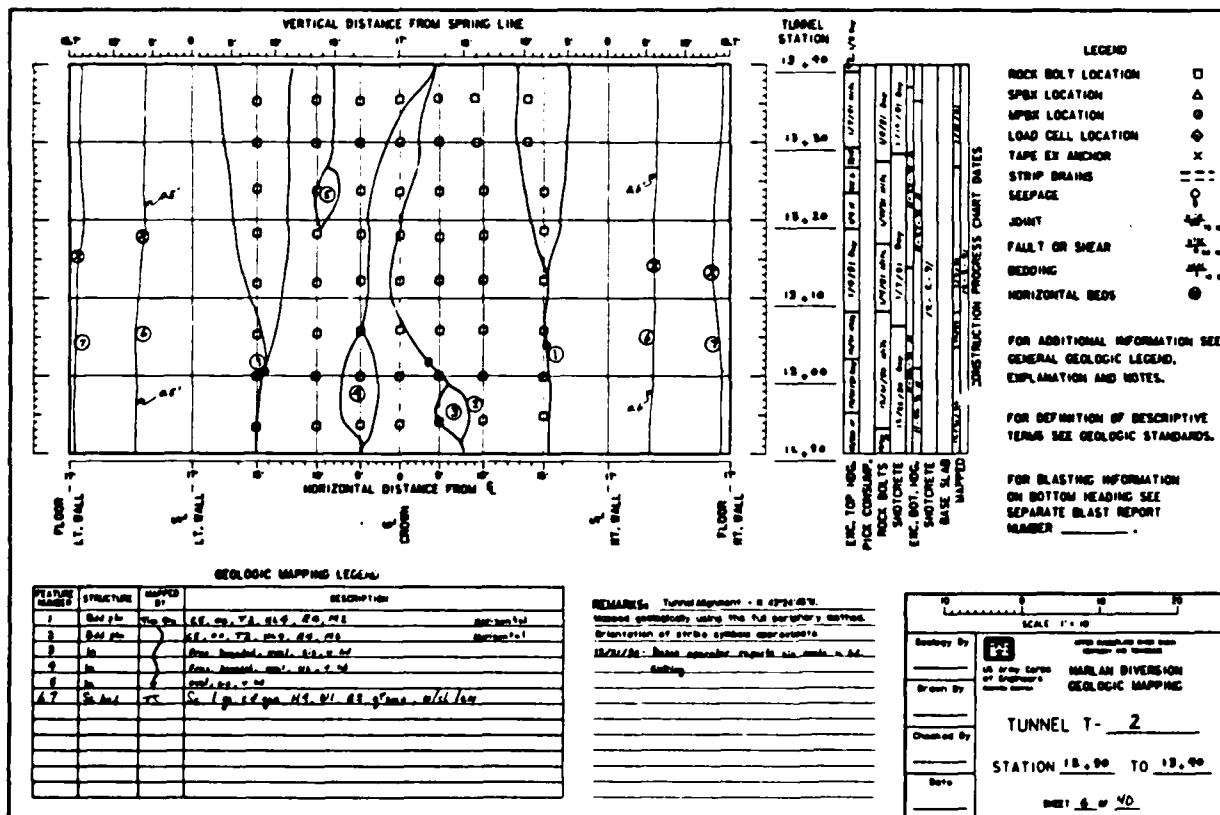
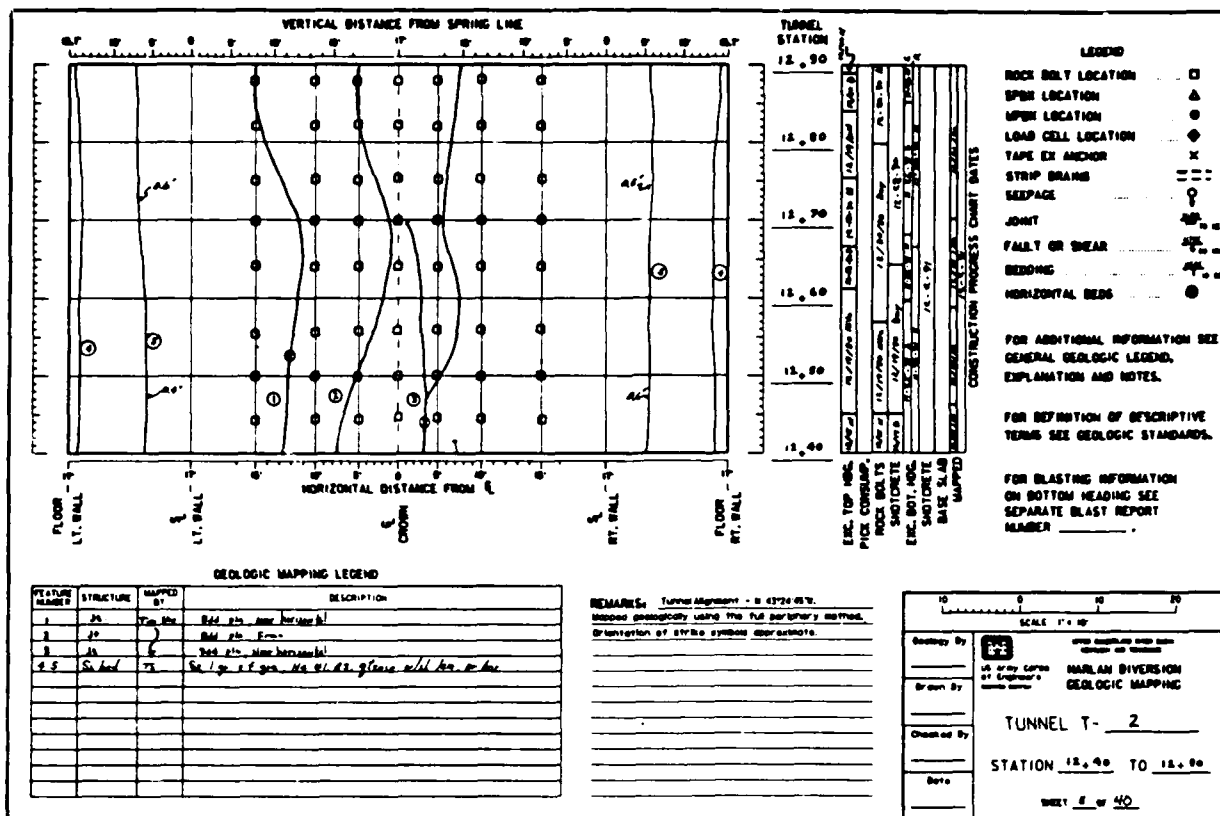


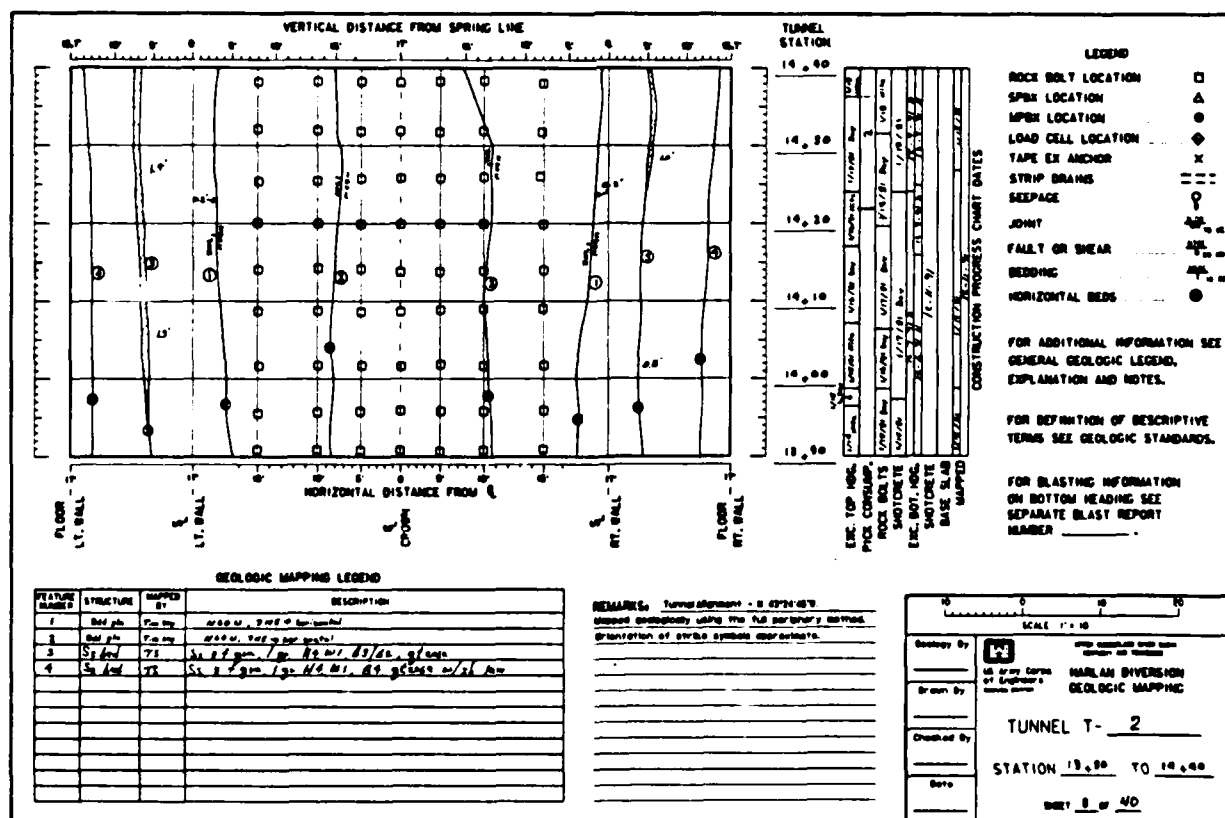
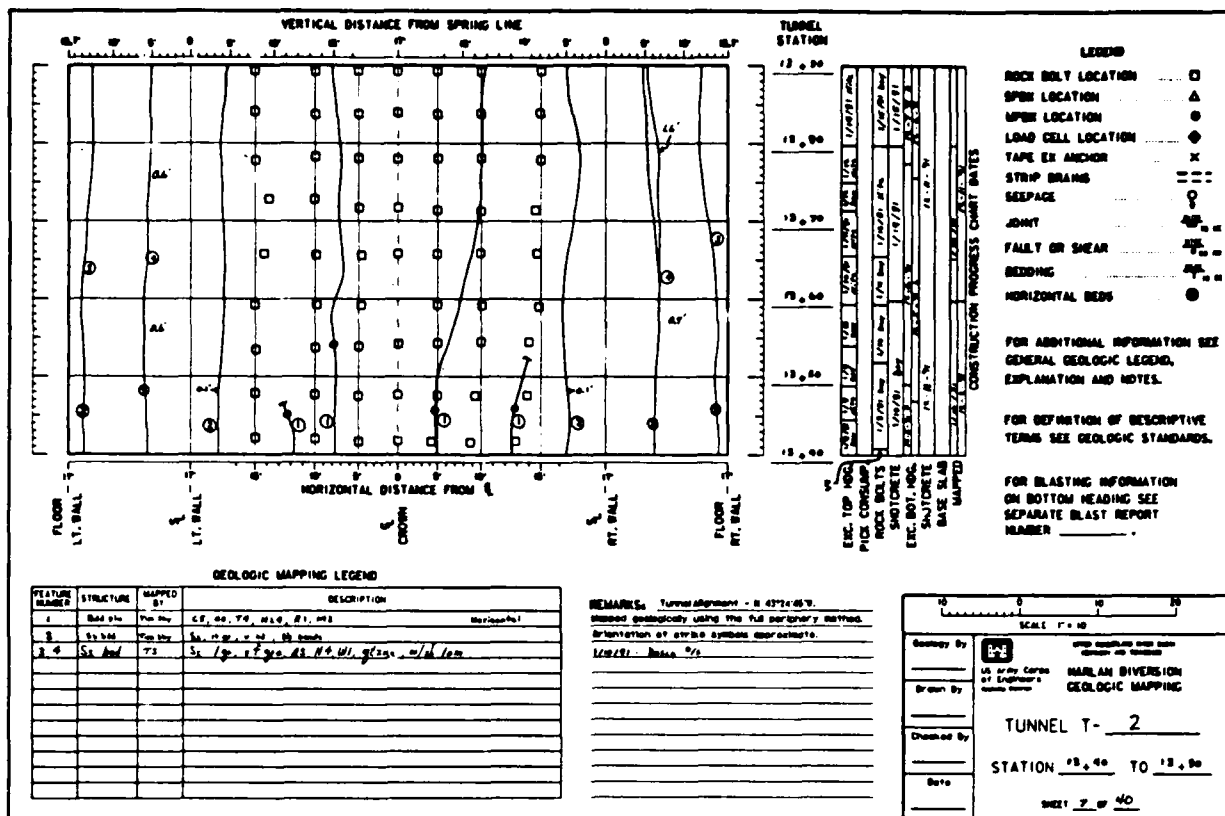


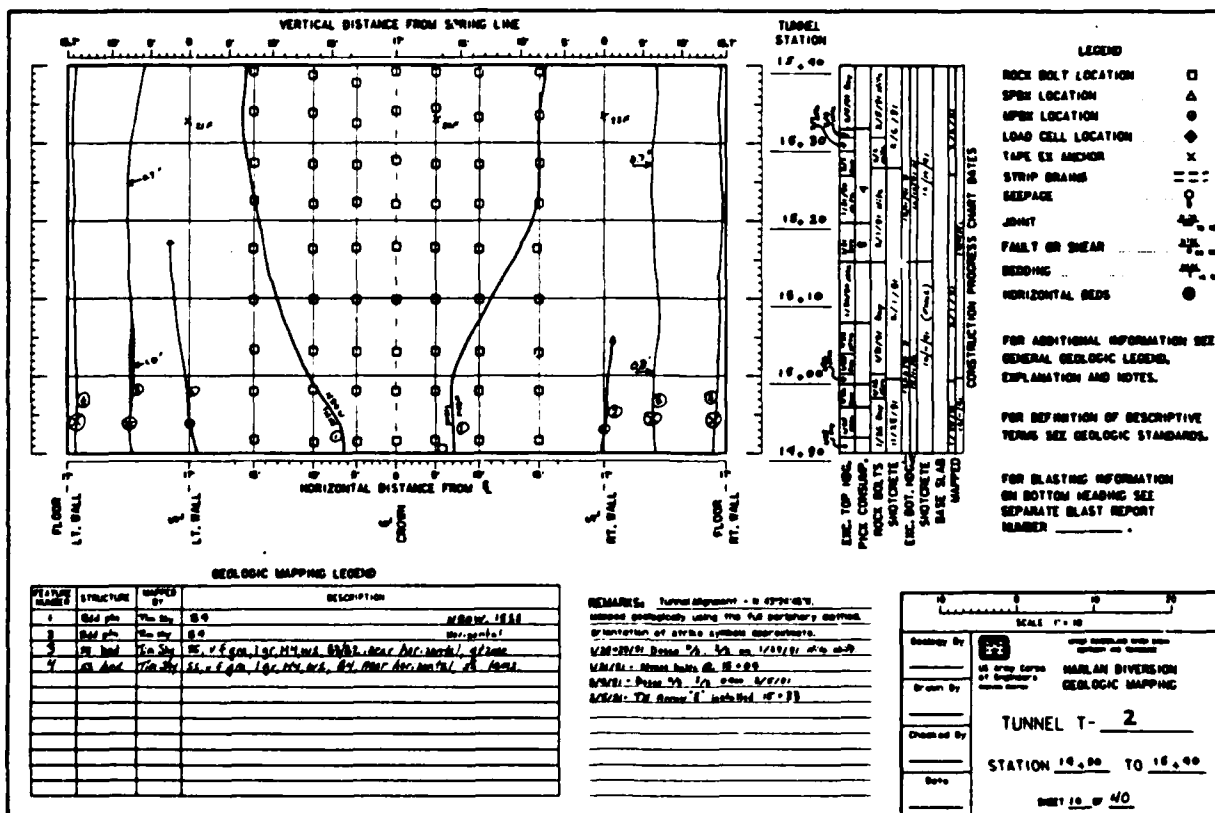
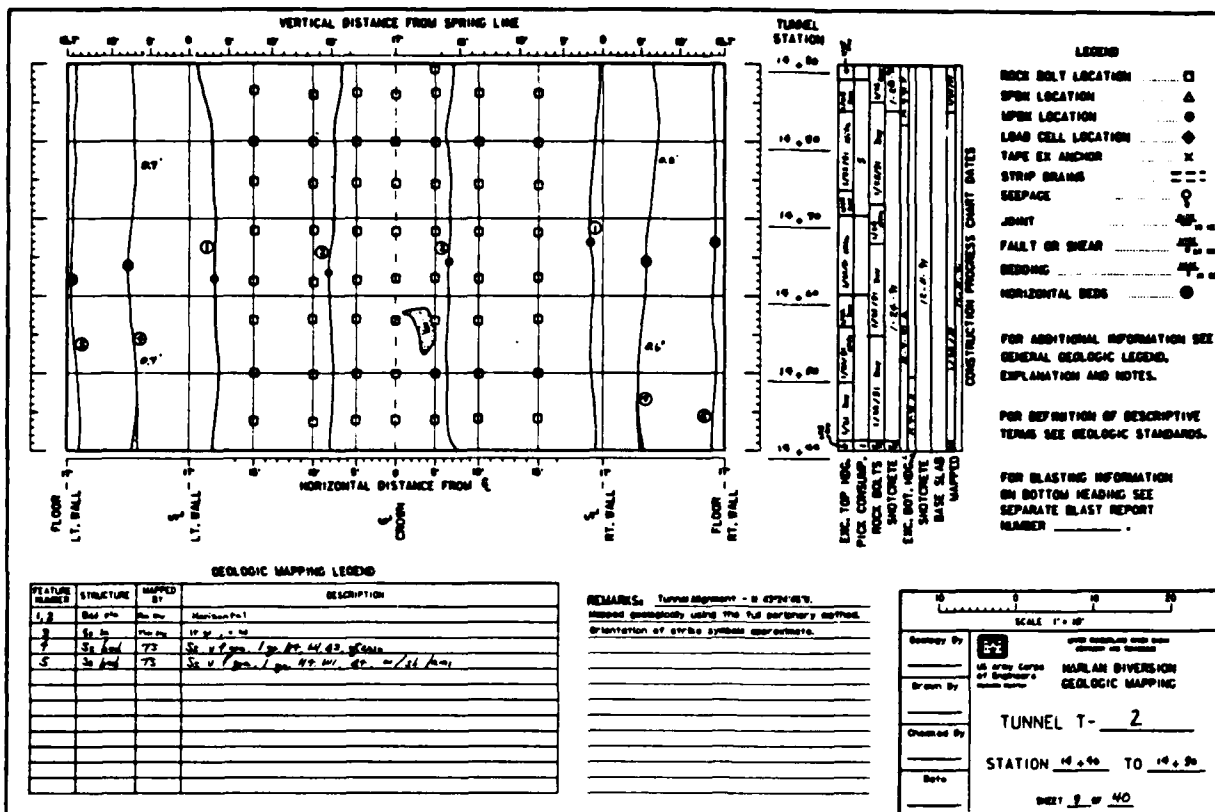


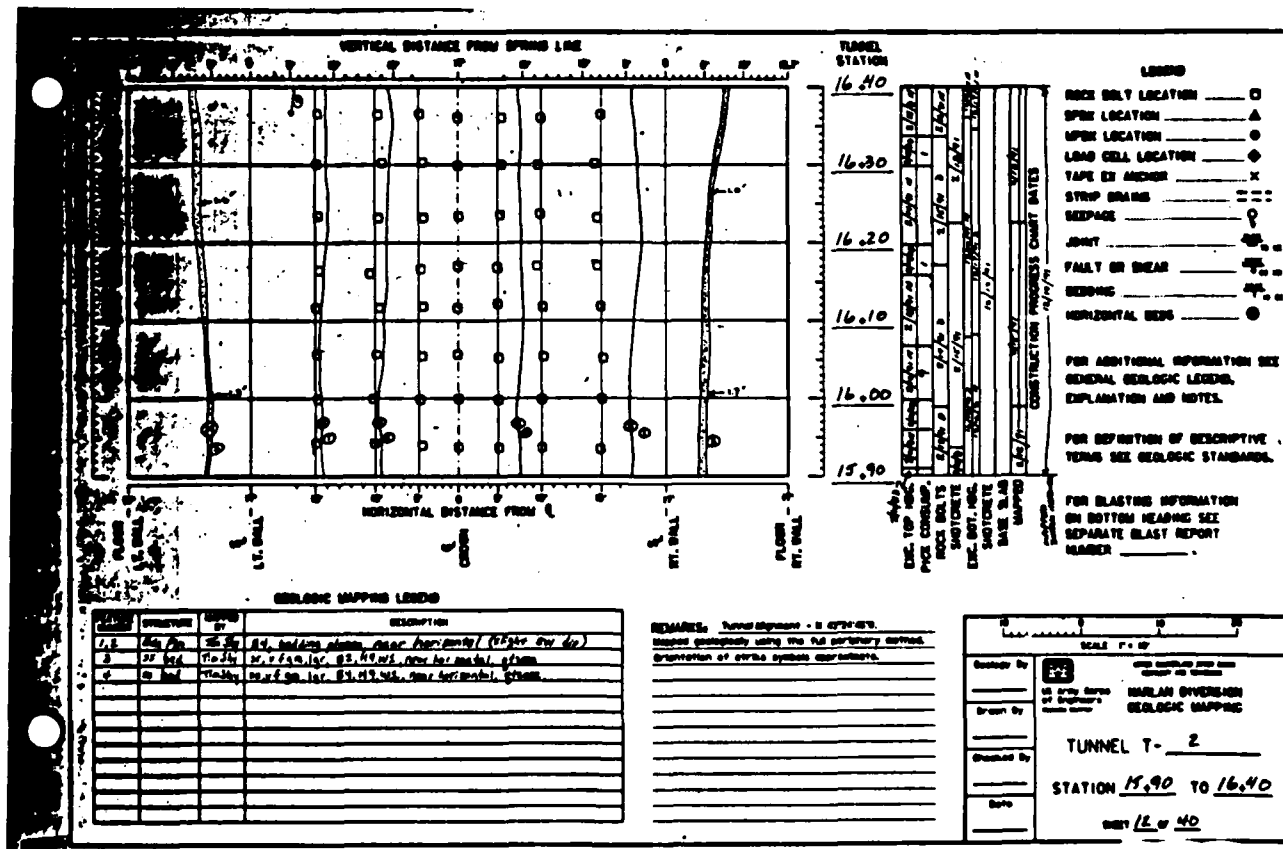
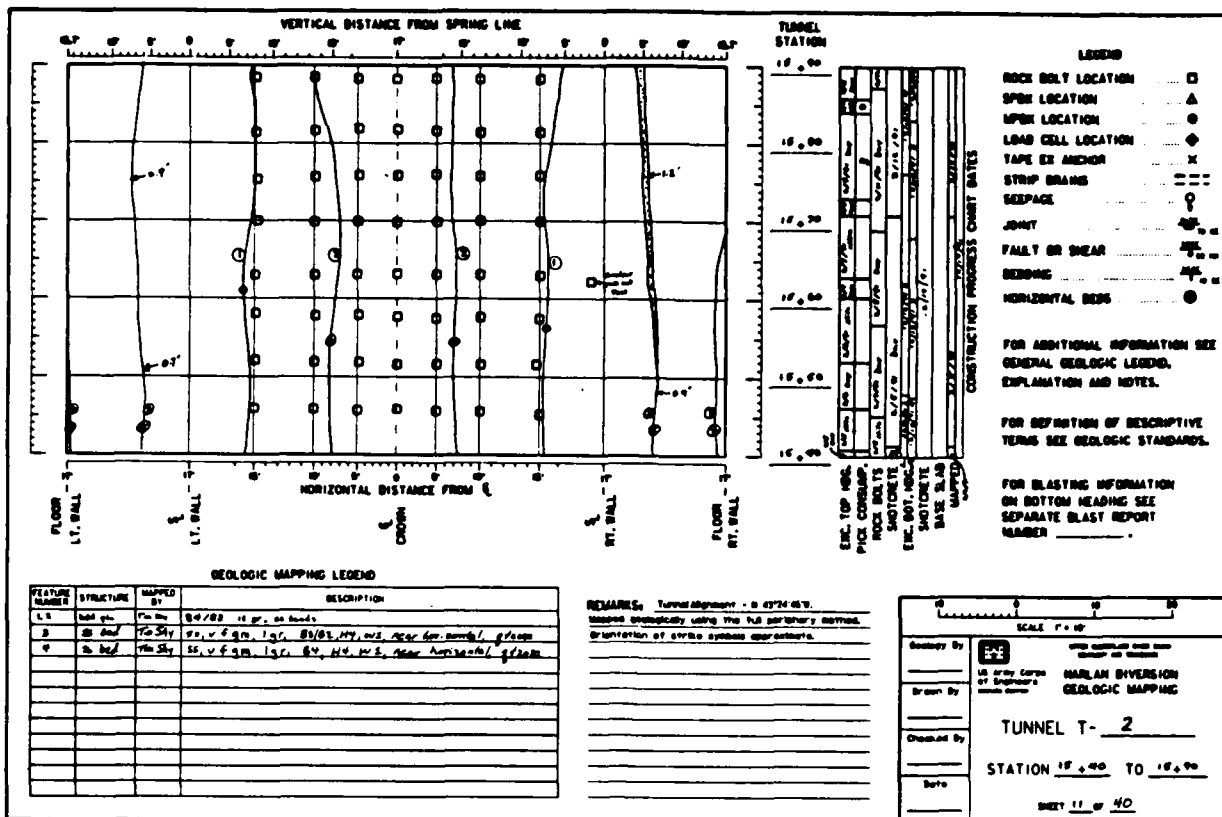


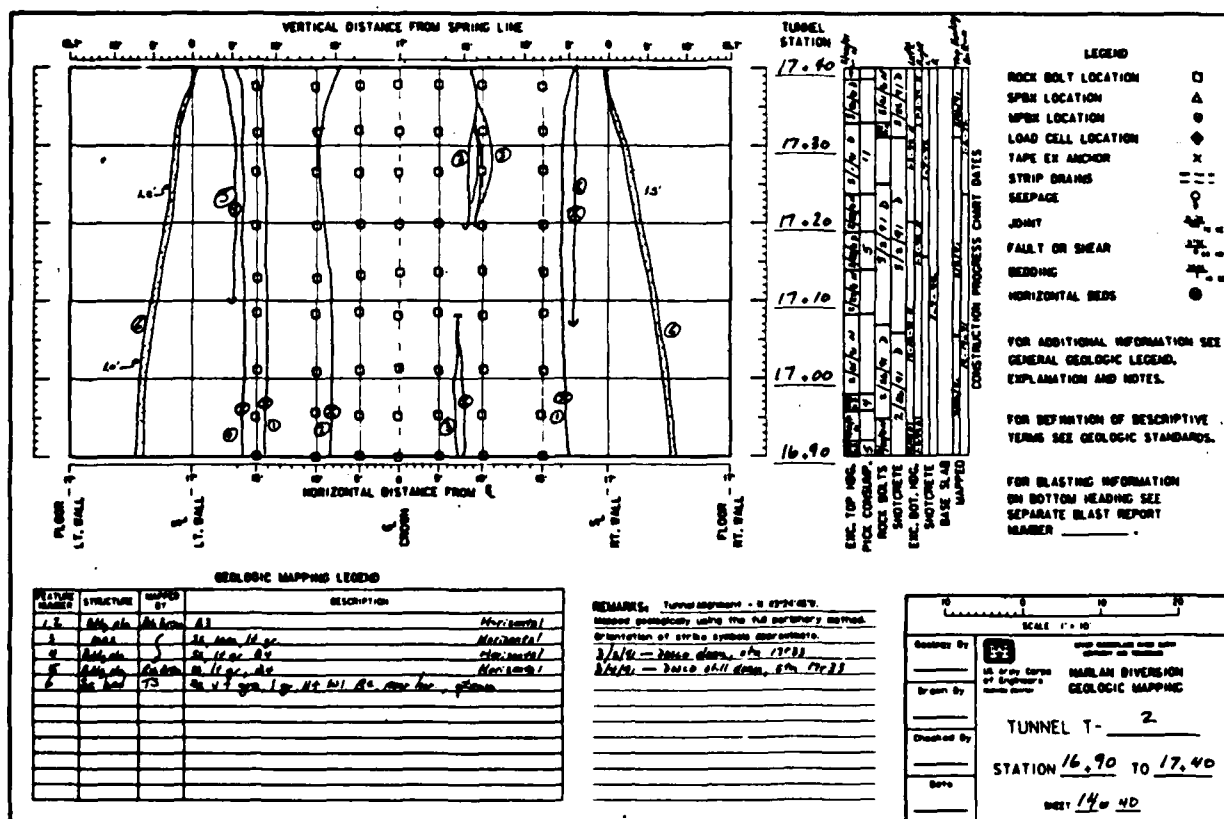
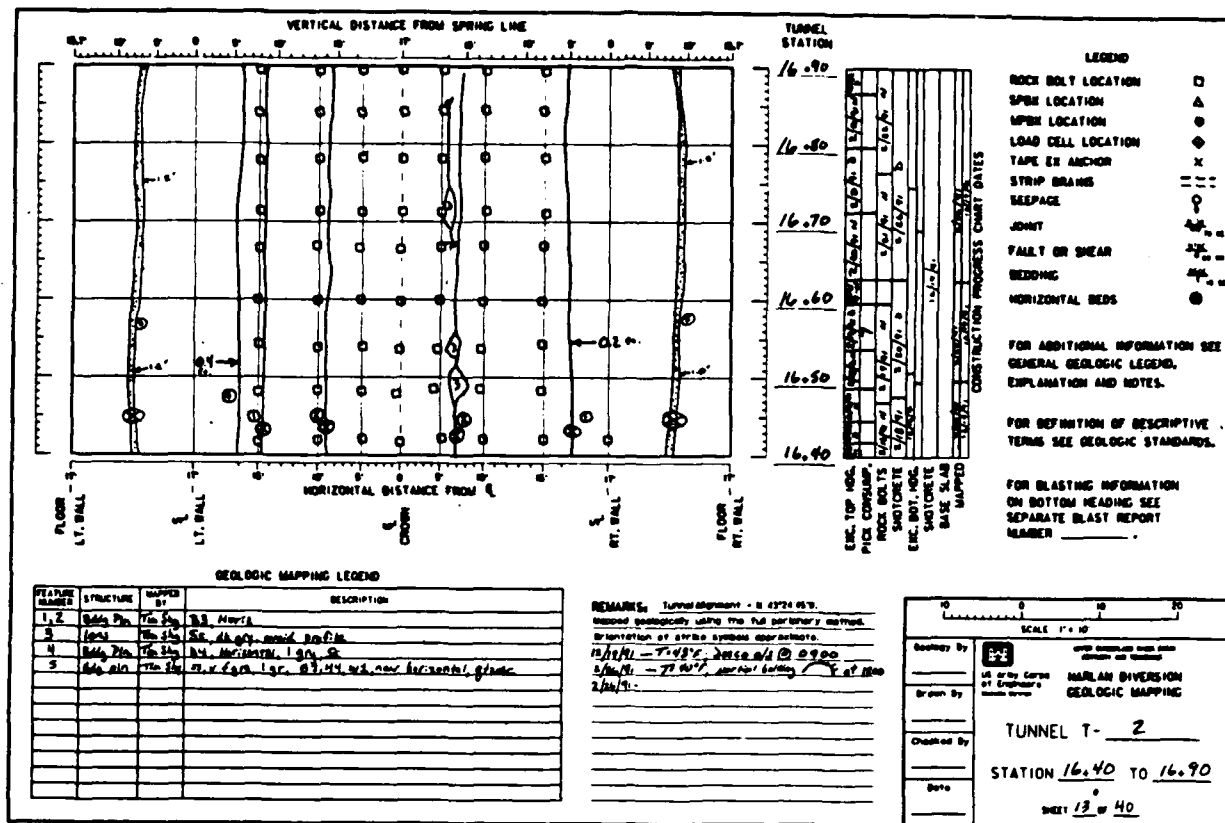


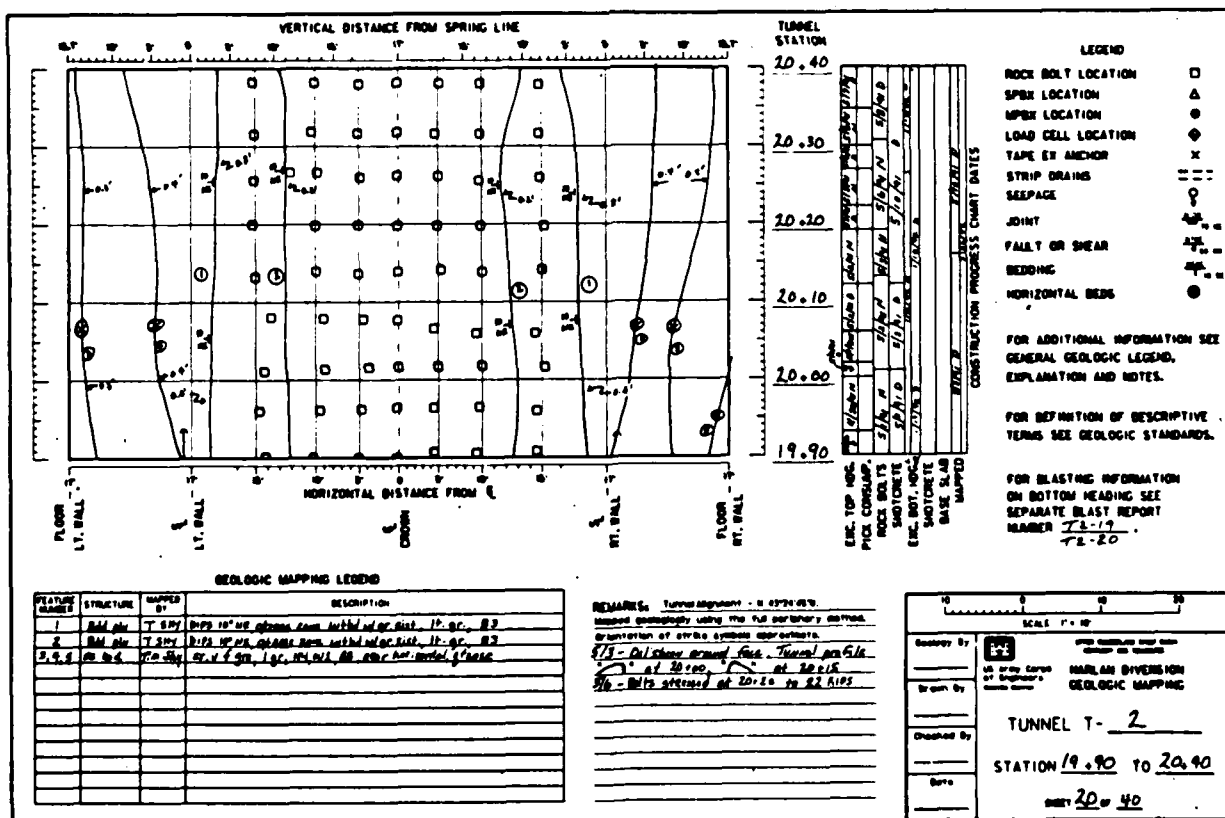
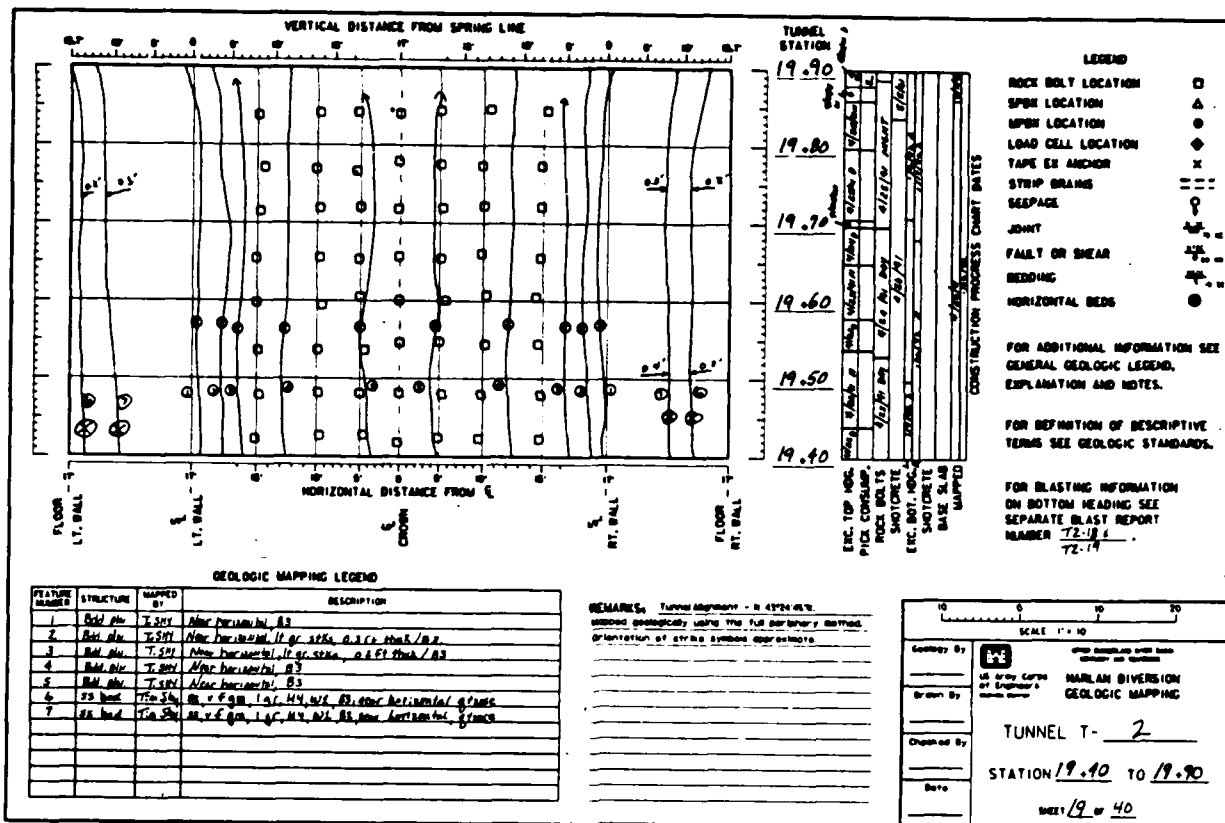


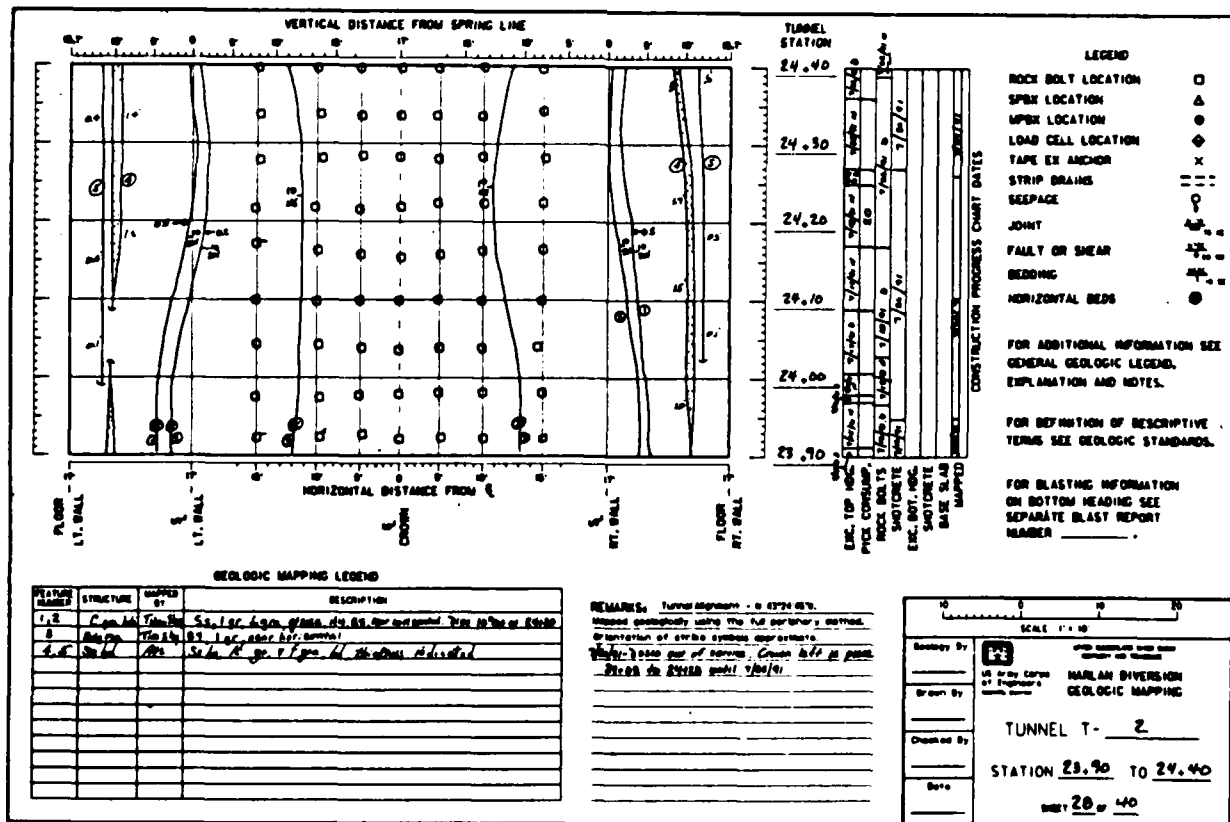
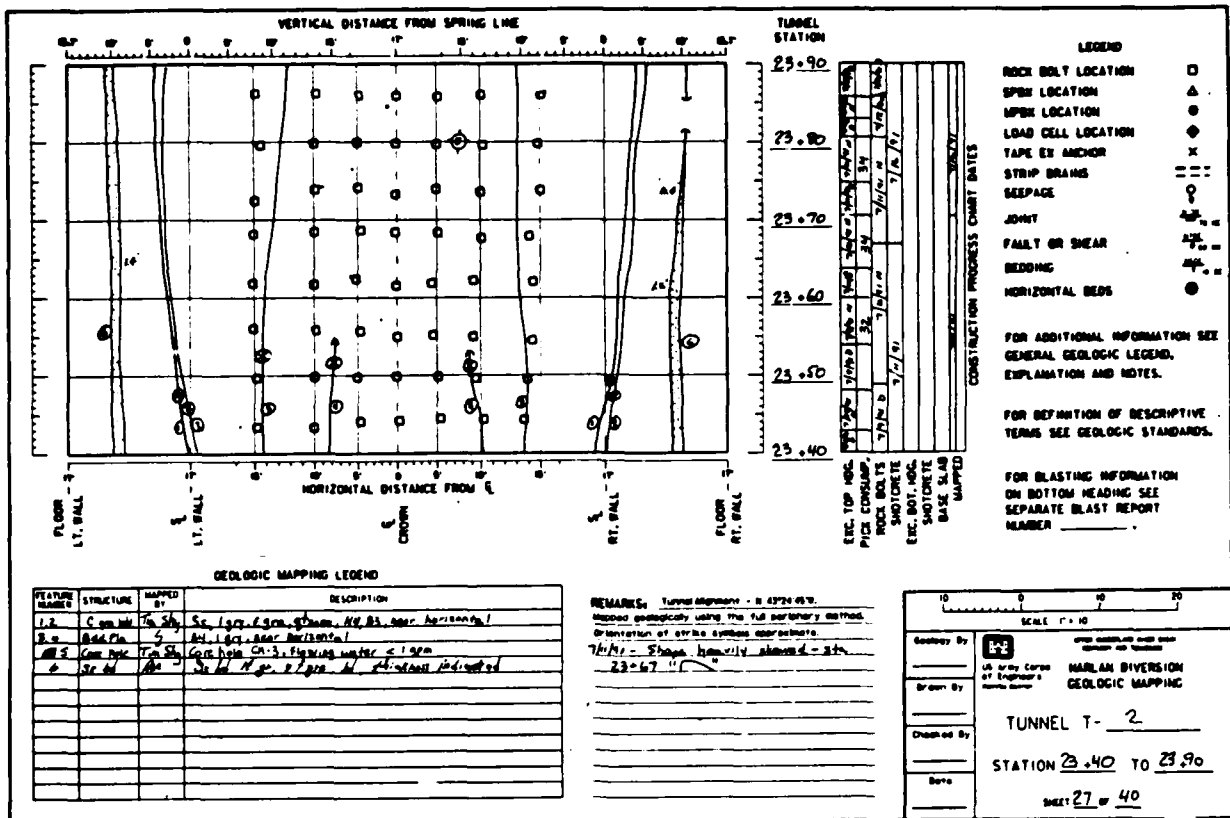


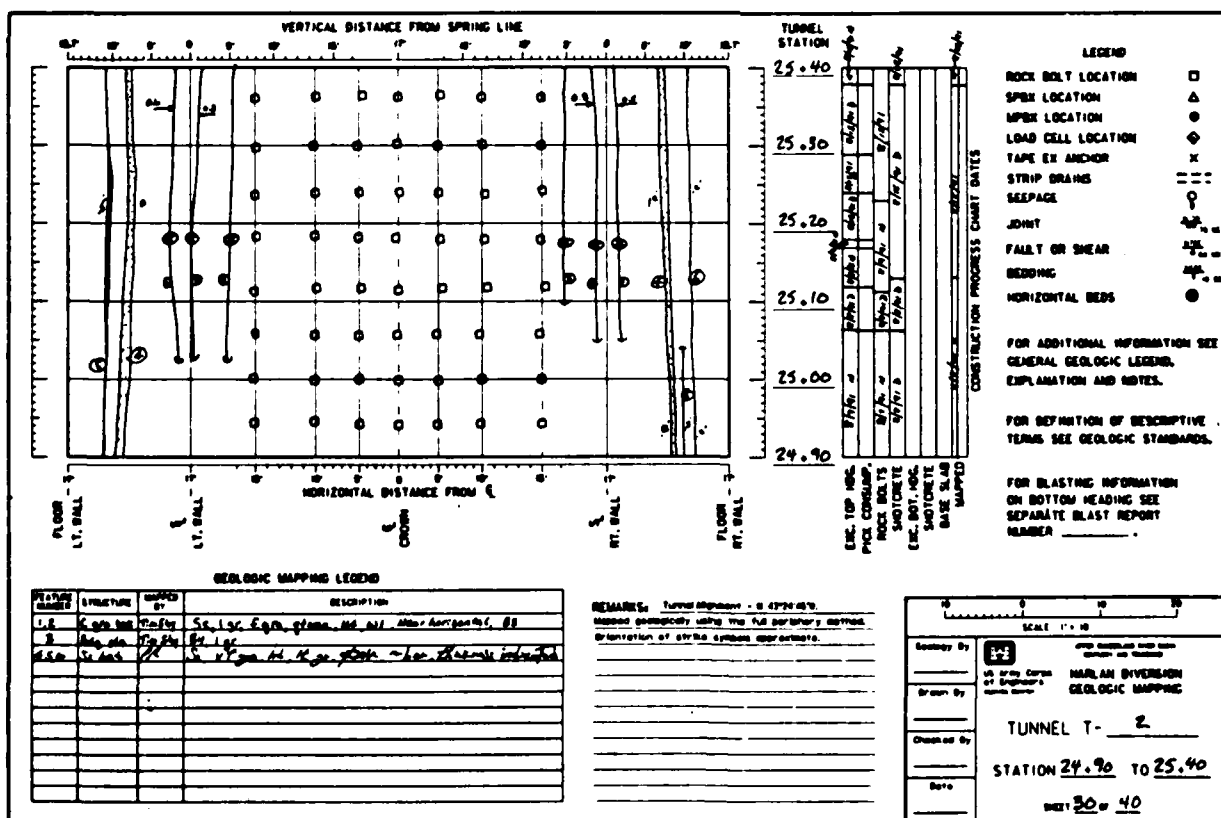
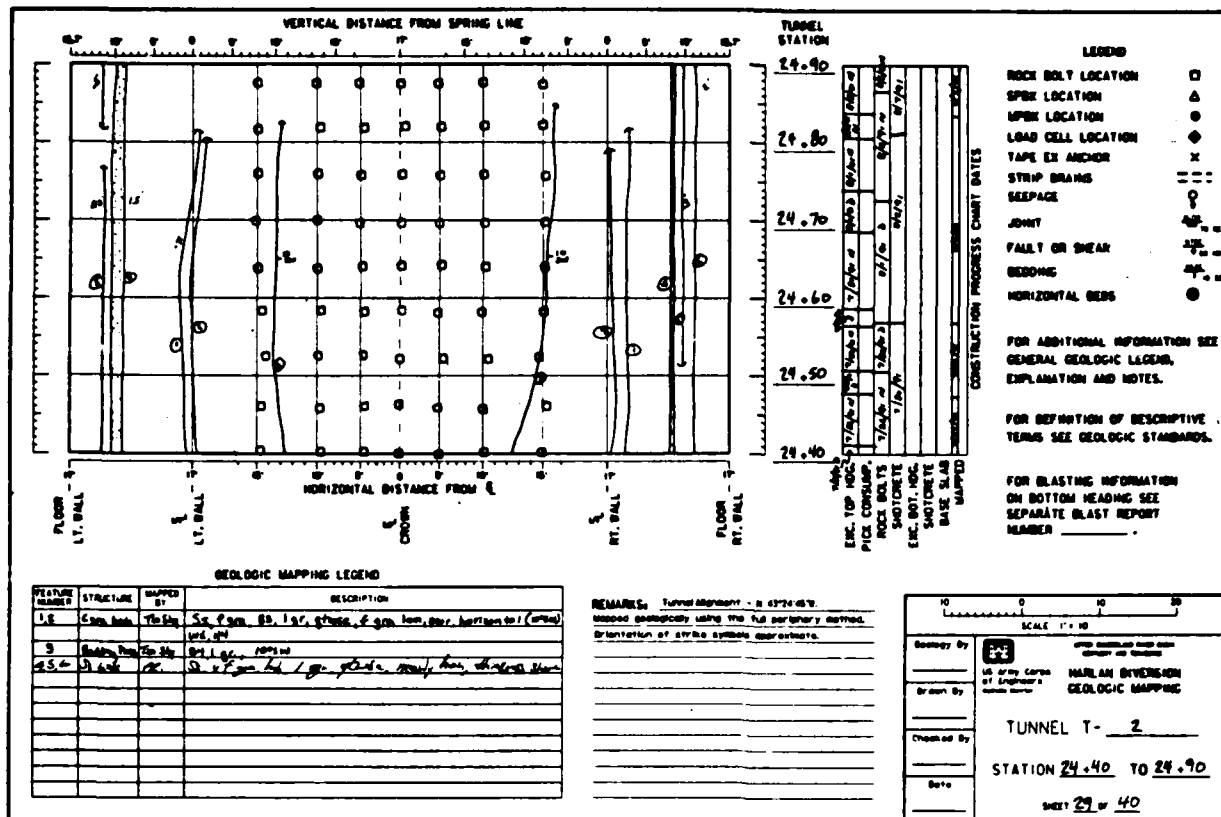


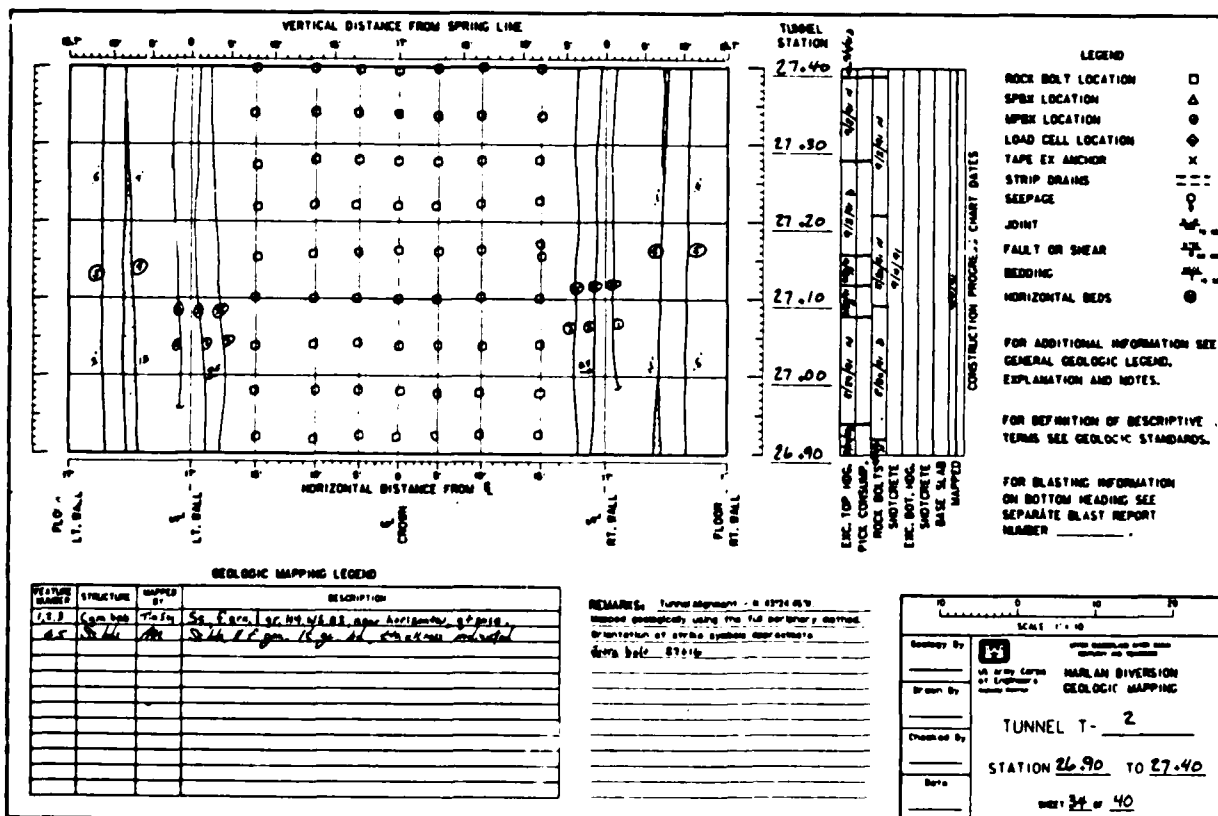
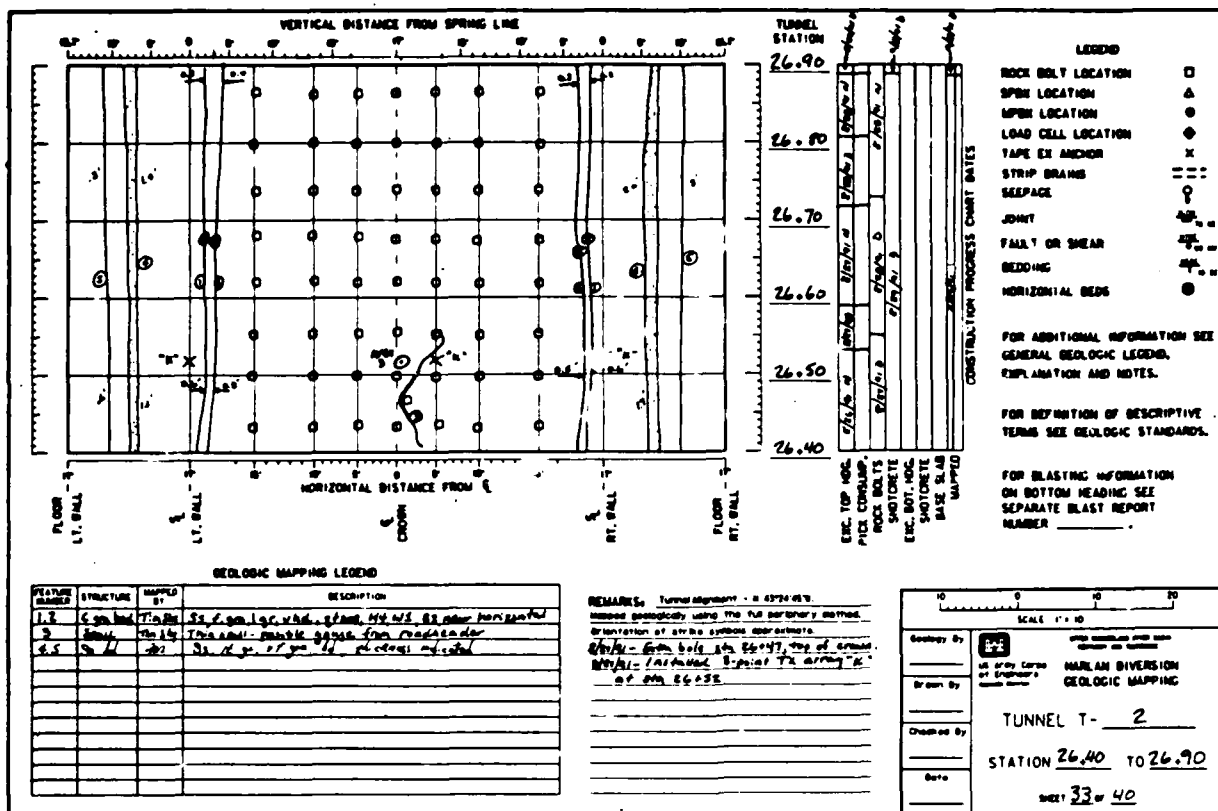




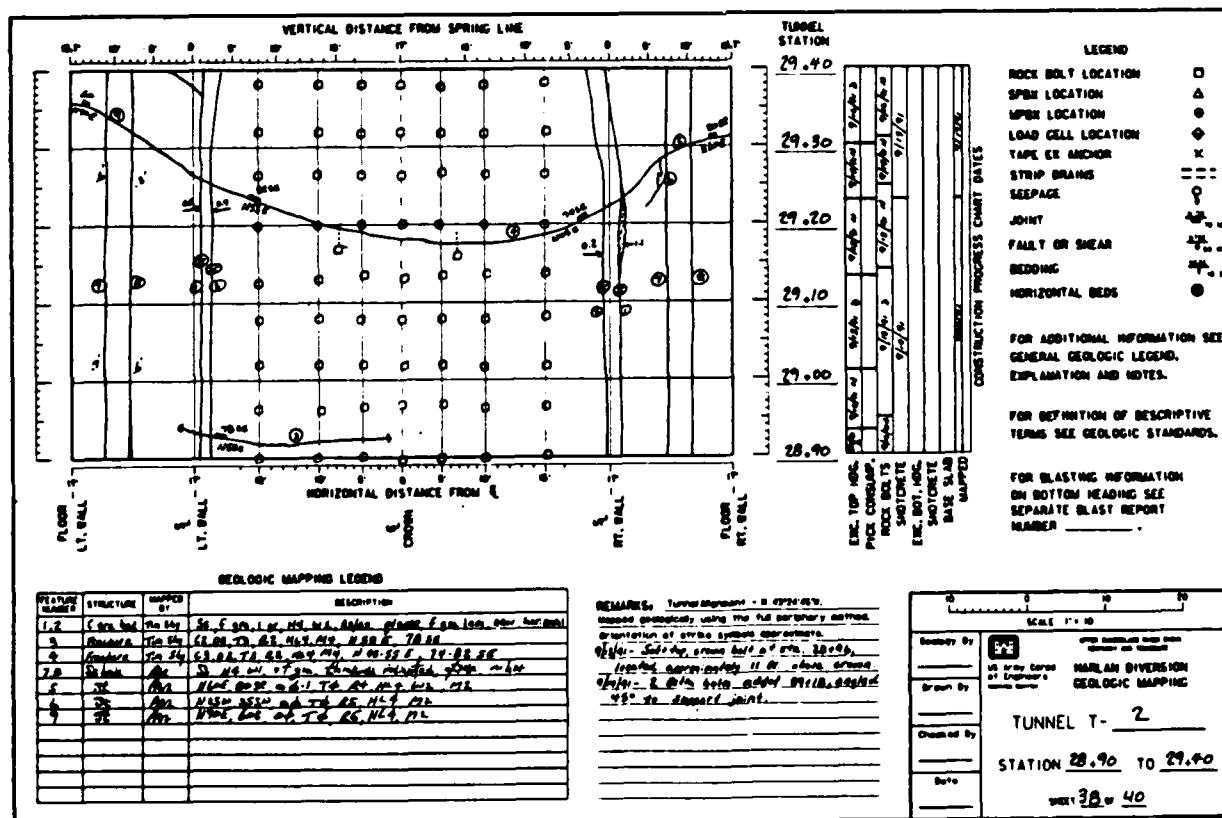
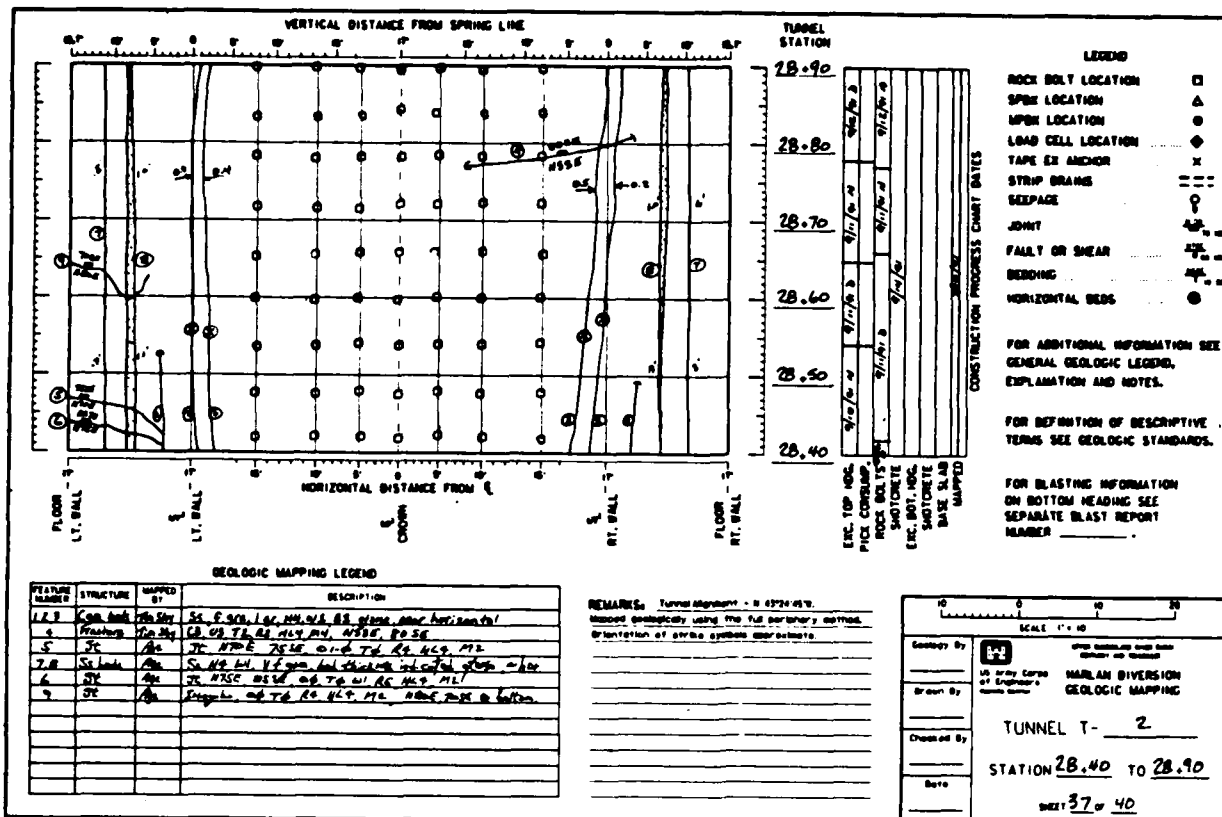


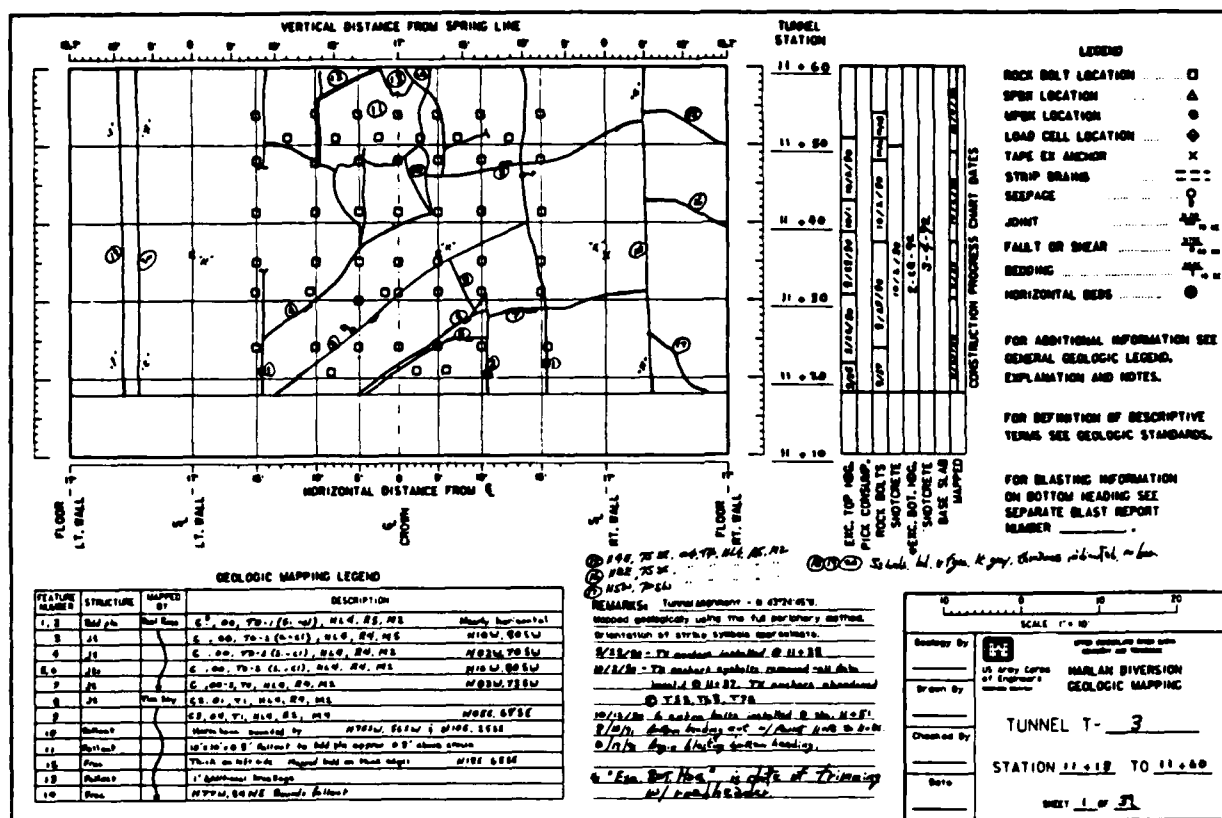


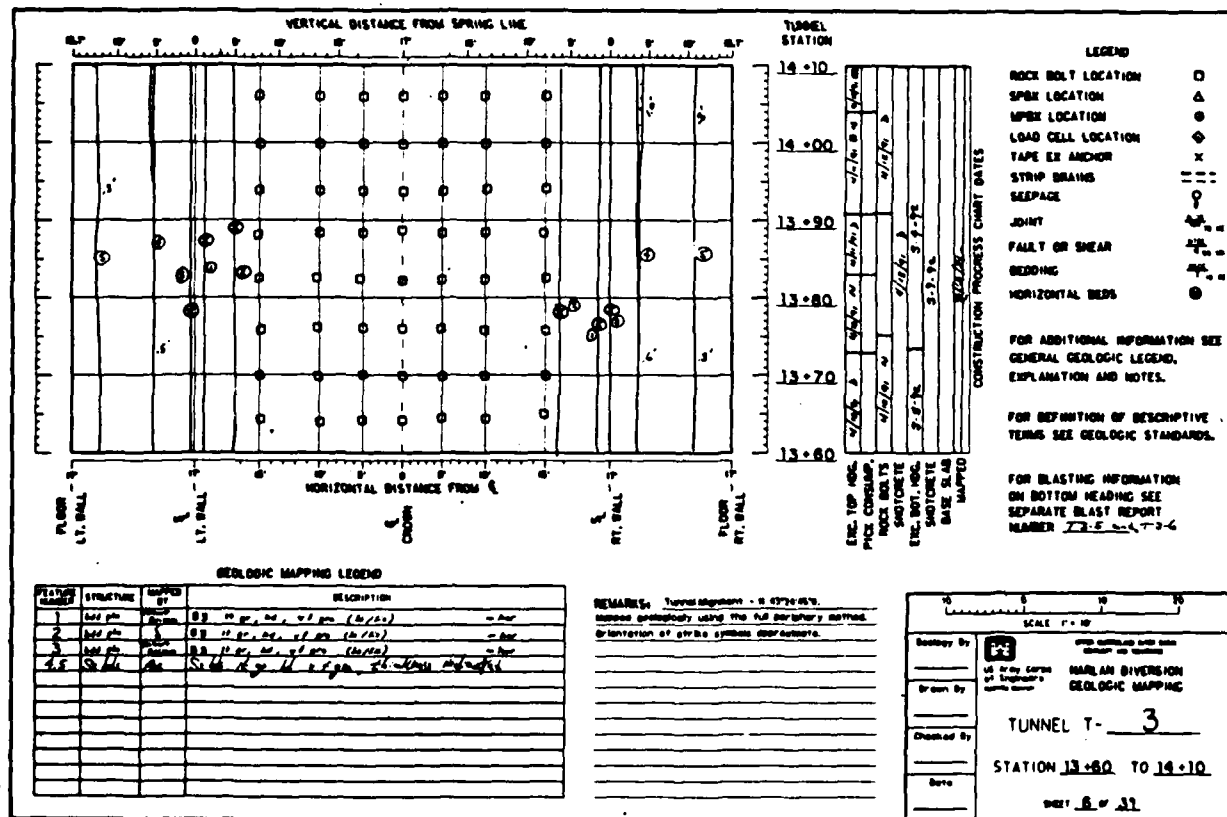
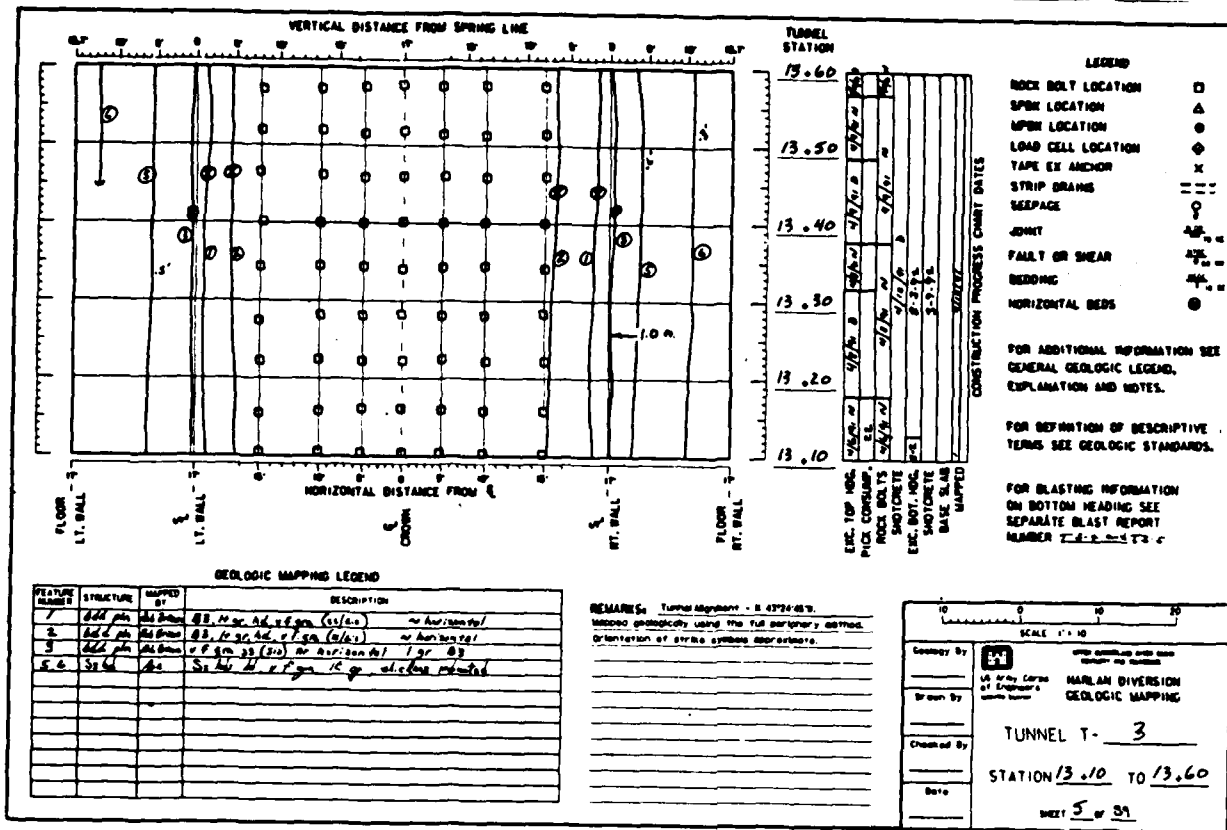


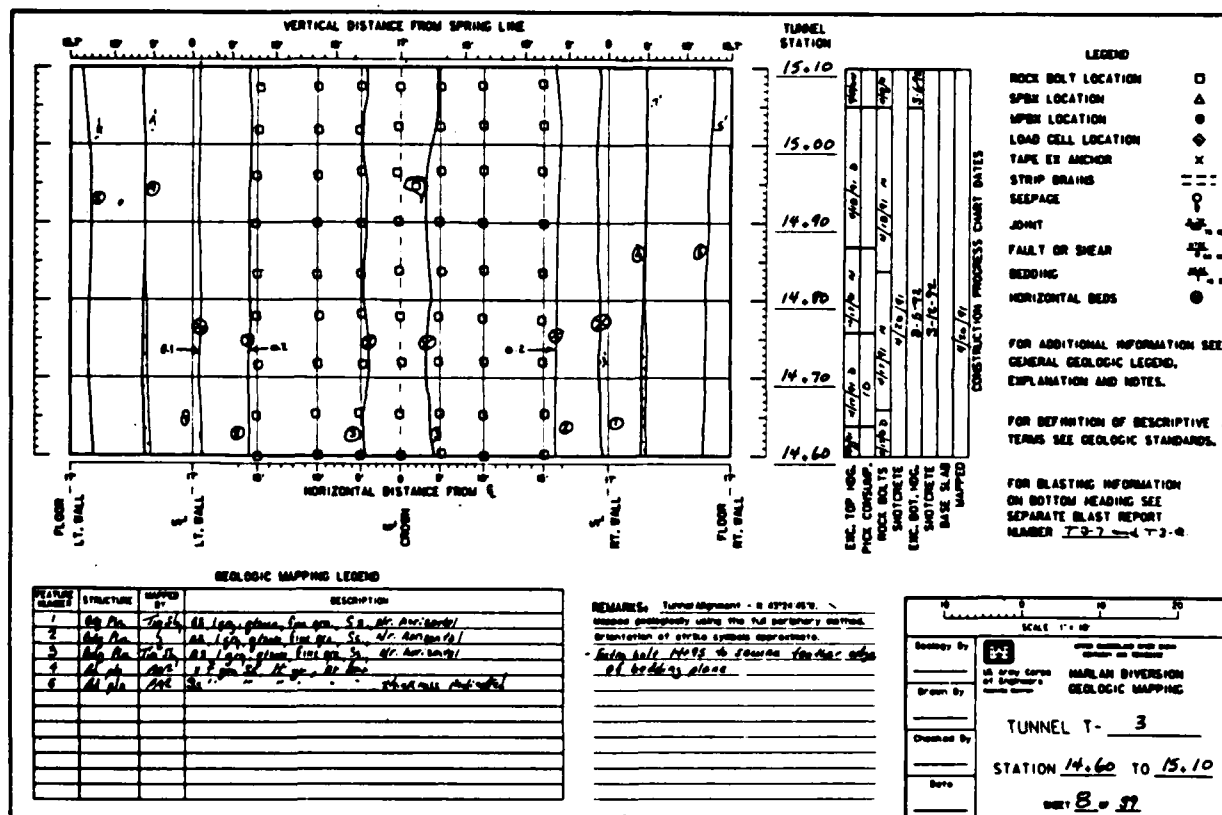
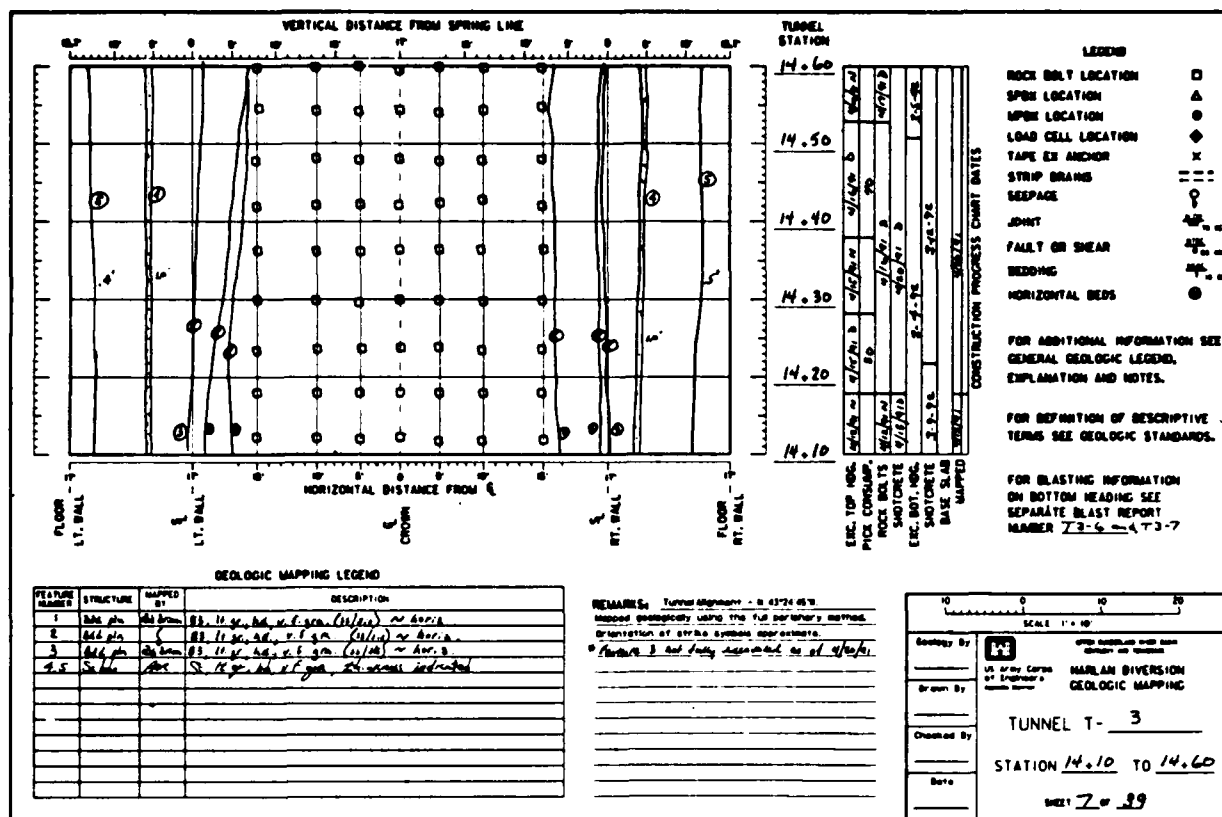


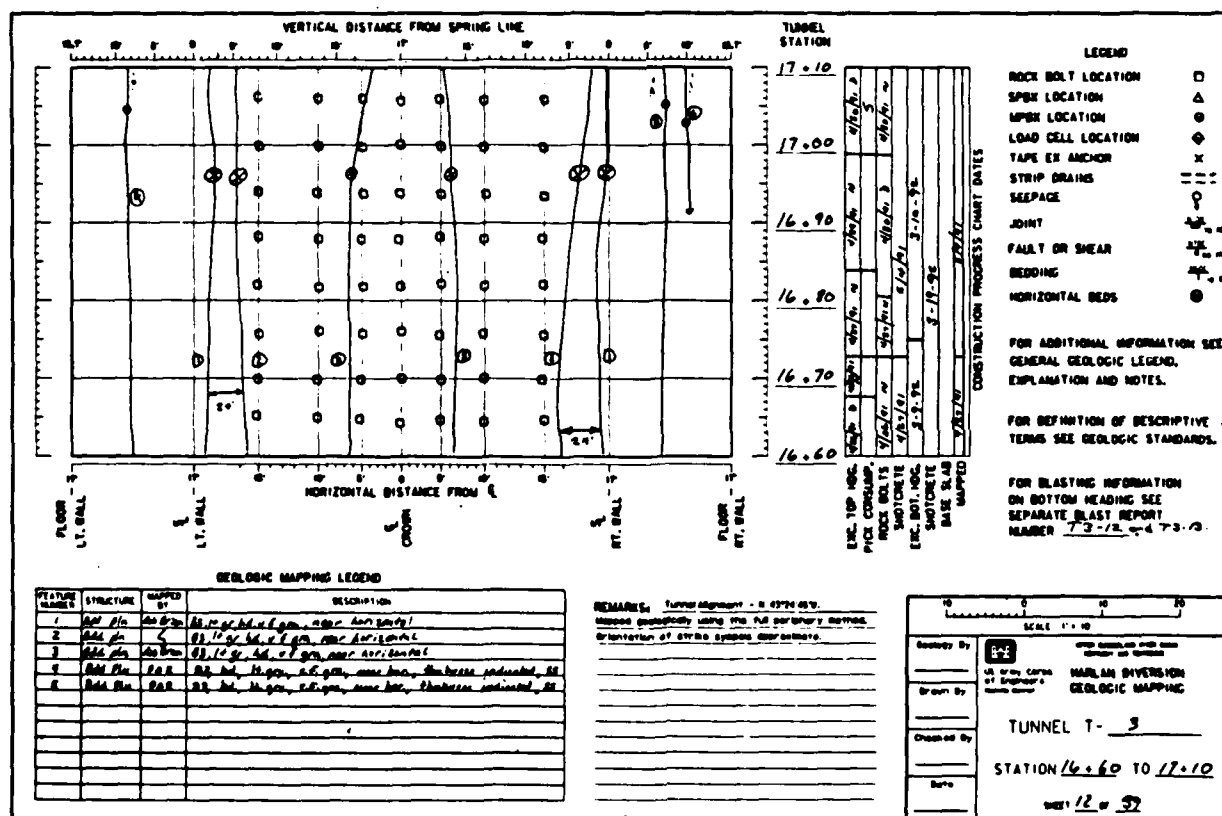
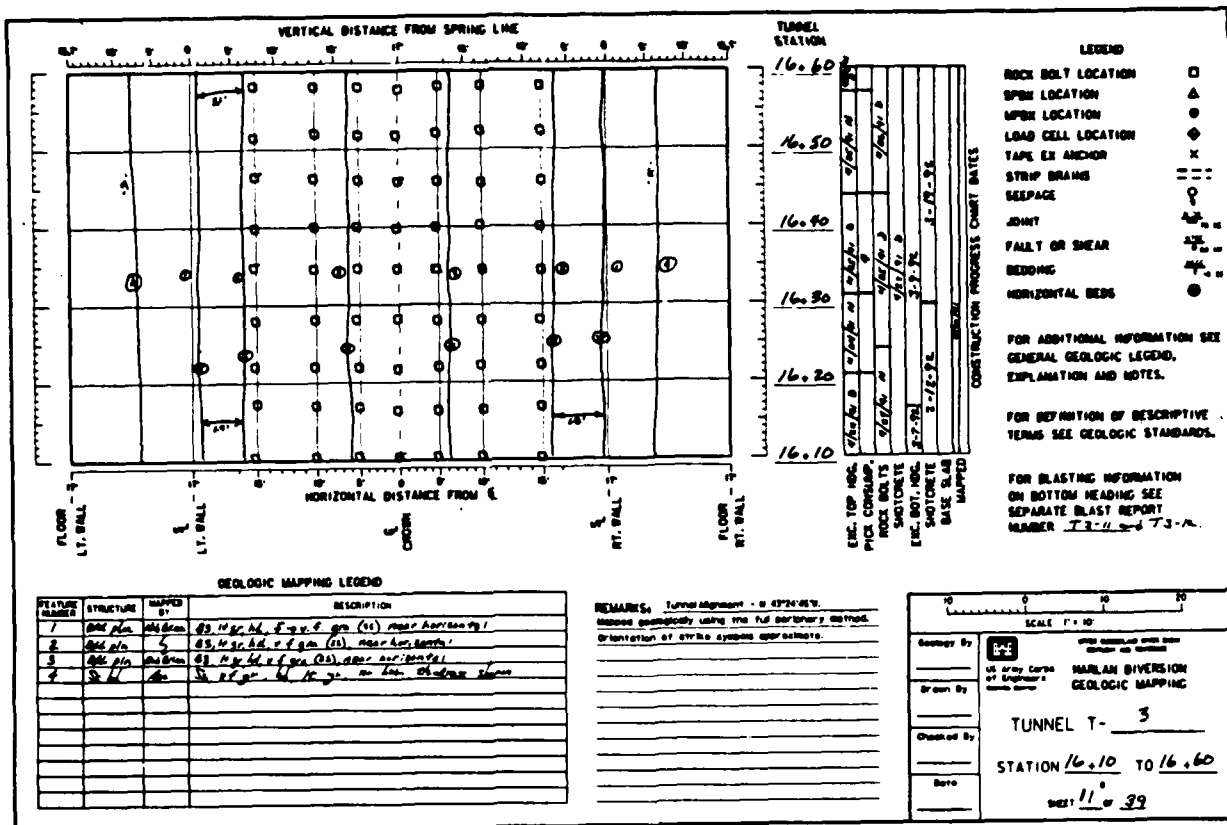


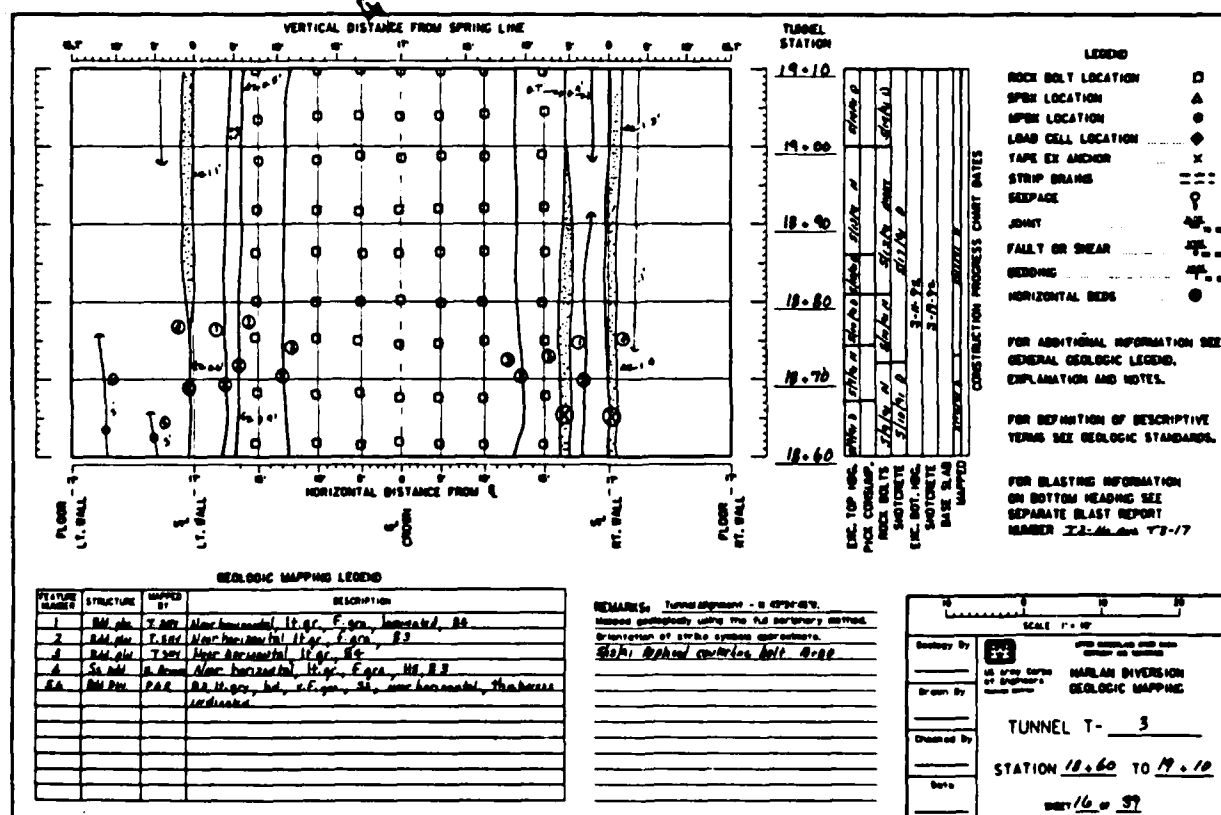
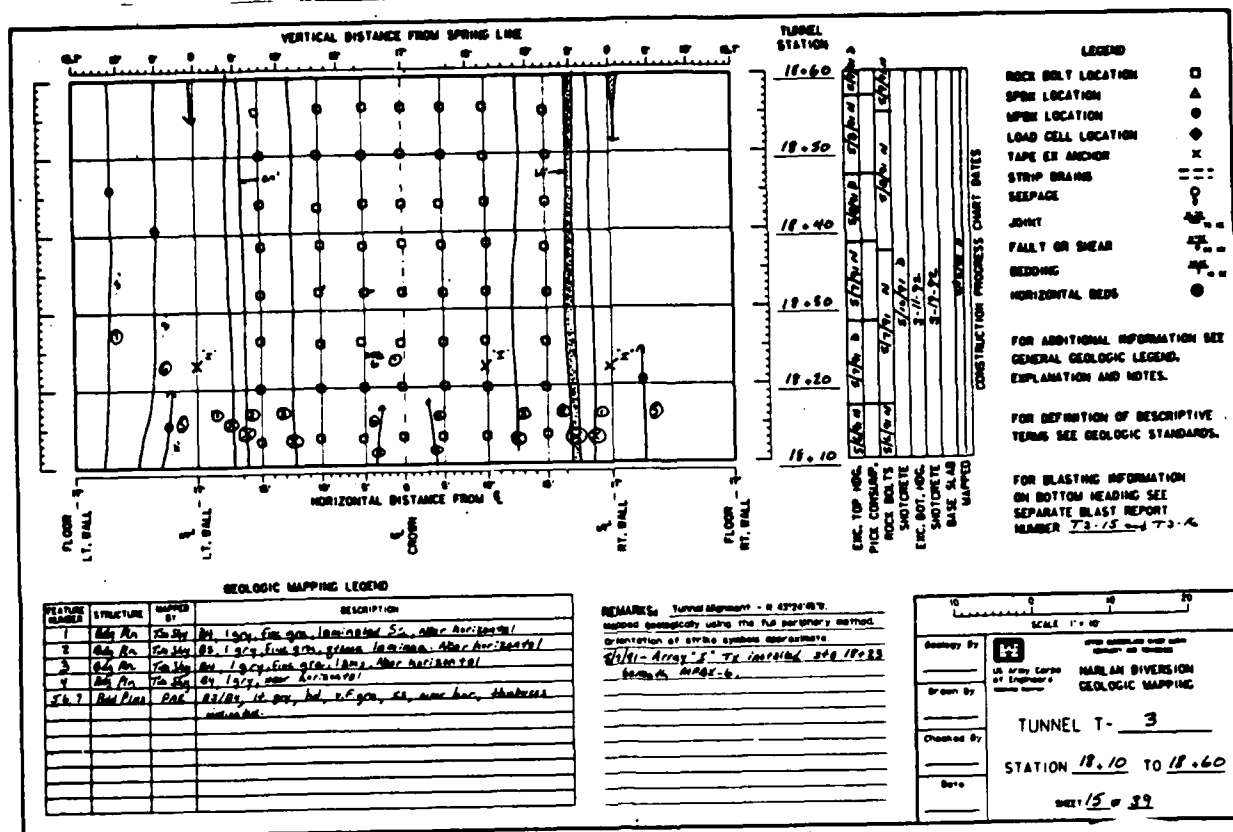


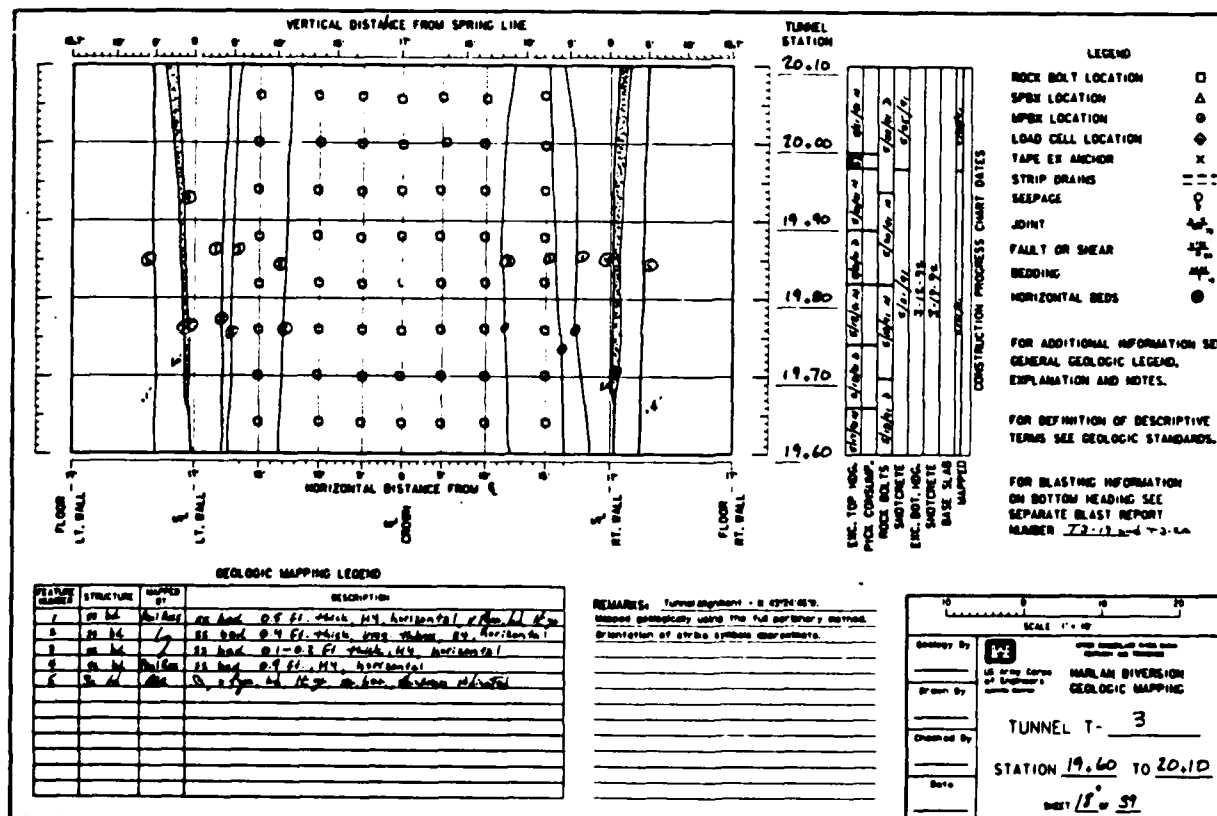
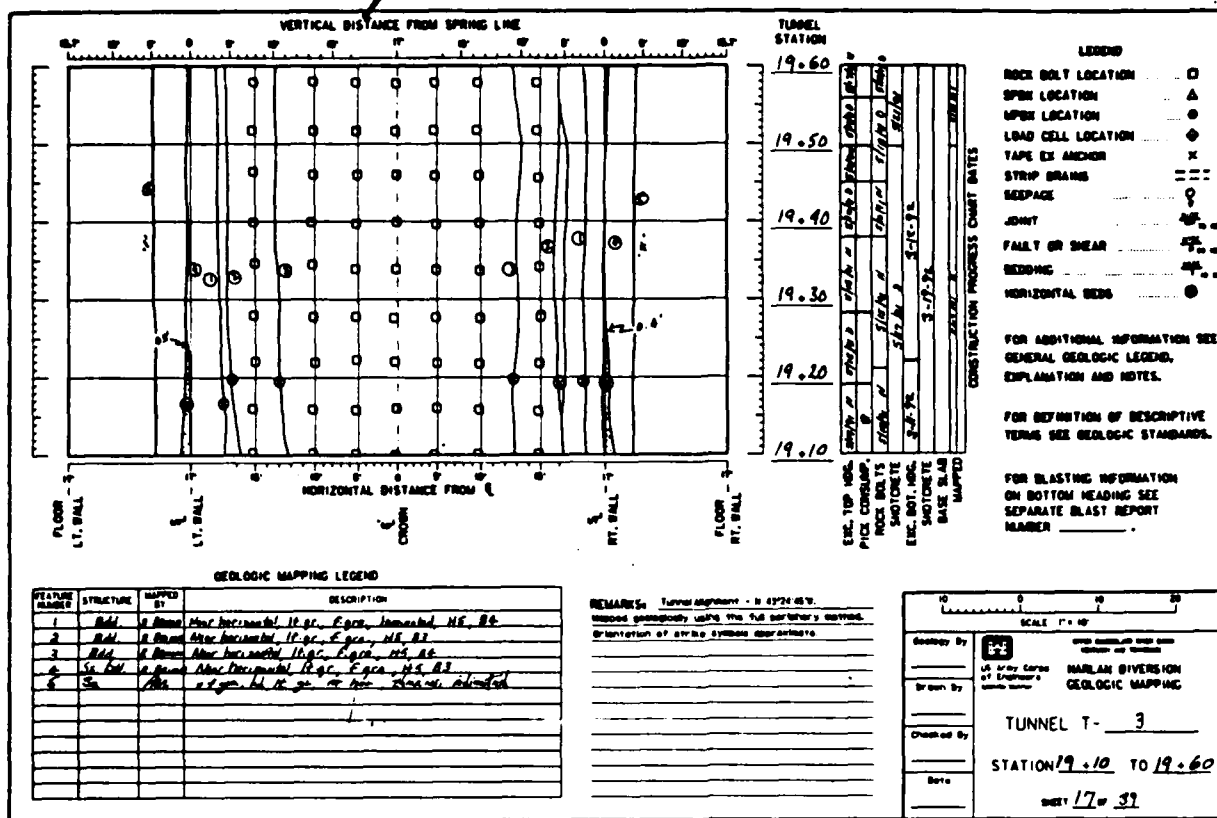


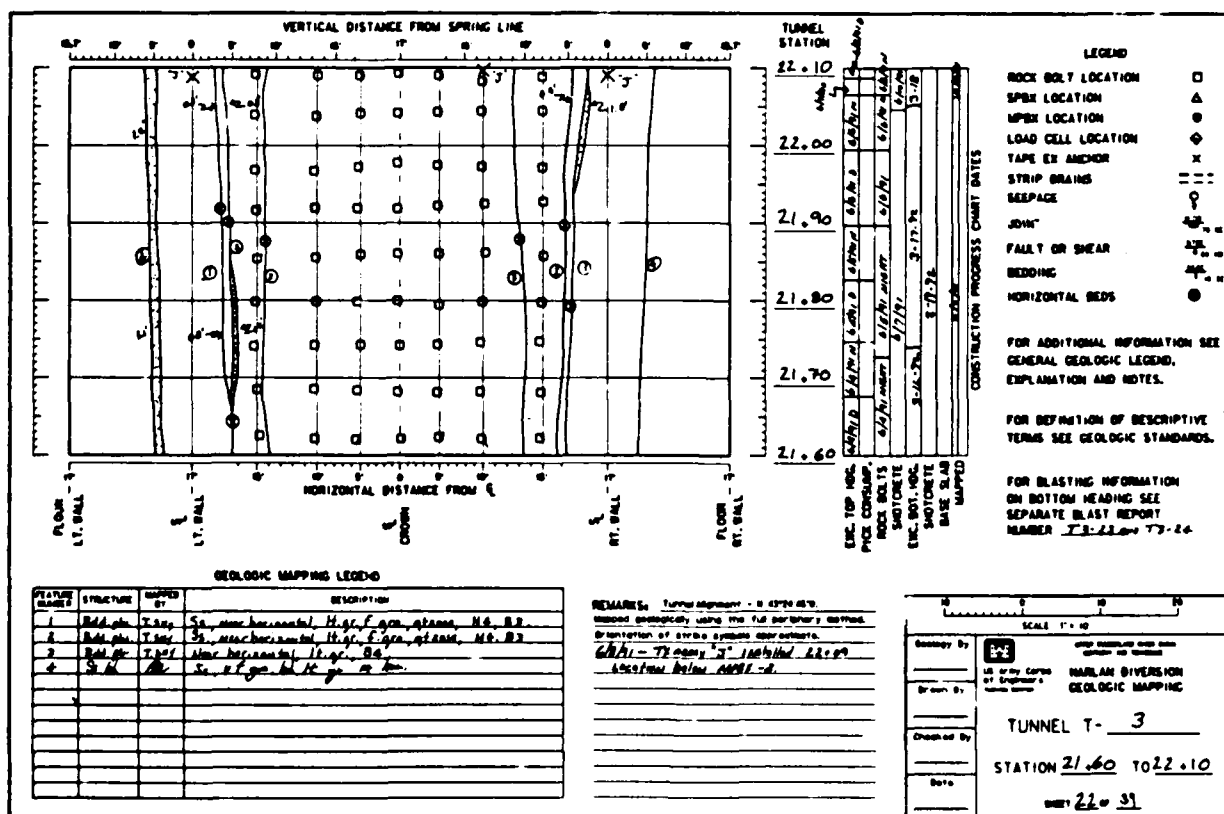
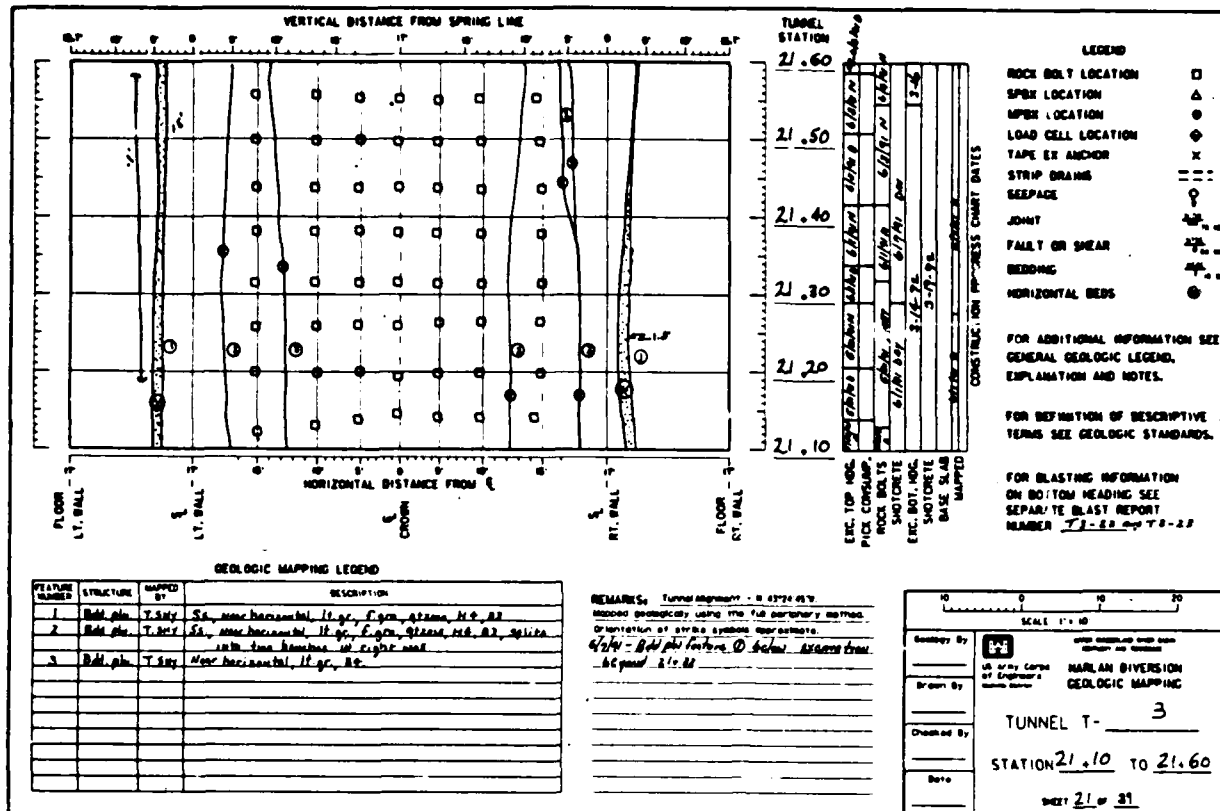


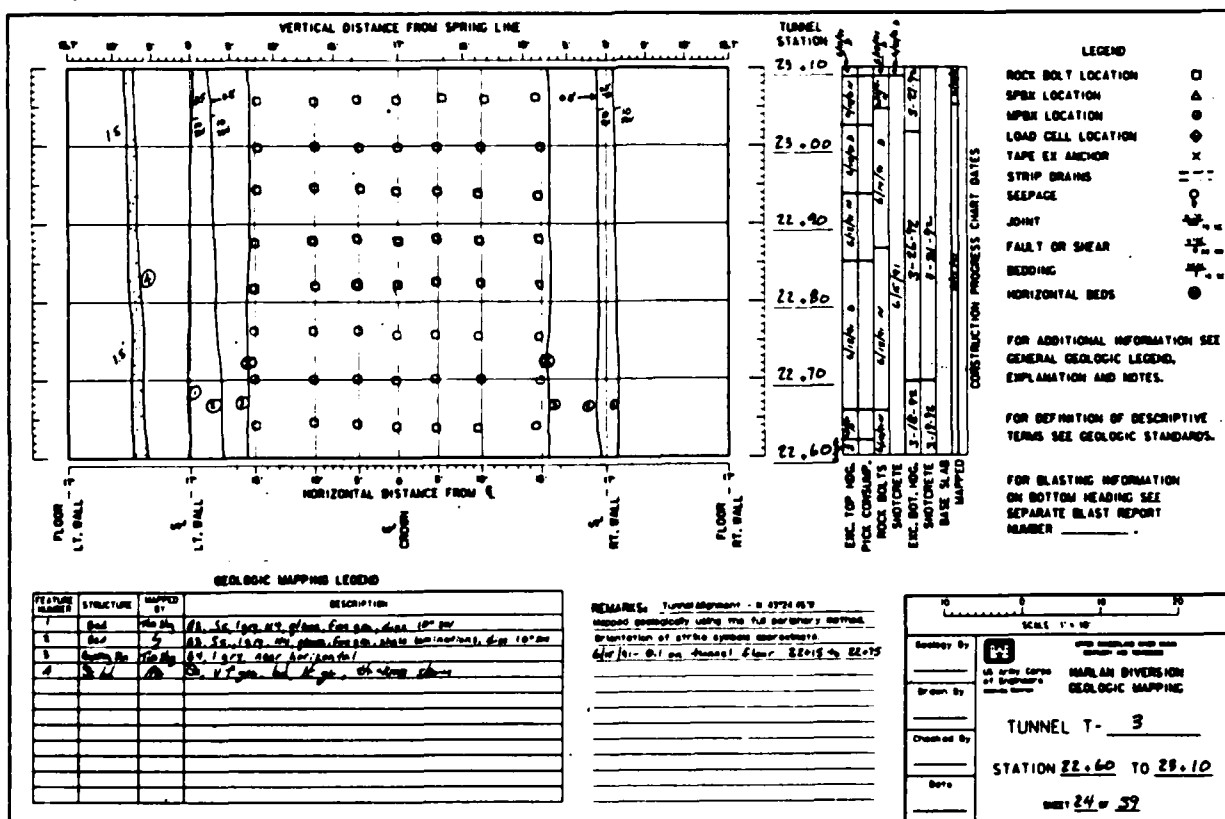
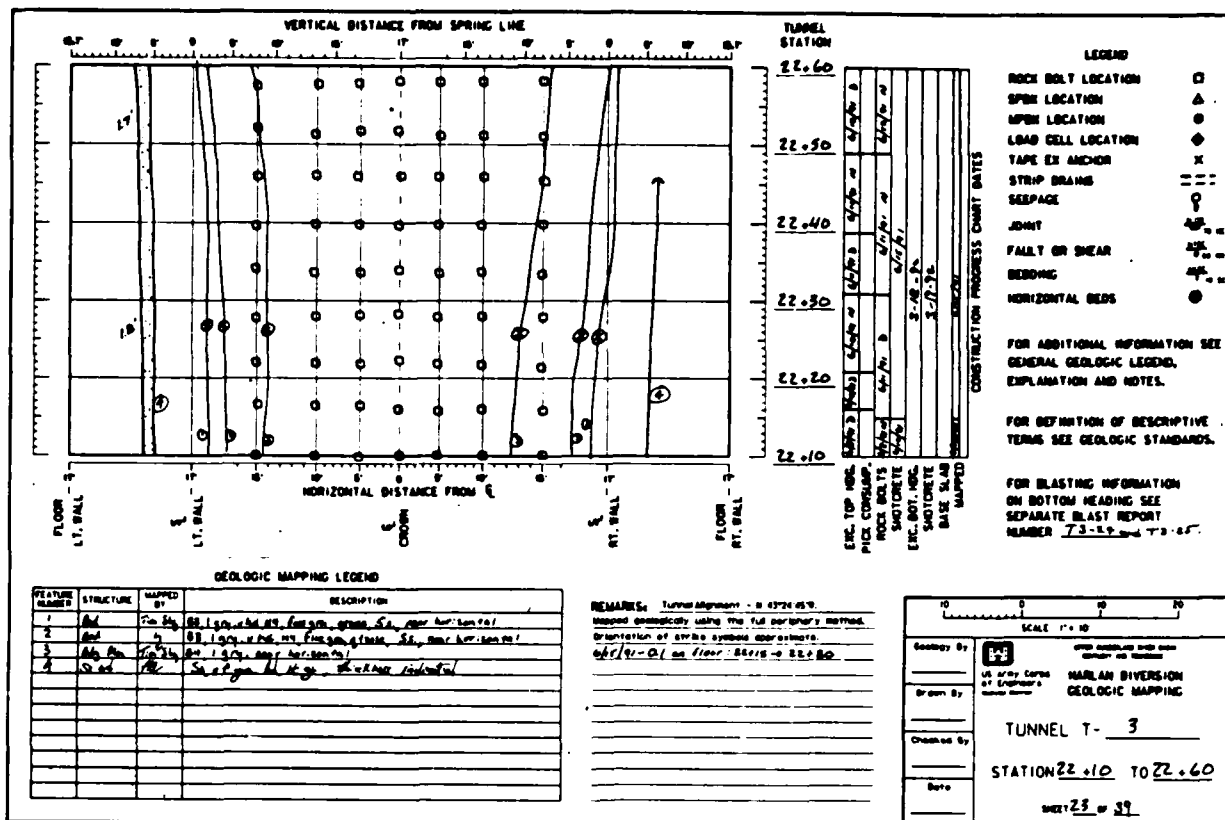


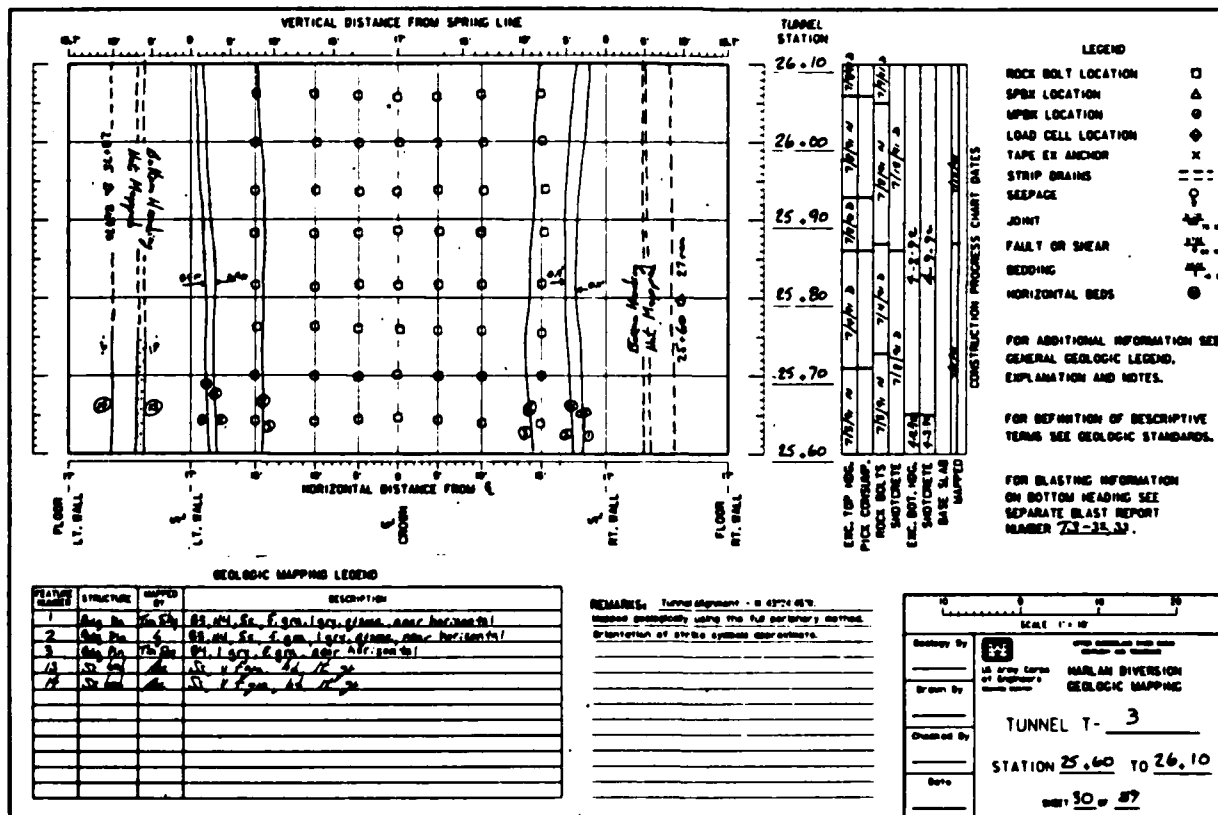
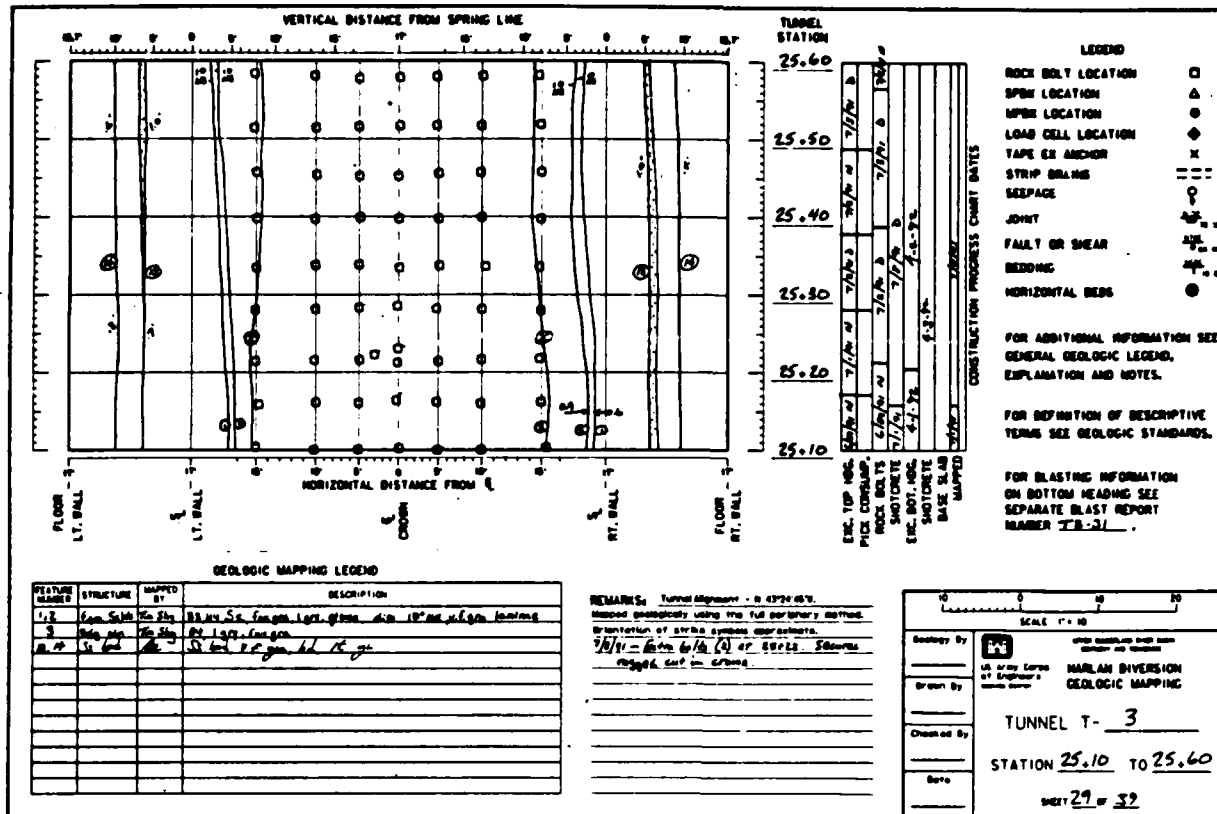


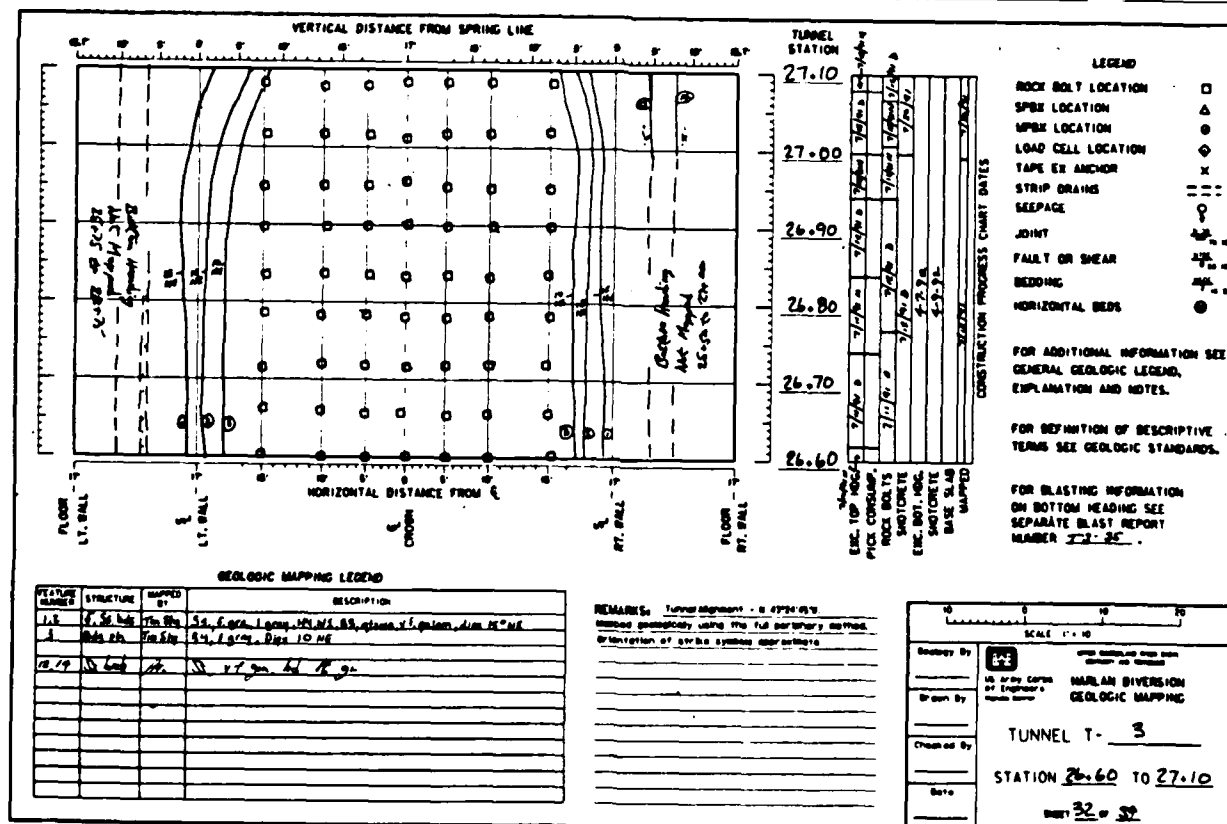
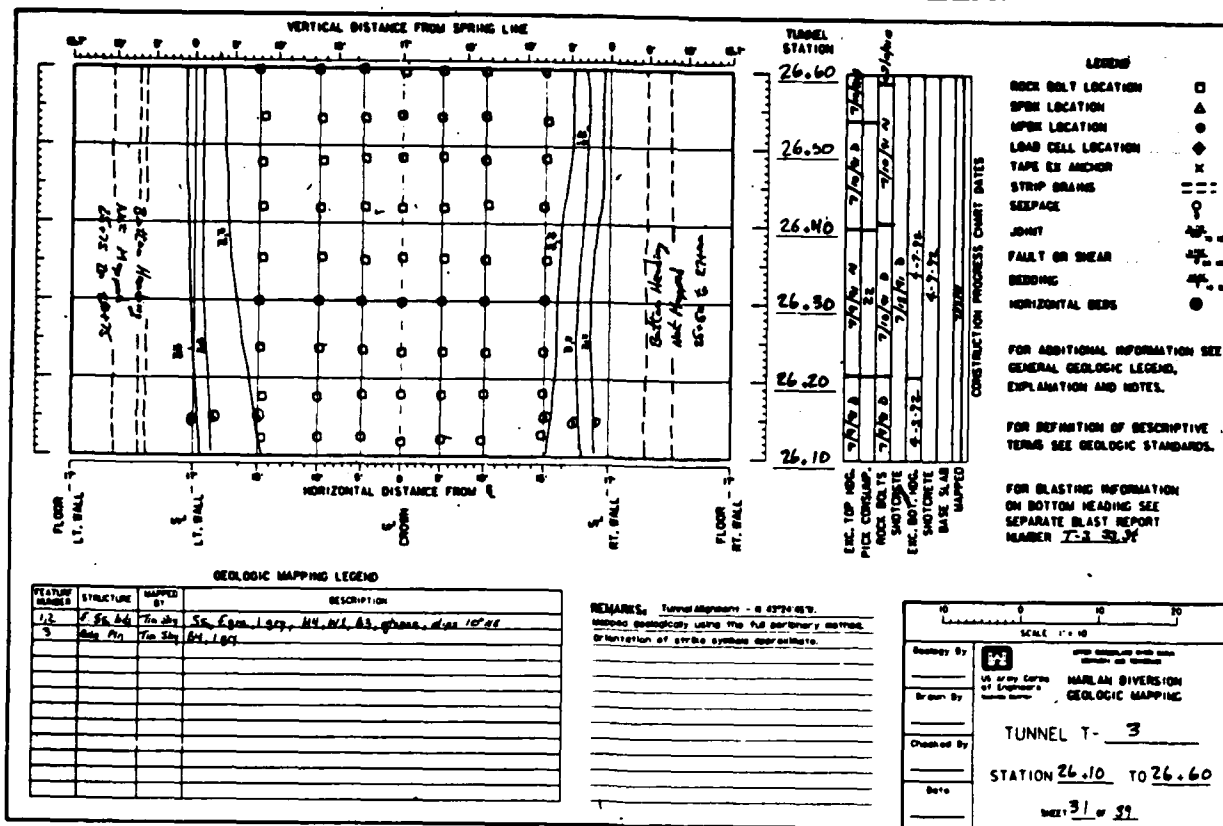


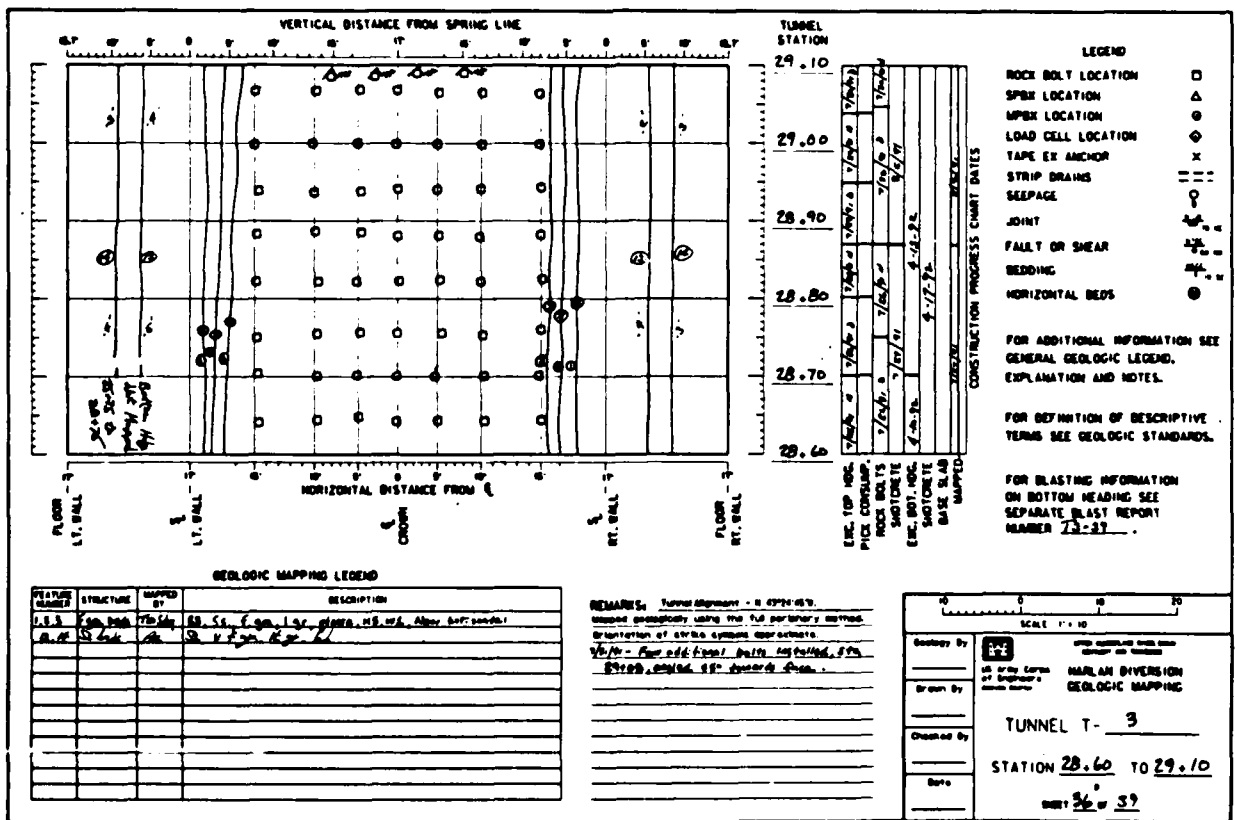
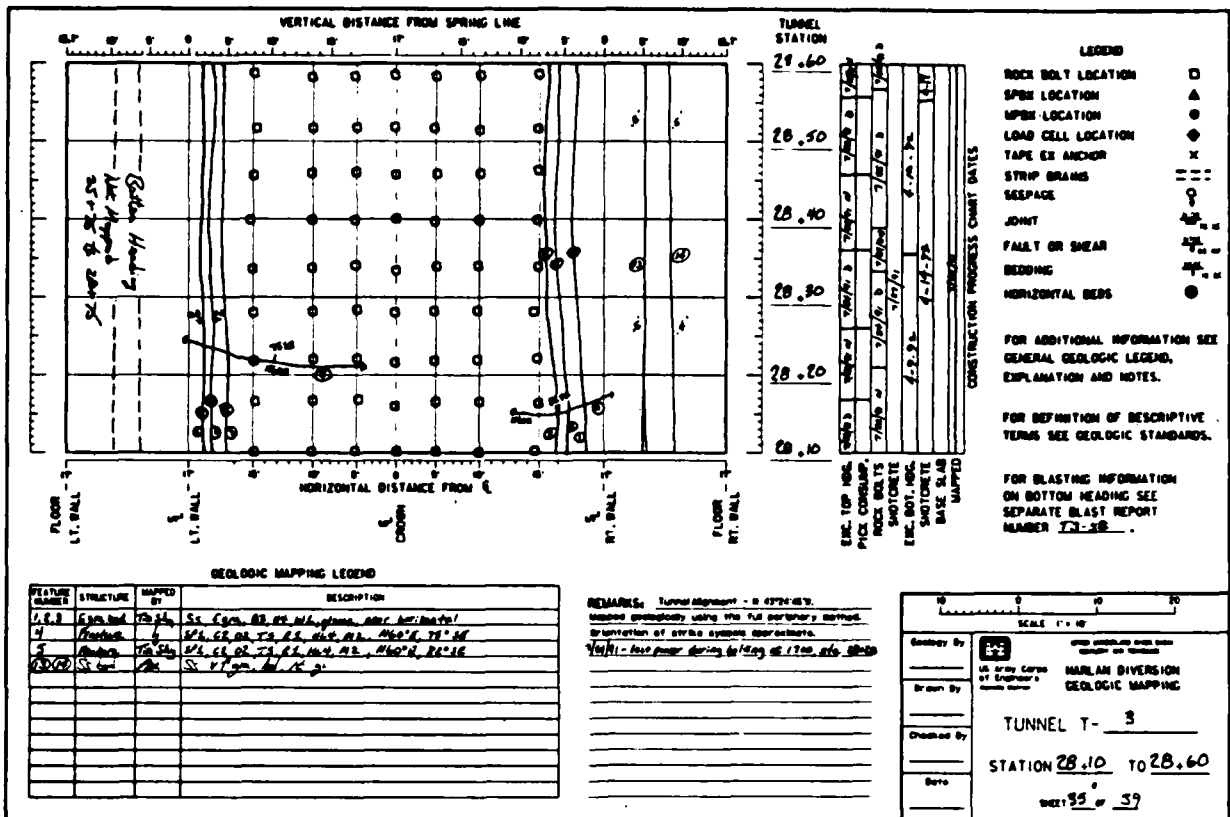


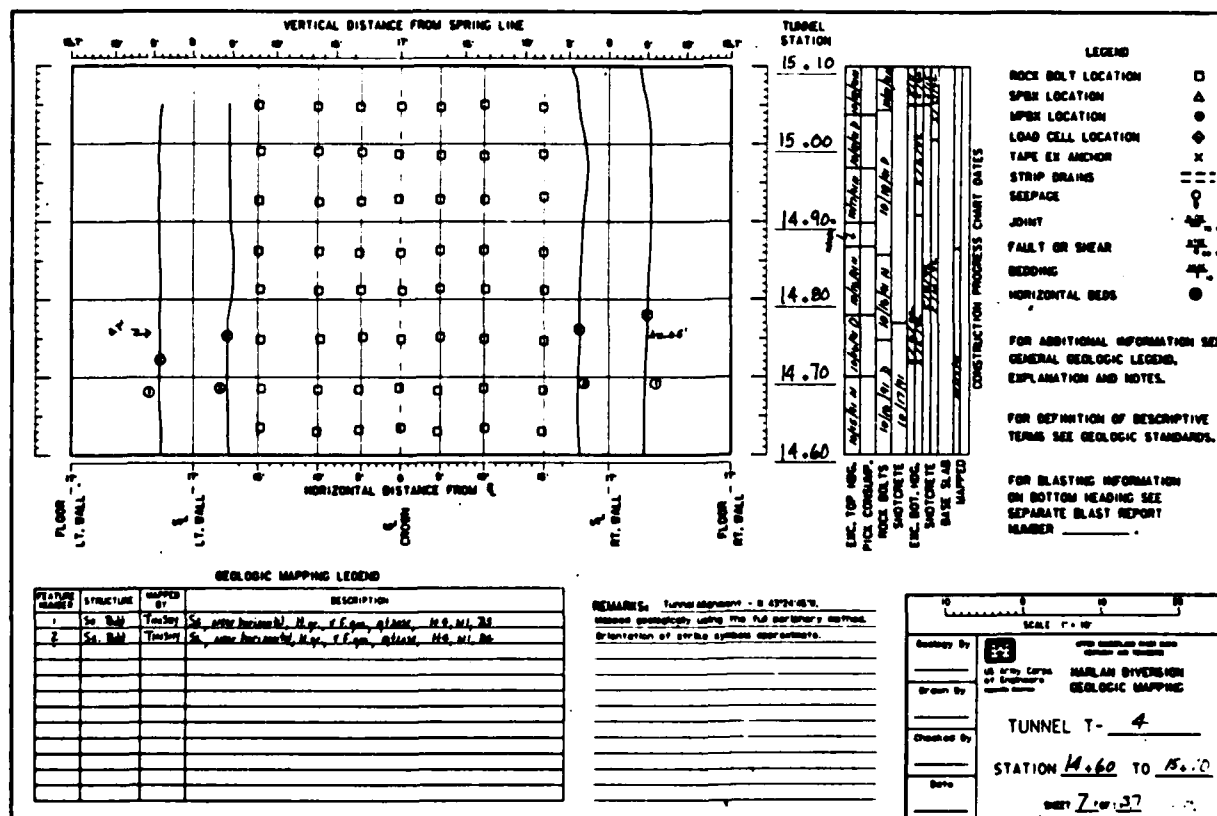
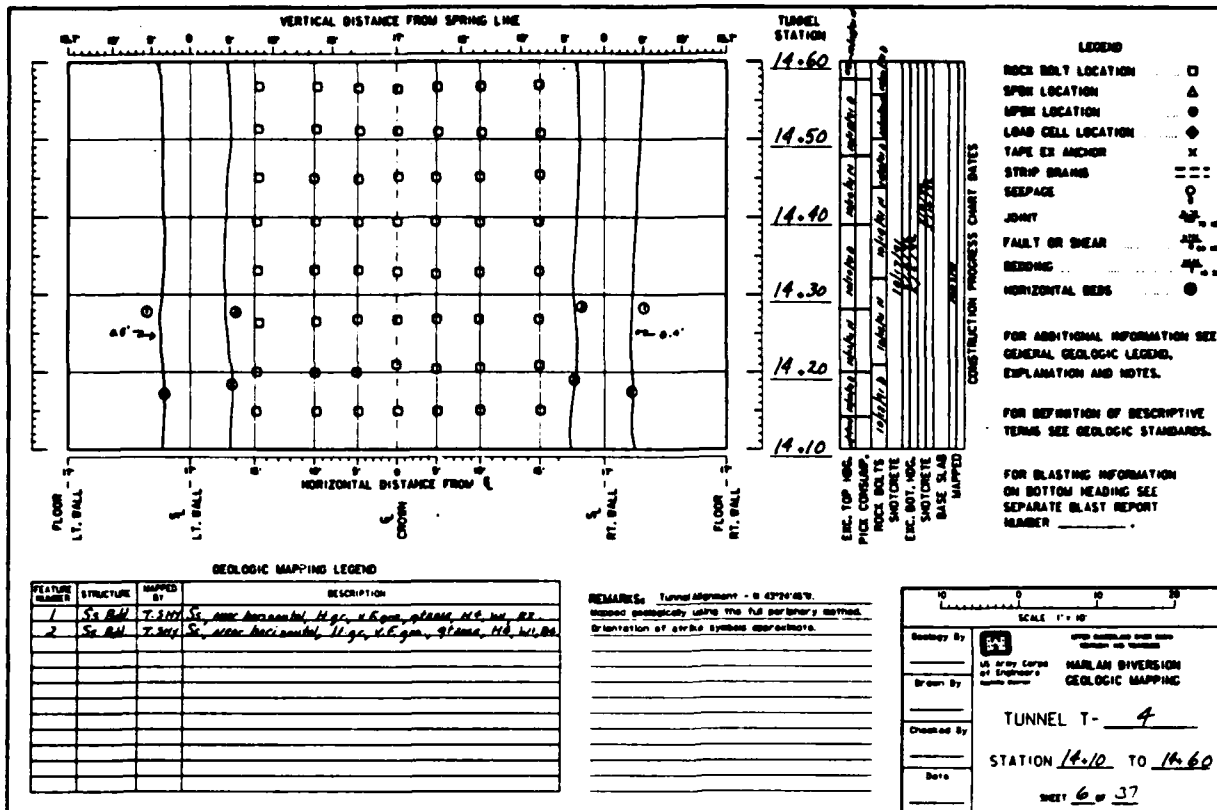


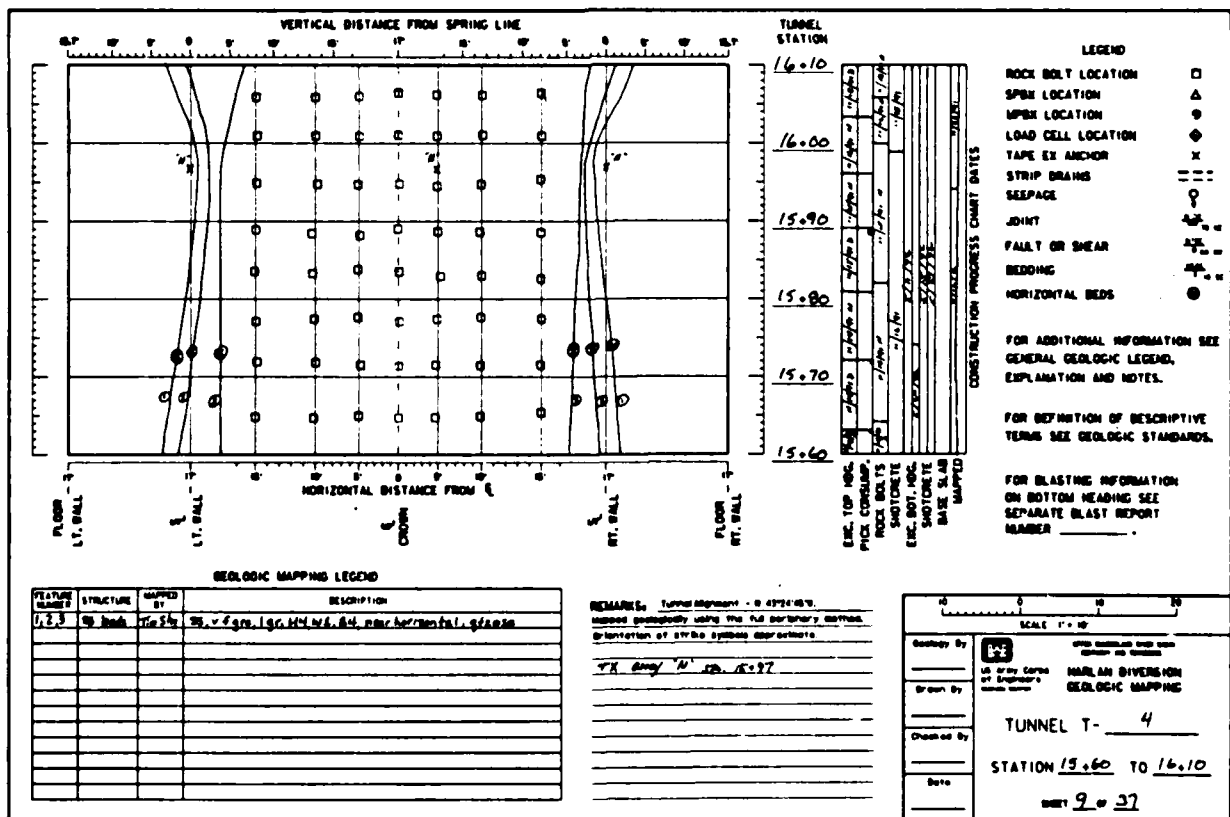
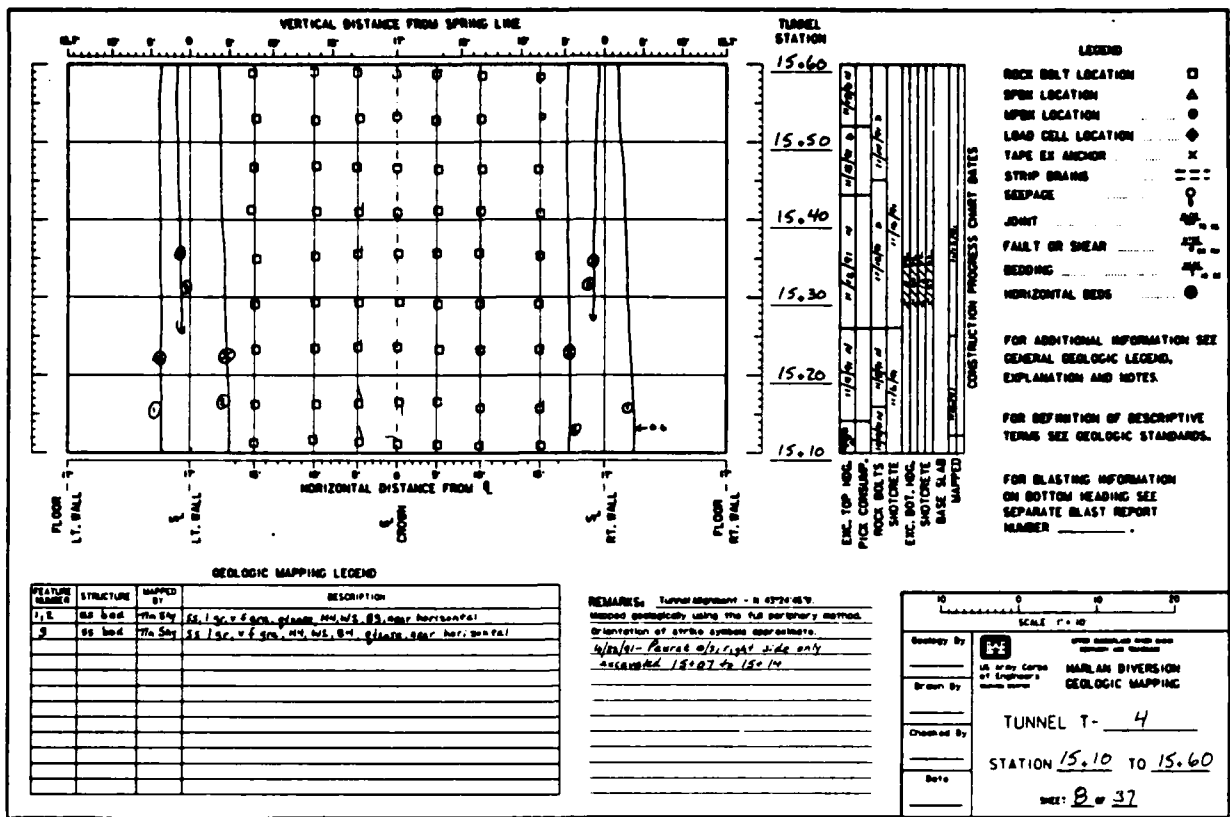


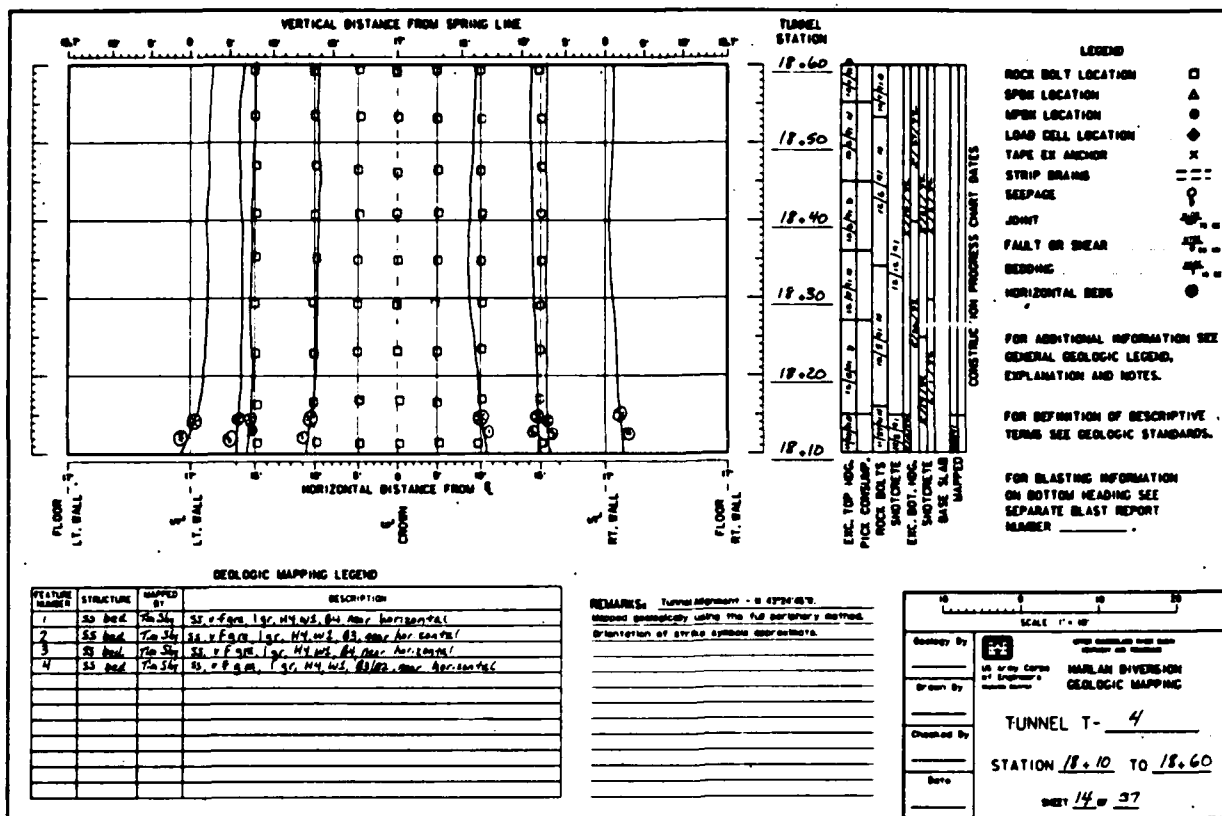


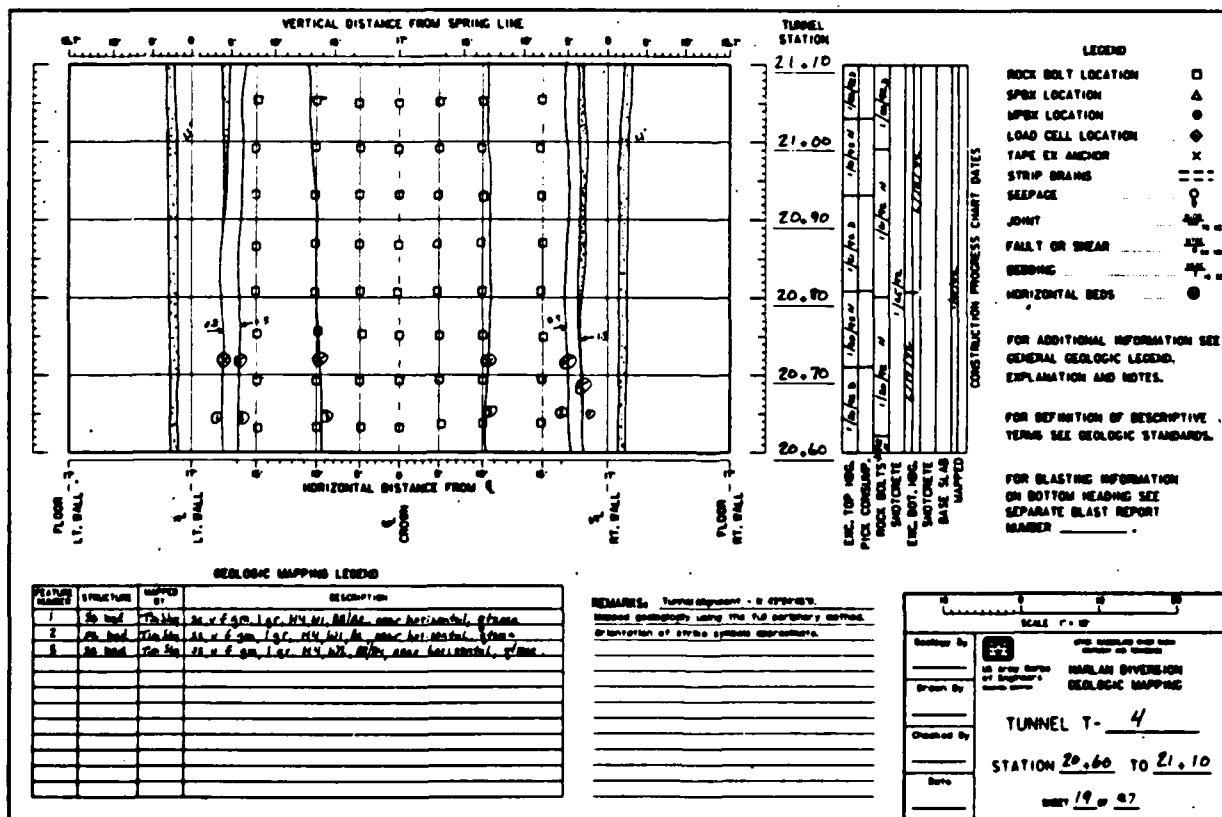
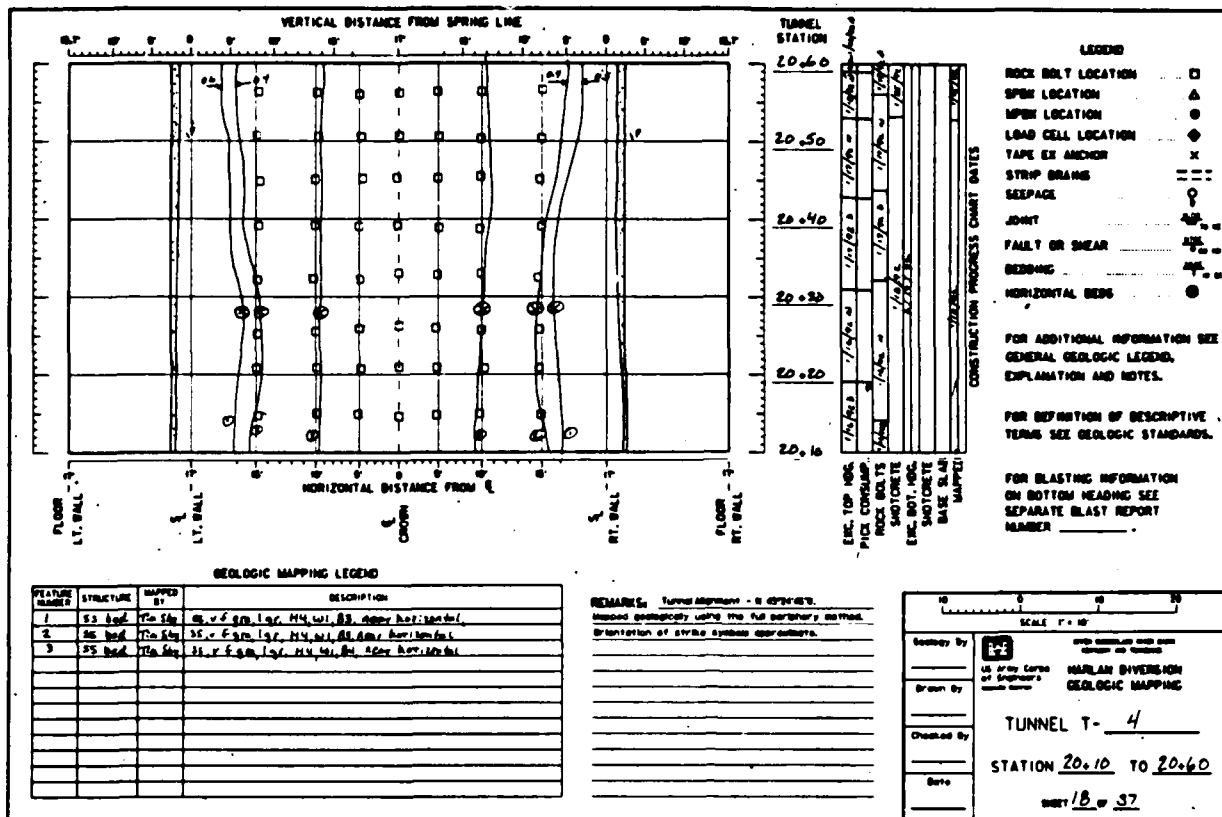


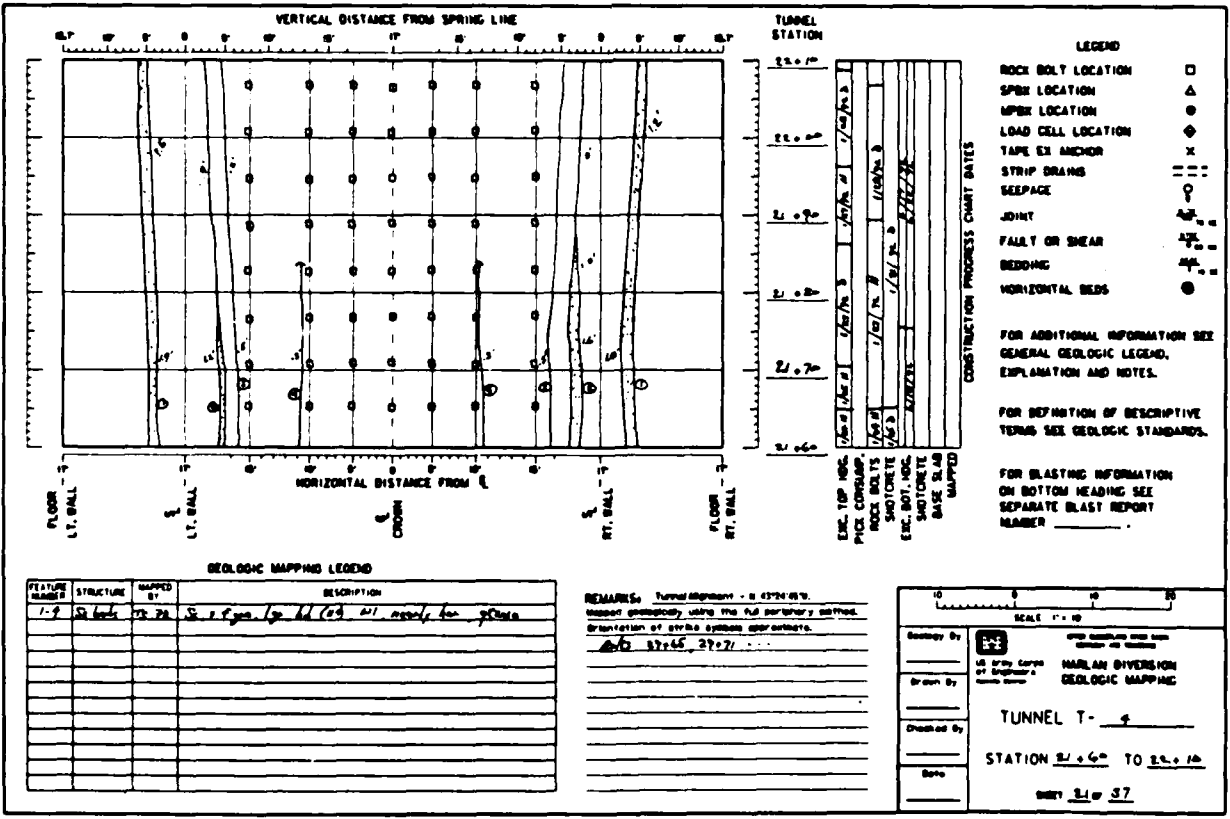
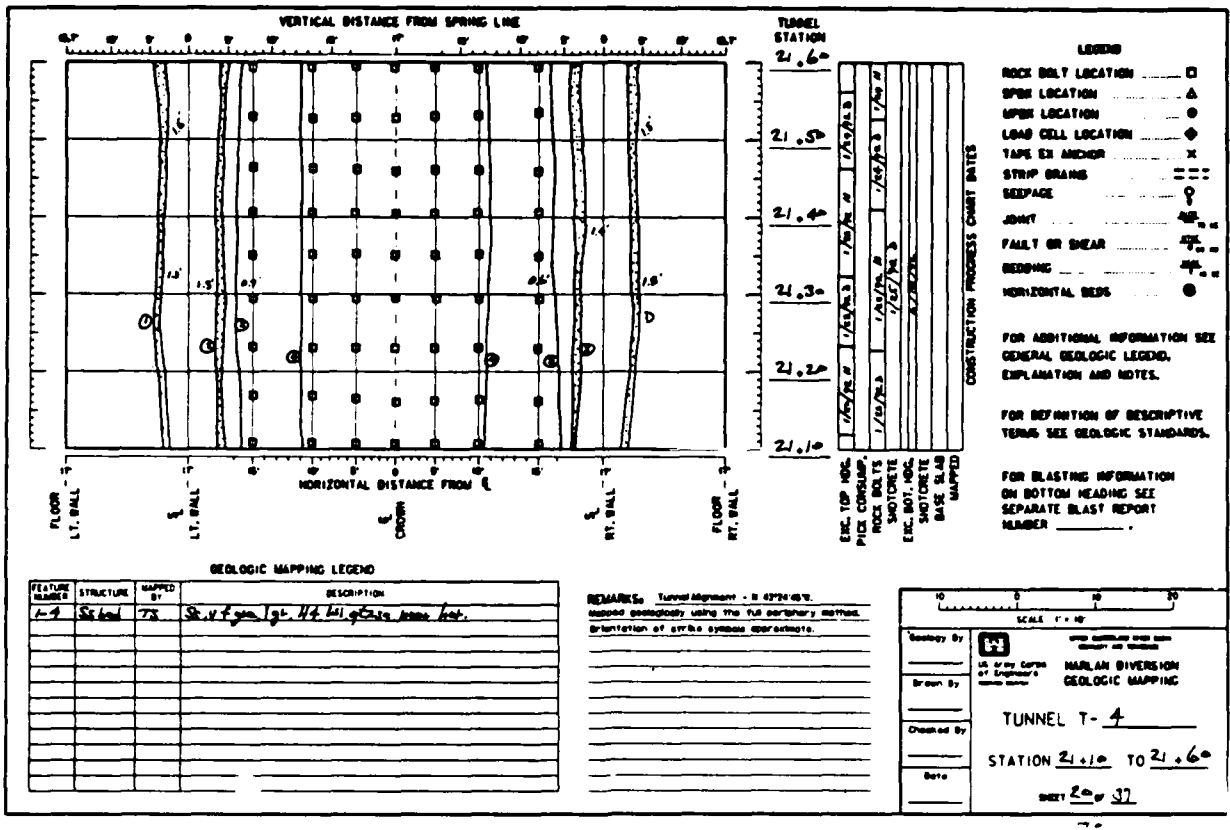


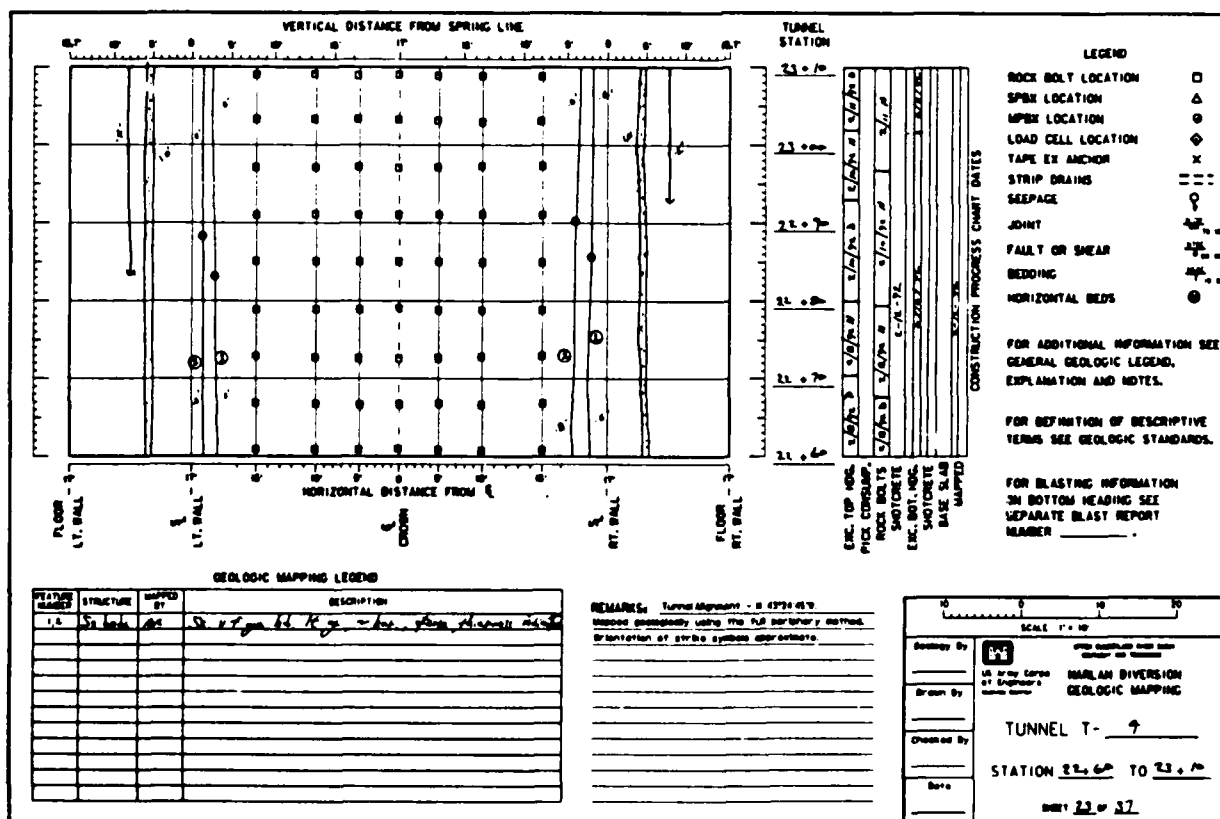
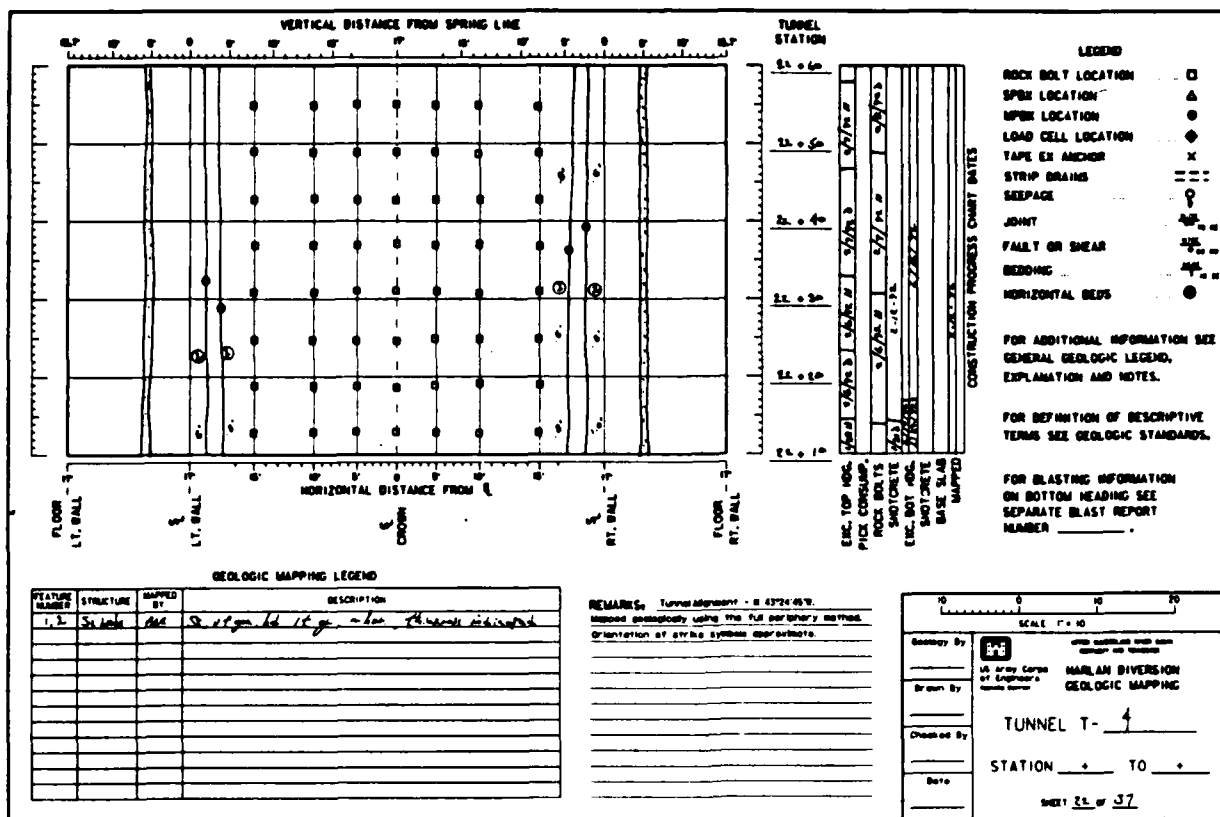


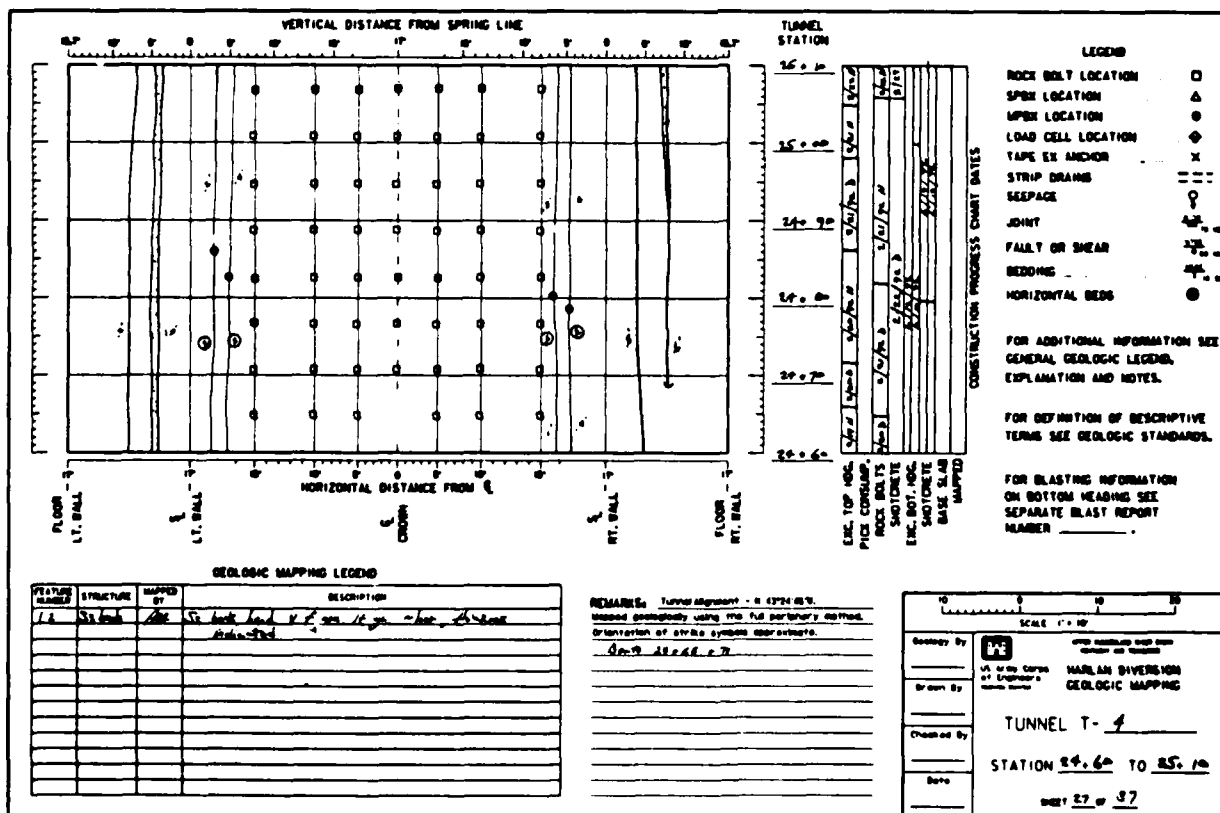
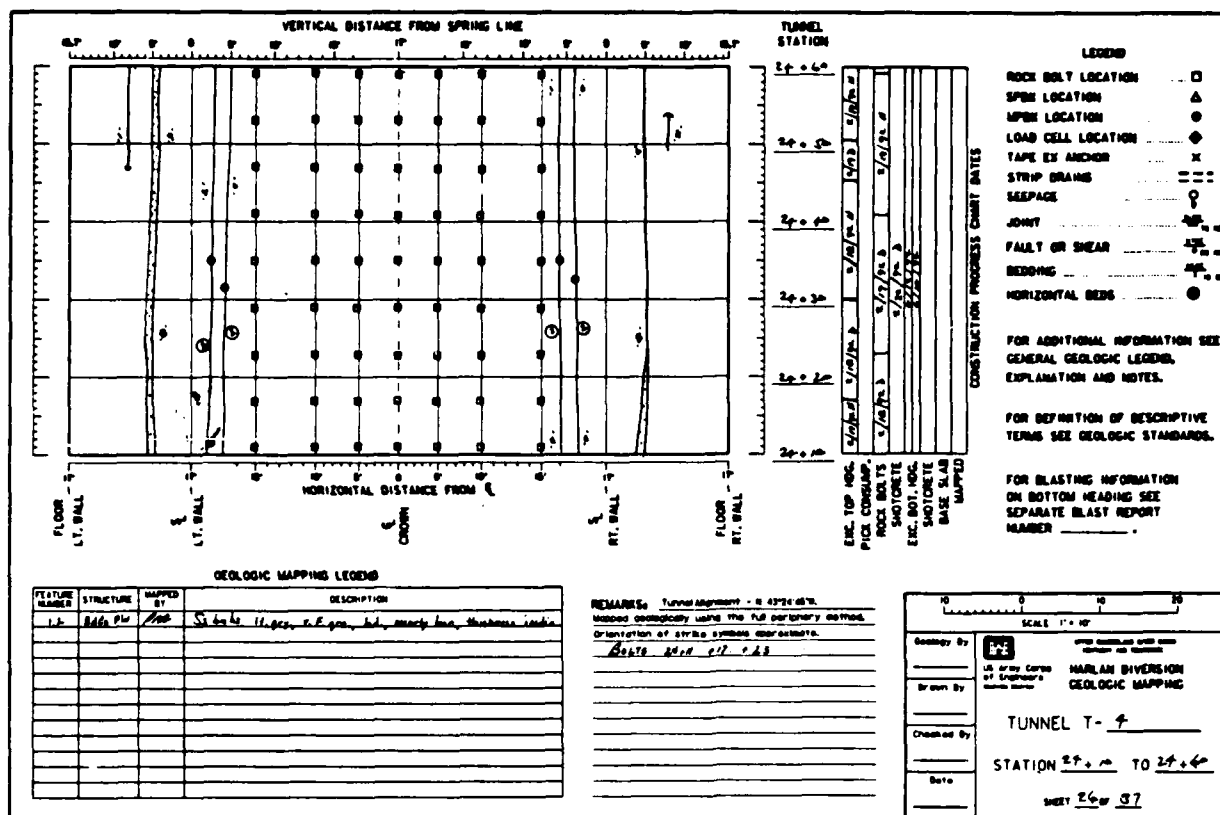


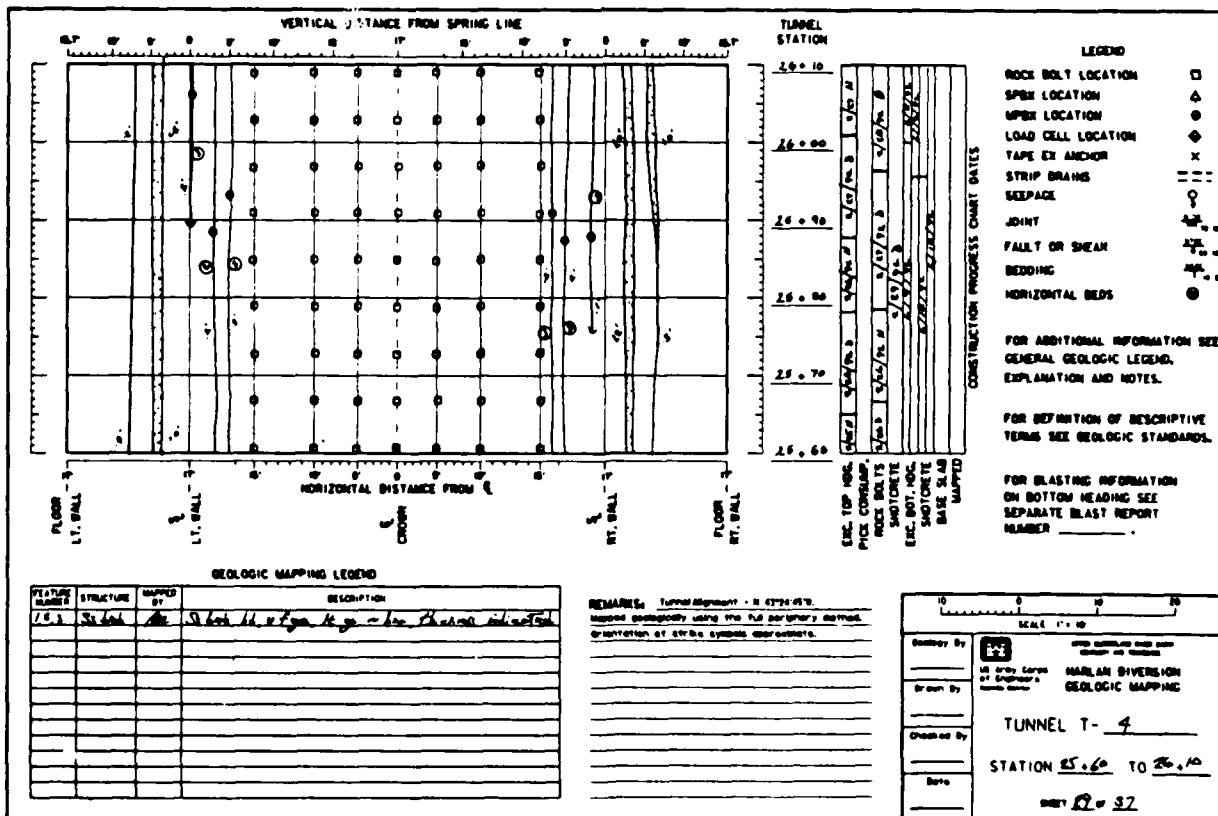


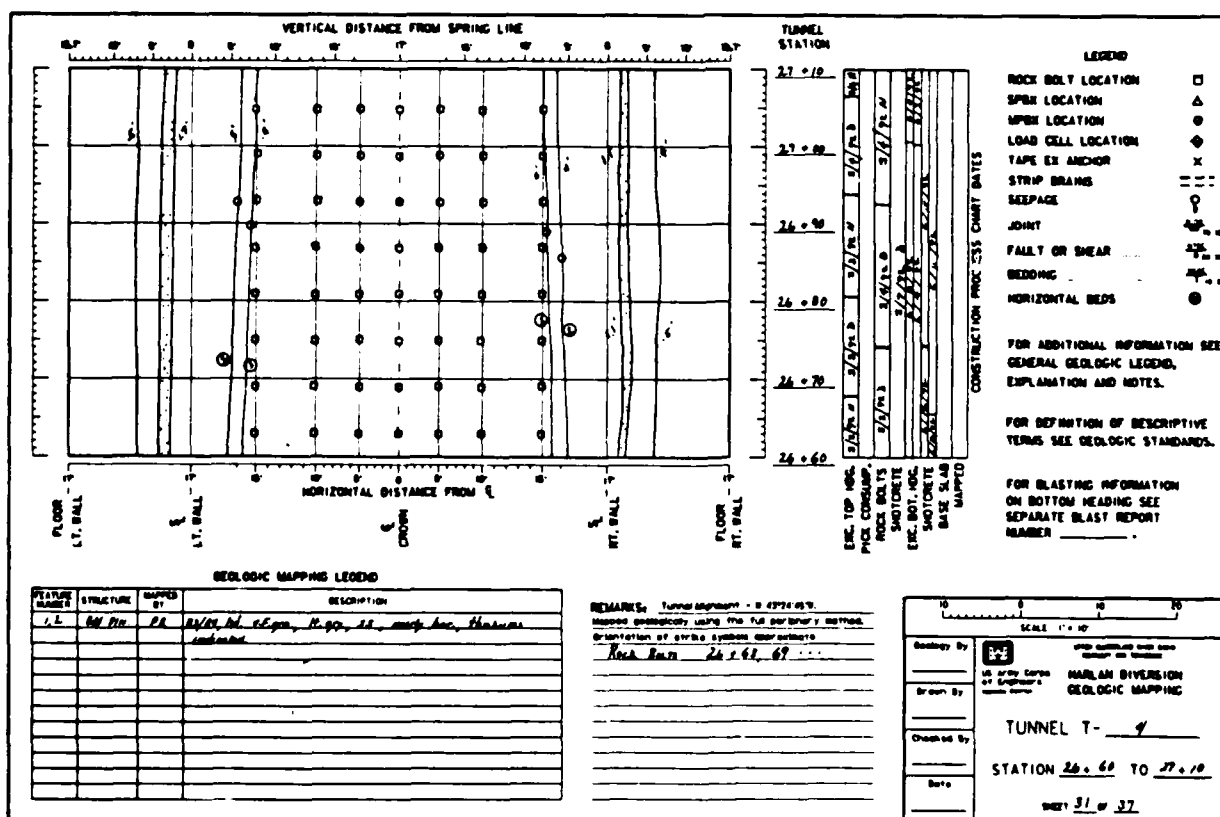
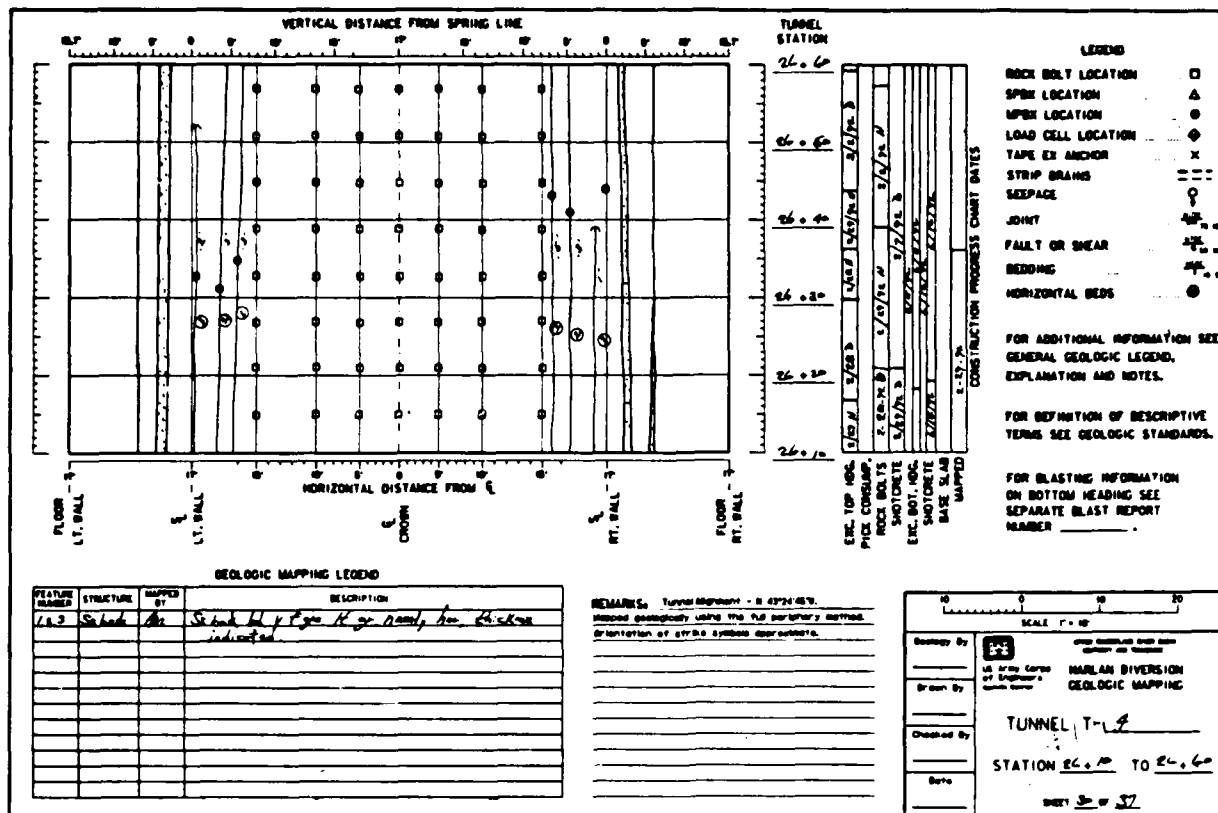












Appendix E - Diversion Embankment and Slurry Trench

<u>Plate No.</u>	<u>Drawing No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
E-1	Q1A-64/73.3	Plan
E-2	Q1A-4/397	Seepage Cutoff Section
E-3	-----	Piling Records
E-4	Q1A-64/74.3	Embankment Details
E-5	Q1A-64/45.1	Boring Plan
E-6	Q1A-64/46.1	Embankment Sections
E-7	Q1A-4/401	Boring Logs
E-8	-----	Slurry Trench Backfill Borrow Site
E-9	-----	Slurry Trench Backfill Gradations
E-10	-----	Slurry Trench Backfill Gradations
E-11	-----	Embankment Fill Compaction Tests
E-12	-----	Water Line Relocation

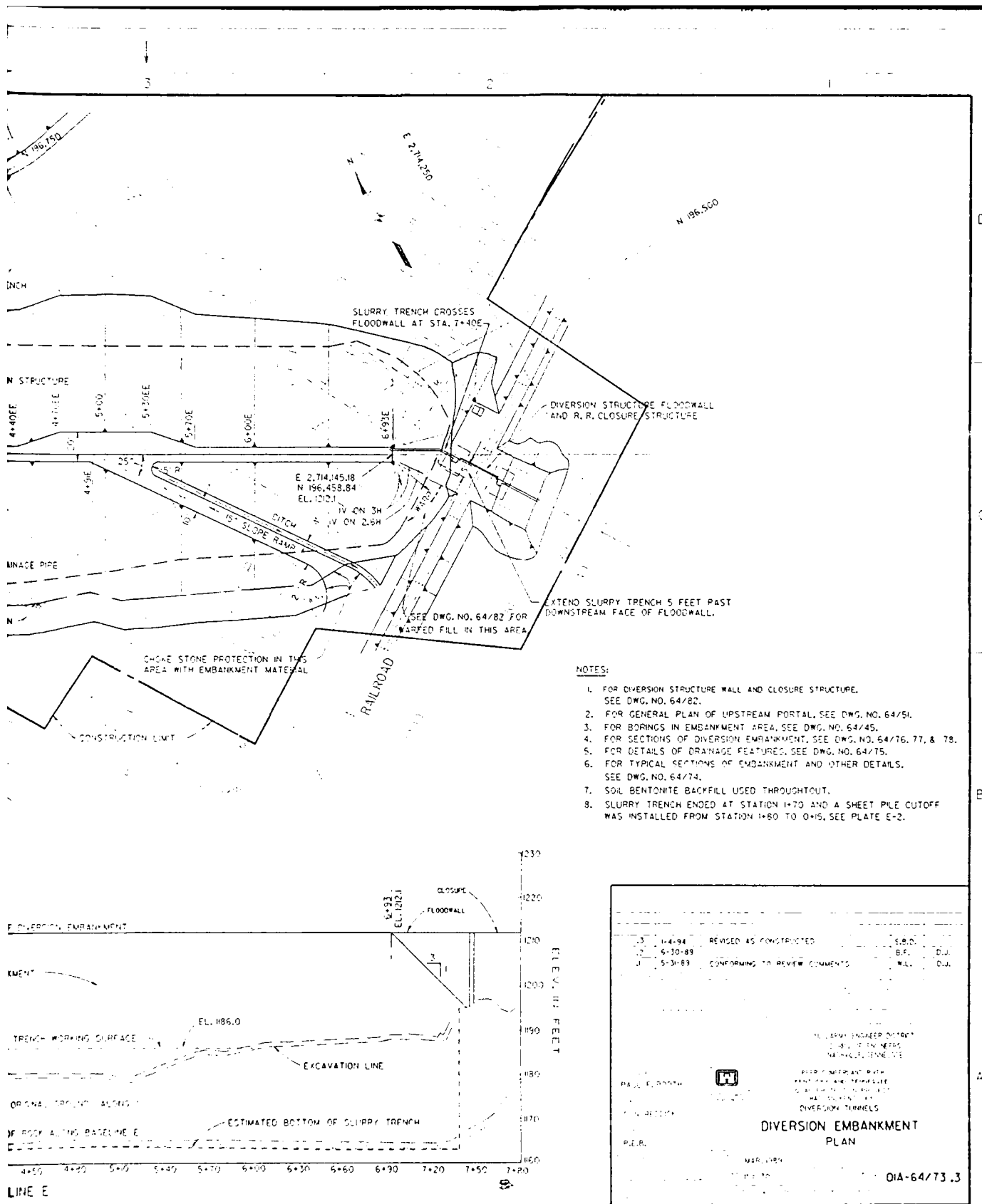
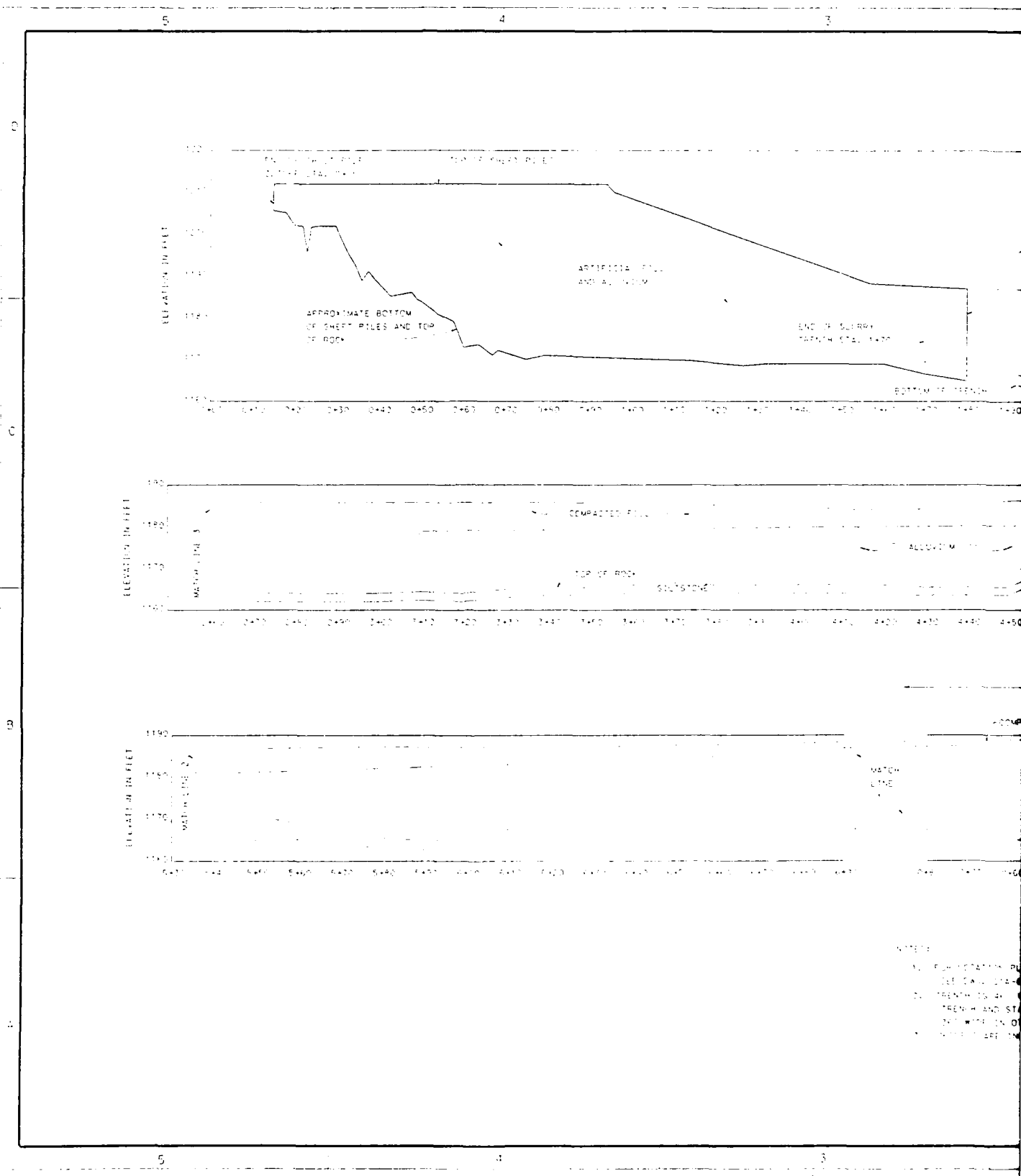
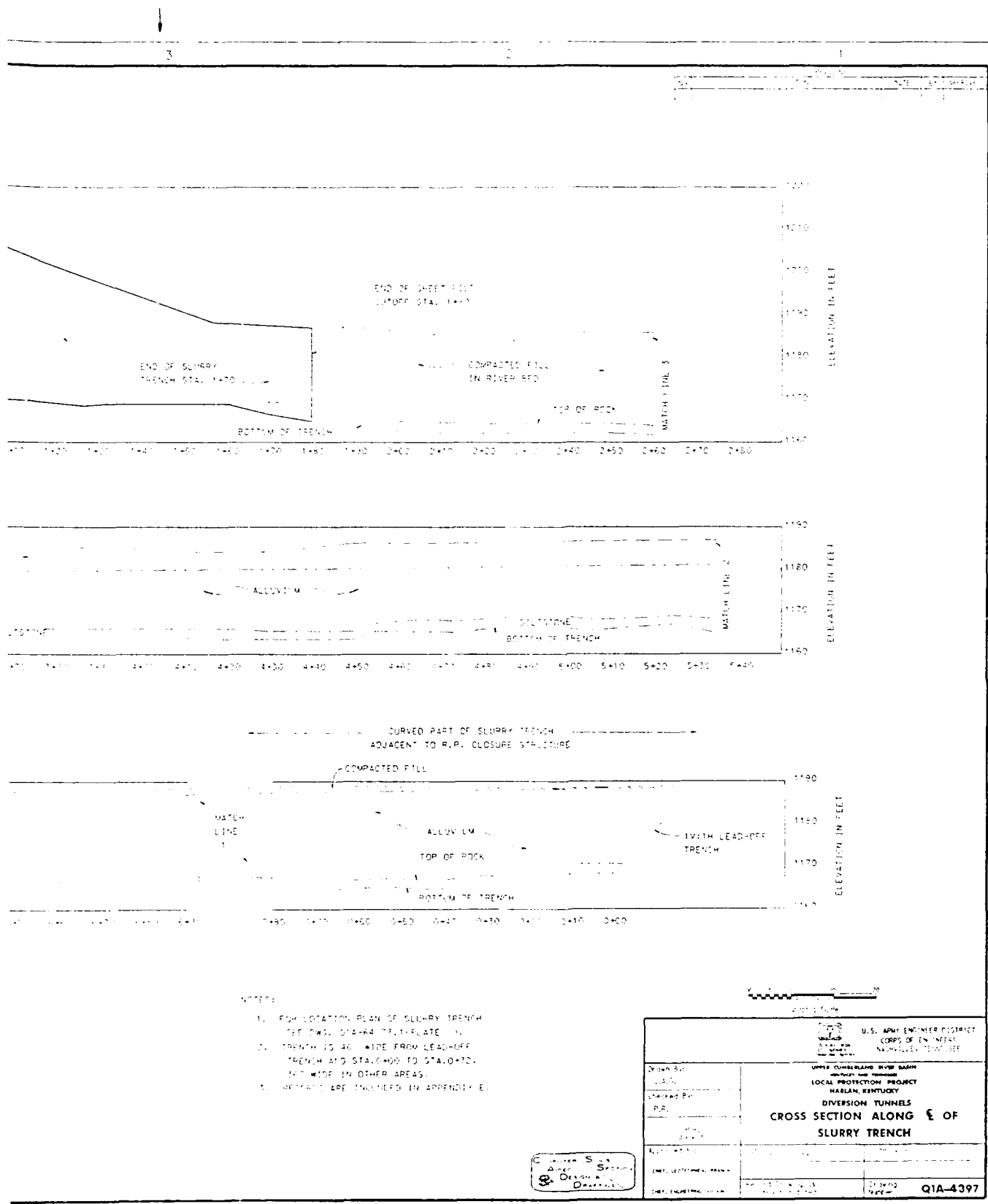
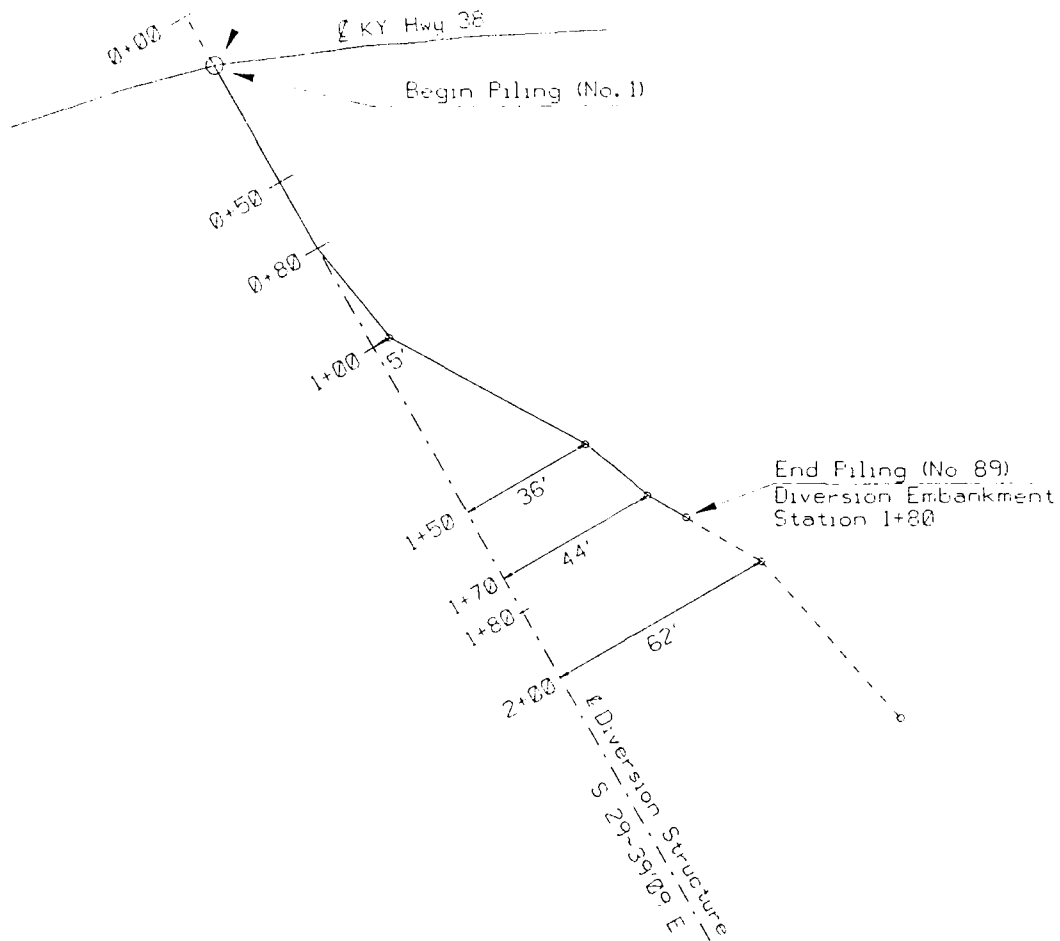


PLATE E-1



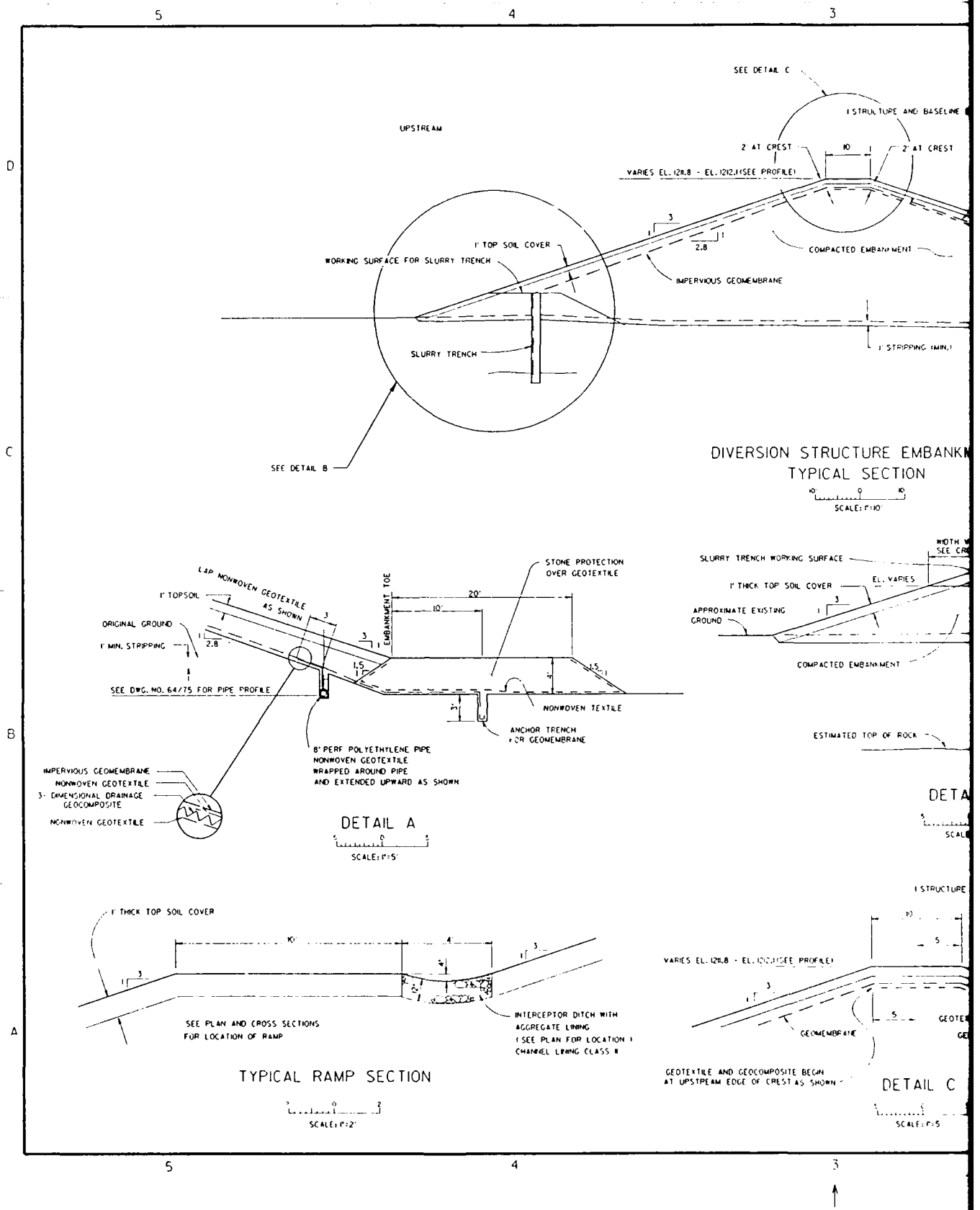


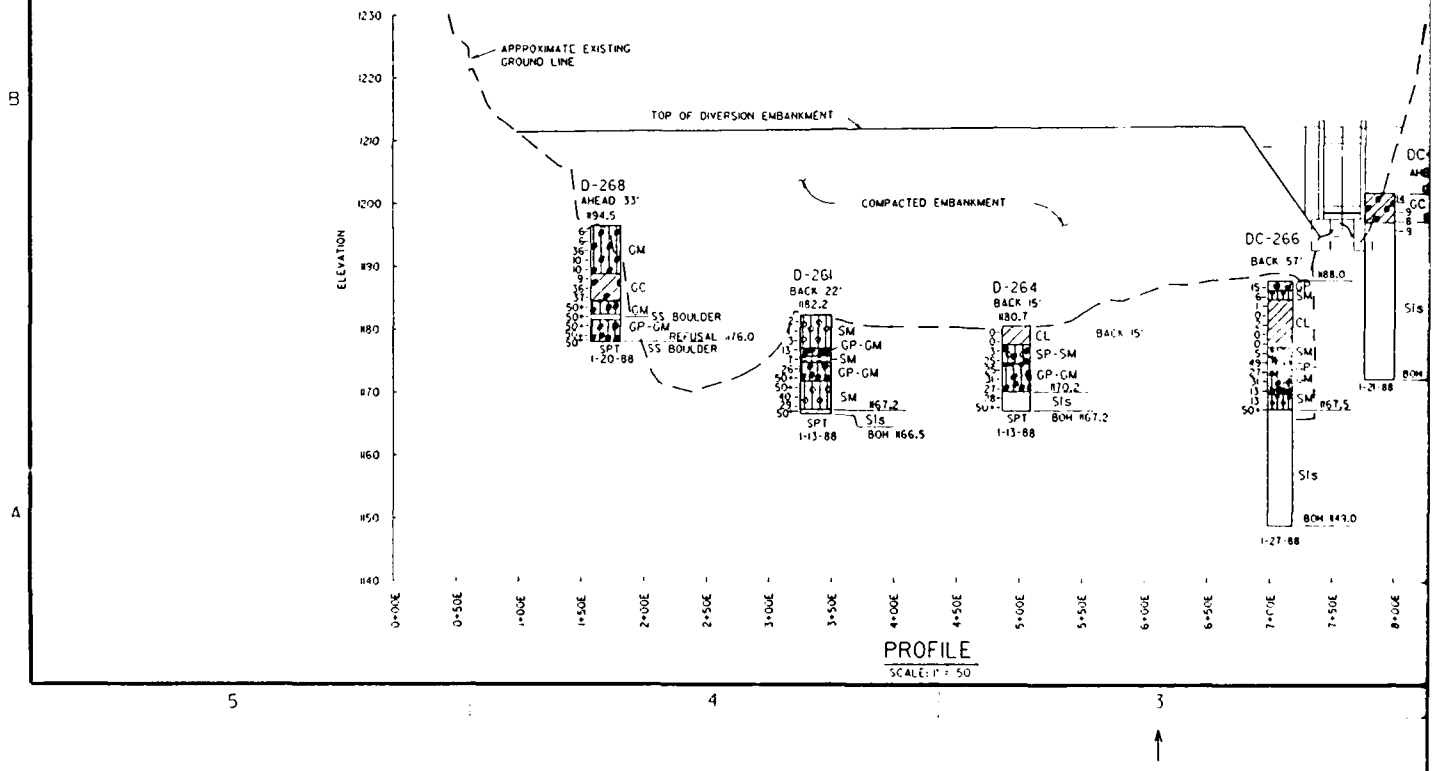
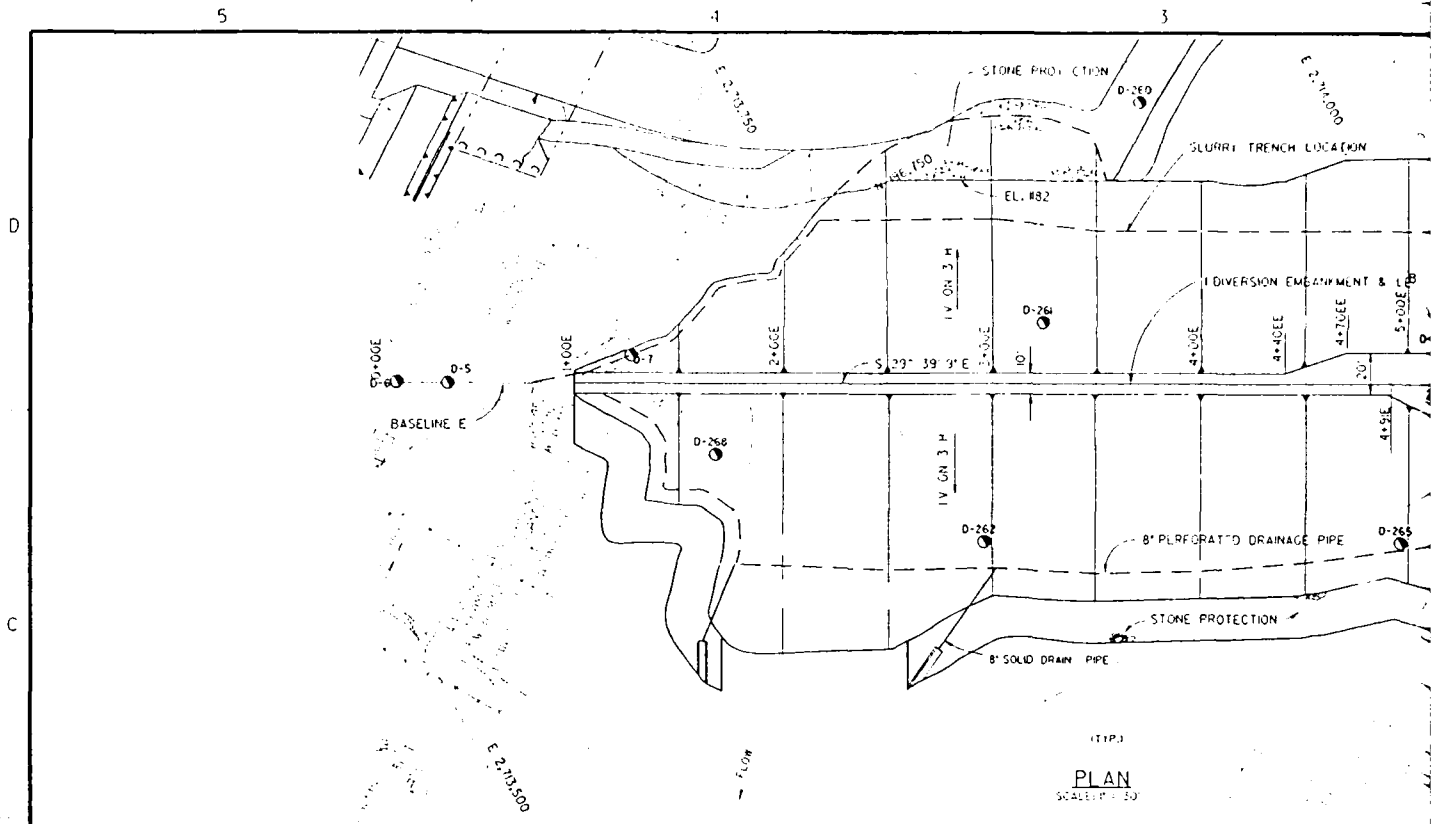
KY Hwy 38 Station 59+58
 = Diversion Embankment Station 0+15

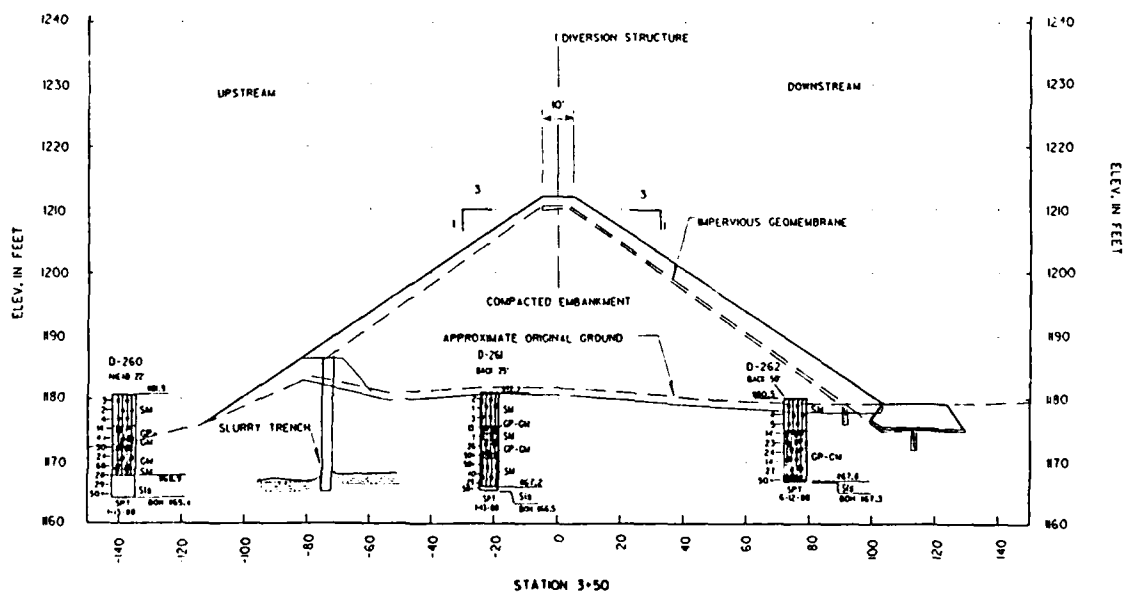
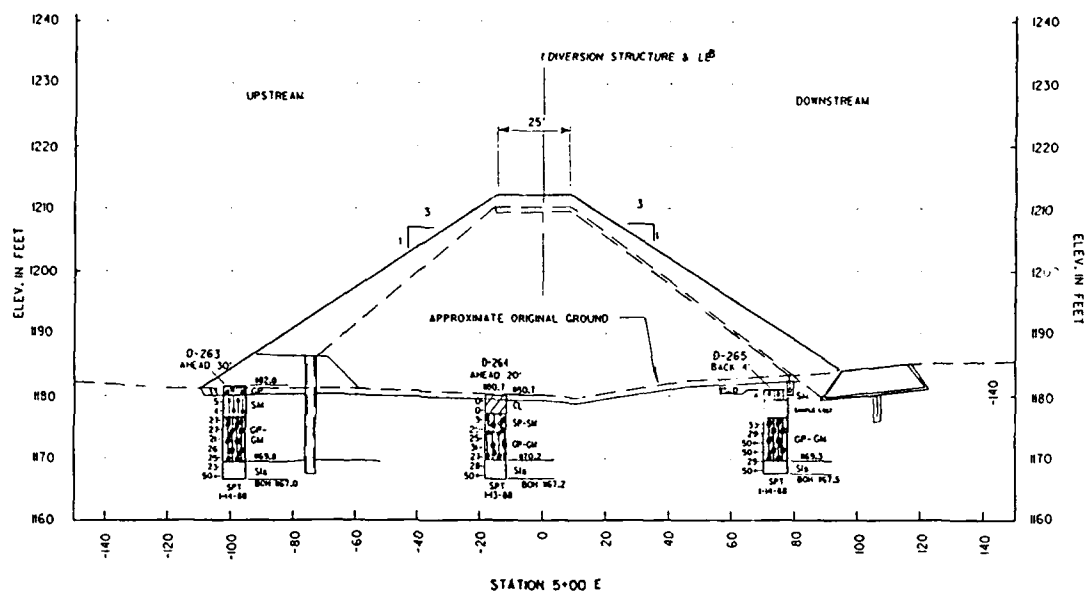


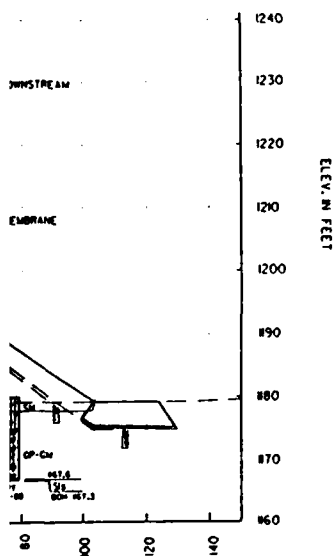
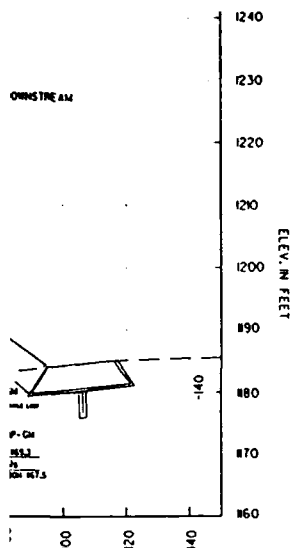
PLAN VIEW

1"=20'-0"





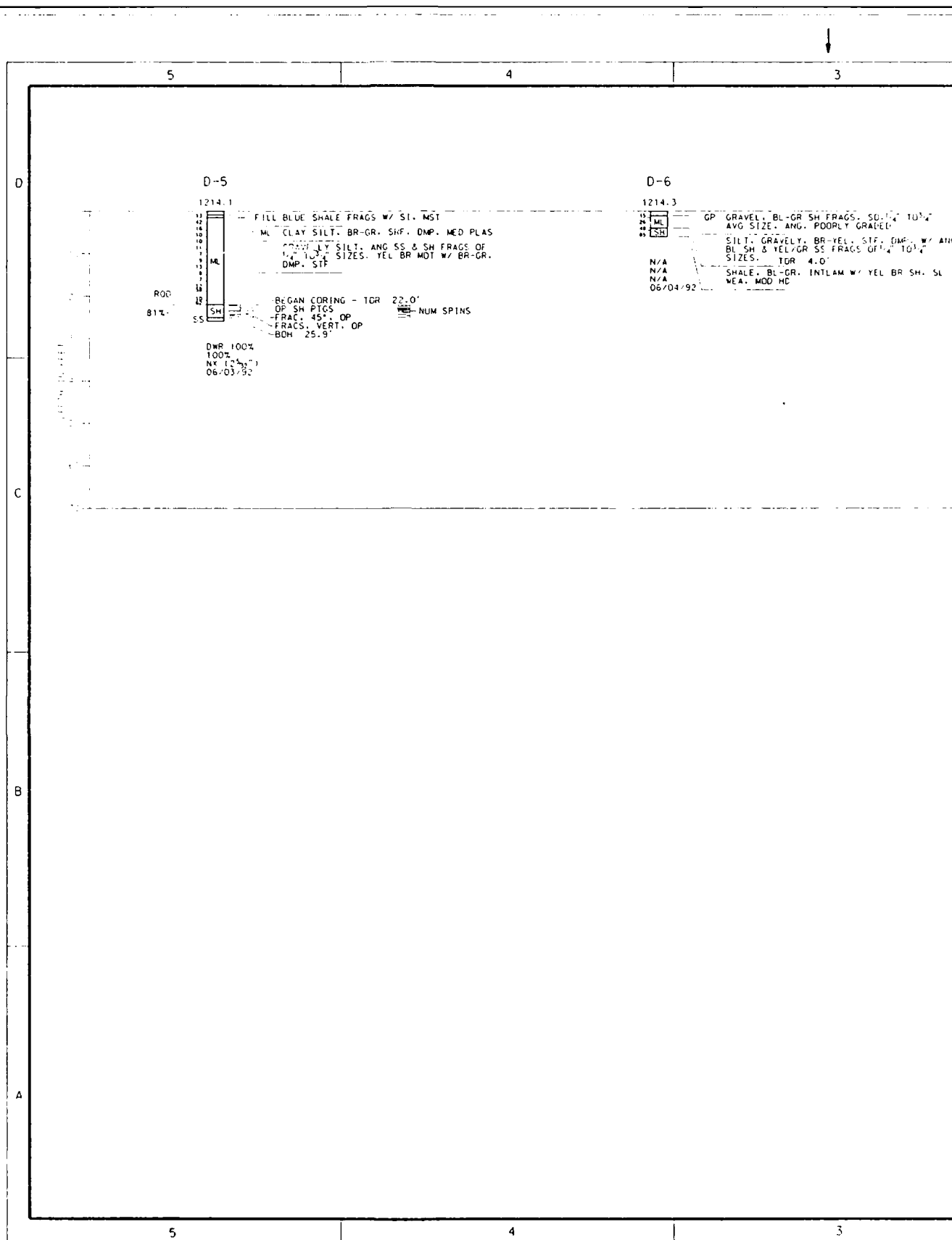


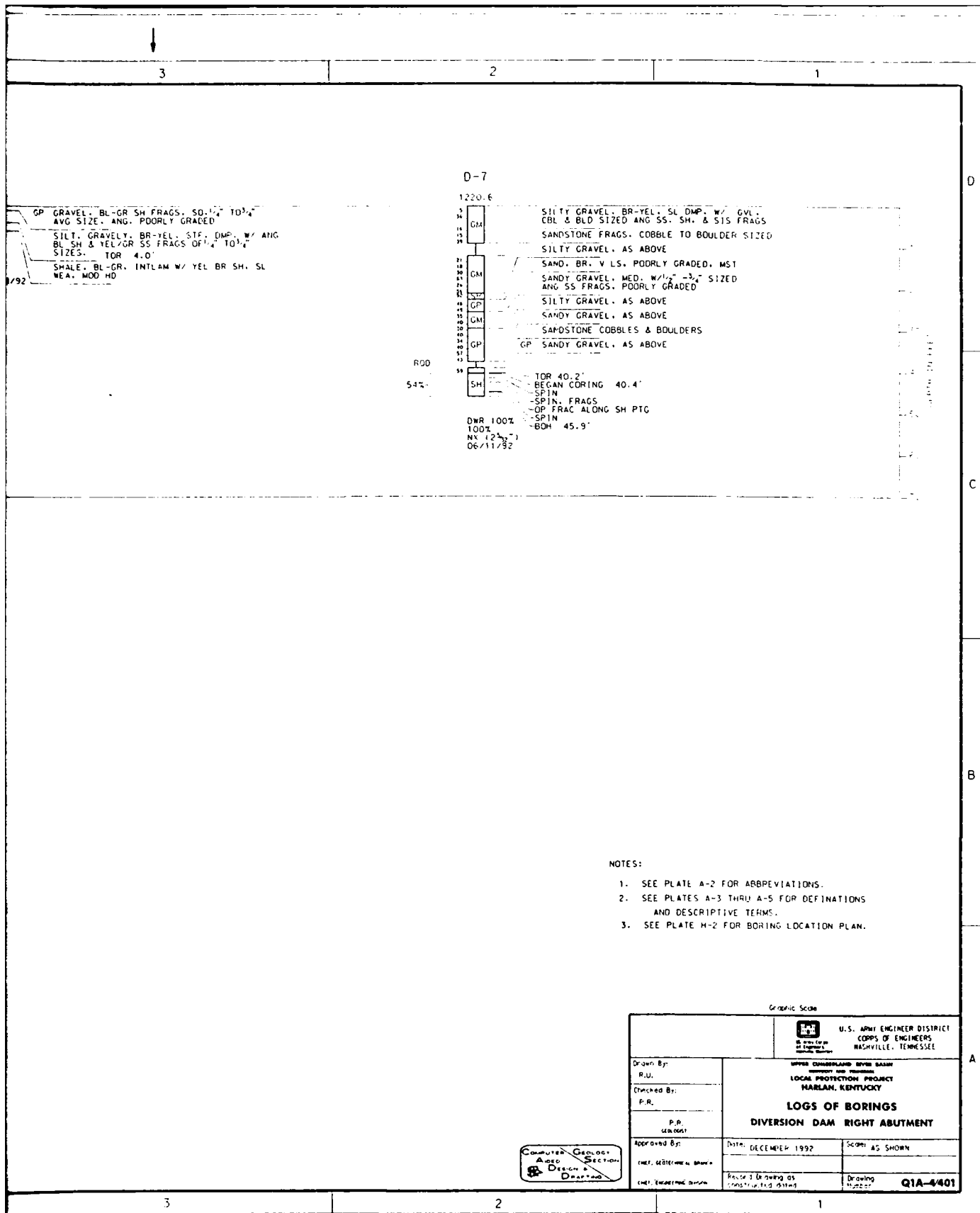


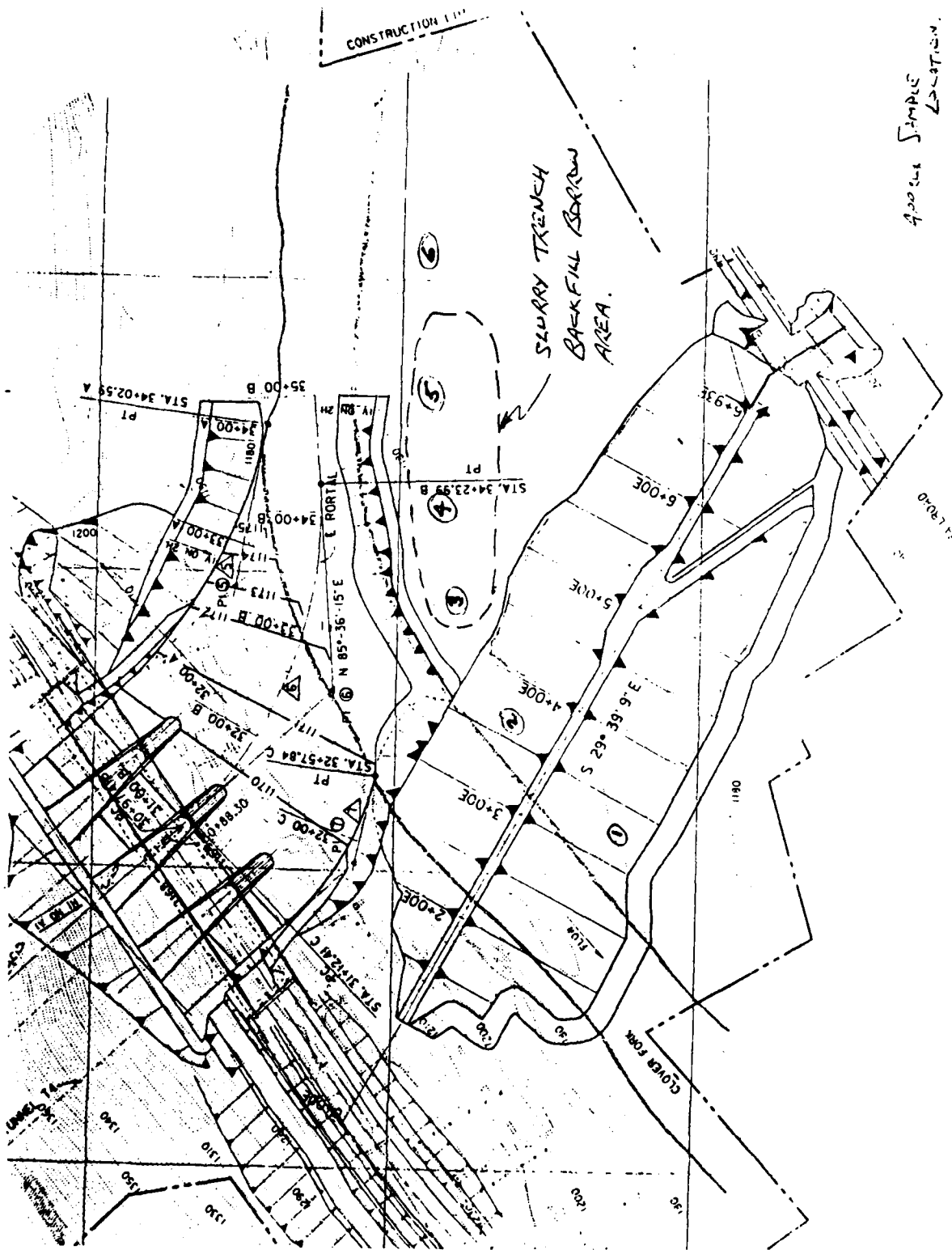
- NOTES:
1. FOR BORING PLAN OF DIVERSION EMBANKMENT, SEE DWG. NO. 64/45.
 2. FOR BORING LEGEND, SEE DWG. NO. 64/5.
 3. FOR OVERALL BORING PLAN, SEE DWG. NO. 64/4.
 4. FOR GENERAL PLAN OF DIVERSION EMBANKMENT, SEE DWG. NO. 64/73.

H SCALE: 1" = 20' 20' 0 20'				V SCALE: 1" = 10' 10' 0 10'			
Graphic Scale							
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE							
Designed By: <i>Paul C. Smith</i>				UPPER CINCINNATI RIVER BASIN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT HARLAN, KENTUCKY DIVERSION TUNNELS			
Drawn By: T. COLLINS				DIVERSION EMBANKMENT SUBSURFACE SECTIONS			
Checked By: P.E.B.				Date: FEB 1989			
Approved By:				SHEET 2 OF 2			
CIV. ENGINEERING BRANCH				Scale: 1" = 20' H 1" = 10' V Drawing Number: DIA-64/46.1			
REC.				Record Drawing as constructed dated			

PLATE E-6







920000 SIMPLE LOCATION.
7.3.71

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, NASHVILLE CORPS OF ENGINEERS NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE				Project: <i>Harlow Division</i>	
Approved: _____				Approved: _____	
Aggregate Test Report				Rejected: _____	
SIEVES	WEIGHT RETAINED	PER CENT RETAINED	ACCUMULATIVE RETAINED	PER CENT PASSING	TEST RESULTS (SPECS)
					F.M.
					SOFTS
					DELETERIOUS
					COLOR
					SILT
					WT./CU. FT.
6"	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	SP. GR. 100
3"	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	VOIDS 9.5-100
#4	38.1	15.0	15.0	85.0	50-100
#40	45.6	18.0	33.0	67.0	30-80
#200	115.0	45.5	78.5	21.5	15-25
PAN	54.3	21.5	100.0		
TOTAL	253.0	100.0			
REMARKS: _____					
#3					
DISPOSITION: <i>Met for soil Benbow</i> LOCATION: <i>See Attachment</i>					
SAMPLE NO. <i>3 of 6</i> DATE: <i>3-Sept 91</i>					
ANALYSIS: <i>Baswell</i> SOUNDNESS: _____ WEIGHT: <i>253.0</i>					

OMI Form 266

Const. Div. CEOMH-CD

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, NASHVILLE CORPS OF ENGINEERS NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE				Project: <i>Harlow Division</i>	
Approved: _____				Approved: _____	
Aggregate Test Report				Rejected: _____	
SIEVES	WEIGHT RETAINED	PER CENT RETAINED	ACCUMULATIVE RETAINED	PER CENT PASSING	TEST RESULTS (SPECS)
					F.M.
					SOFTS
					DELETERIOUS
					COLOR
					SILT
					WT./CU. FT.
6"	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	SP. GR. 100
3"	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	VOIDS 9.5-100
#4	32.7	10.2	10.2	89.8	50-100
#10	46.6	14.5	24.7	75.3	30-80
#200	169.5	52.6	77.3	22.7	15-25
PAN	73.3	22.7	100.0		
TOTAL	322.1	100.0			
REMARKS: _____					
#4					
DISPOSITION: <i>Met for soil Benbow</i> LOCATION: <i>See Attachment</i>					
SAMPLE NO. <i>4 of 6</i> DATE: <i>3-Sept 1991</i>					
ANALYSIS: <i>Baswell</i> SOUNDNESS: _____ WEIGHT: <i>322.1</i>					

OMI Form 266

Const. Div. CEOMH-CD

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, NASHVILLE CORPS OF ENGINEERS NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE				Project: <i>Harlan Division</i>			
AGGREGATE TEST REPORT				Approved: <i>[Signature]</i>			
SIEVES	WEIGHT RETAINED	PER CENT RETAINED	ACCUMULATIVE RETAINED	PER CENT PASSING	TEST RESULTS (SPECS)		
6"	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	SP. GR.	1.00	
3"	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	VOIDS	95-100	
# 4	135.3	38.4	38.4	61.6		50-100	
# 10	43.4	12.3	50.7	49.3		70-80	
# 20	108.1	30.6	81.3	18.7		15-25	
PAN	65.5	18.7	100.0				
TOTAL	352.3	100.0					
REMARKS:							
5							
DISPOSITION: <i>Mat for soil Bentonite</i> LOCATION: <i>See Attachment</i>							
SAMPLE NO. <i>5 a f 6</i>				DATE: <i>3-Sep-91</i>			
ANALYSIS: <i>Boston</i>				SOUNDNESS: <i>352.3</i>			

266

Const. Div. GEORH-CD

PLATE E-10

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, NASHVILLE CORPS OF ENGINEERS NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE				Project: <i>Harlan Division</i>			
AGGREGATE TEST REPORT				Approved: <i>[Signature]</i>			
SIEVES	WEIGHT RETAINED	PER CENT RETAINED	ACCUMULATIVE RETAINED	PER CENT PASSING	TEST RESULTS (SPECS)		
6"	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	SP. GR.	1.00	
3"	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	VOIDS	95-100	
# 4	91.1	24.6	24.6	75.4		25-100	
# 10	38.5	11.3	37.9	62.1		30-80	
# 20	146.2	42.8	80.7	19.3		15-25	
PAN	65.1	19.3	100.0				
TOTAL	341.4	100.0					
REMARKS:							
6							
DISPOSITION: <i>Mat for soil Bentonite</i> LOCATION: <i>See Attachment</i>							
SAMPLE NO. <i>6 a f 6</i>				DATE: <i>3-Sep-91</i>			
ANALYSIS: <i>Boston</i>				SOUNDNESS: <i>341.4</i>			

ORH Form 266

Const. Div. GEORH-CD

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, NASHVILLE
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

NUCLEAR COMPACTION
TEST DATA

PROJECT: *H-10. Haywards*

JOB NO.:

DATE: *16 Jan 1992*

TAKEN BY: *Boswell*

TEST NUMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6
STATION	<i>5+80</i>	<i>5+50</i>	<i>5+20</i>			
OFFSET	<i>Rt. 10' of Levee</i>	<i>20' L & of Levee</i>	<i>Lt. 15' of Levee</i>			
ELEVATION	<i>7' Above Slurry T.</i>	<i>7' Above Slurry T.</i>	<i>17' Above Slurry T.</i>			
SOURCE	<i>Levee Fill</i>	<i>Levee Fill</i>	<i>Levee Fill</i>			
MODE & DEPTH	<i>8"</i>	<i>8"</i>	<i>8"</i>			
DENS. COUNT	<i>1028</i>	<i>1017</i>	<i>0865</i>			
MSTRE. COUNT						
WET DENSITY	<i>143.8</i>	<i>144.1</i>	<i>141.7</i>			
MOISTURE	<i>6.0</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>9.1</i>			
DRY DENSITY	<i>137.8</i>	<i>136.1</i>	<i>150.8</i>			
% MOISTURE	<i>4.3</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>6.5</i>			
STANDARD DENS.	<i>167.0</i>	<i>167.0</i>	<i>167.0</i>			
OPT. MSTRE.						
% COMPACTION	<i>82.5</i>	<i>81.5</i>	<i>84.8</i>			
MSTRE. CORR.						

6-passes 8-passes 8-passes

REMARKS:

*Test No. 1. Fill looked good but possibly on the dry side
for best compaction.*

*Test No. 2 Fill was creeping and pumping due to moisture
(high) under the surface.*

*Test No. 3 Fill area had more fine material than first two.
Area was soft and pumping.*

ORN FORM 548
DEC 1984

ORNCD

NORTH	EAST	ELEVATION	REMARKS
196,503.58	2,714,039.05	1184.73	TOP OF 16" CASTING EAST END
196,400.67	2,714,073.91	1185.32	TOP OF 16" CASTING WEST END
196,505.56	2,714,036.24	1183.78	TOP OF 4" CASTING EAST END
196,402.64	2,714,076.37	1184.48	TOP OF 4" CASTING WEST END
196,454.17	2,714,072.29	1184.90	PIPE CROSSING WALL
196,521.07	2,714,041.28	1184.26	ELBOW EAST END 8"
196,520.60	2,714,050.52	1184.44	ELBOW EAST END 8"
196,399.58	2,714,078.83	1184.86	ELBOW WEST END 8"
196,374.50	2,714,073.09	1185.23	ELBOW WEST END 8"
196,374.08	2,714,033.08	1189.11	8" VALVE WEST END
196,377.80	2,714,041.30		GATE POST-NORTH EDGE ROAD
196,365.00	2,714,051.44		GATE POST-SOUTH EDGE ROAD
196,380.72	2,714,073.98	1189.98	2" VALVE WEST END
196,500.93	2,714,260.33	1187.91	8" VALVE EAST END
196,544.94	2,714,296.20	1188.42	2" VALVE EAST END

N 196,500

N 196,400

2IN VALVE BOX

2" W

GATE

4in. CASING

16in. CASING

8IN ELBOW

8IN VALVE BOX

8IN ELBOW

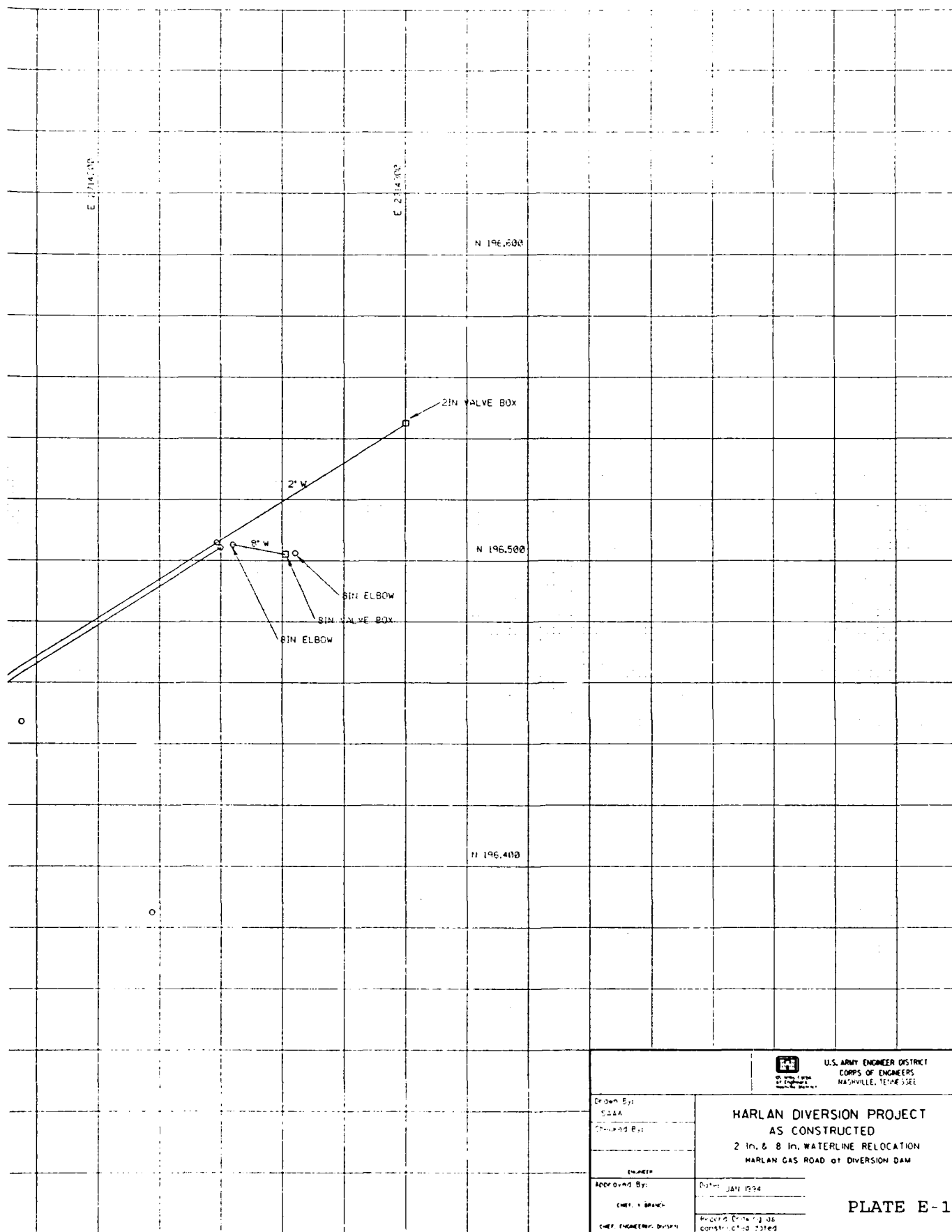
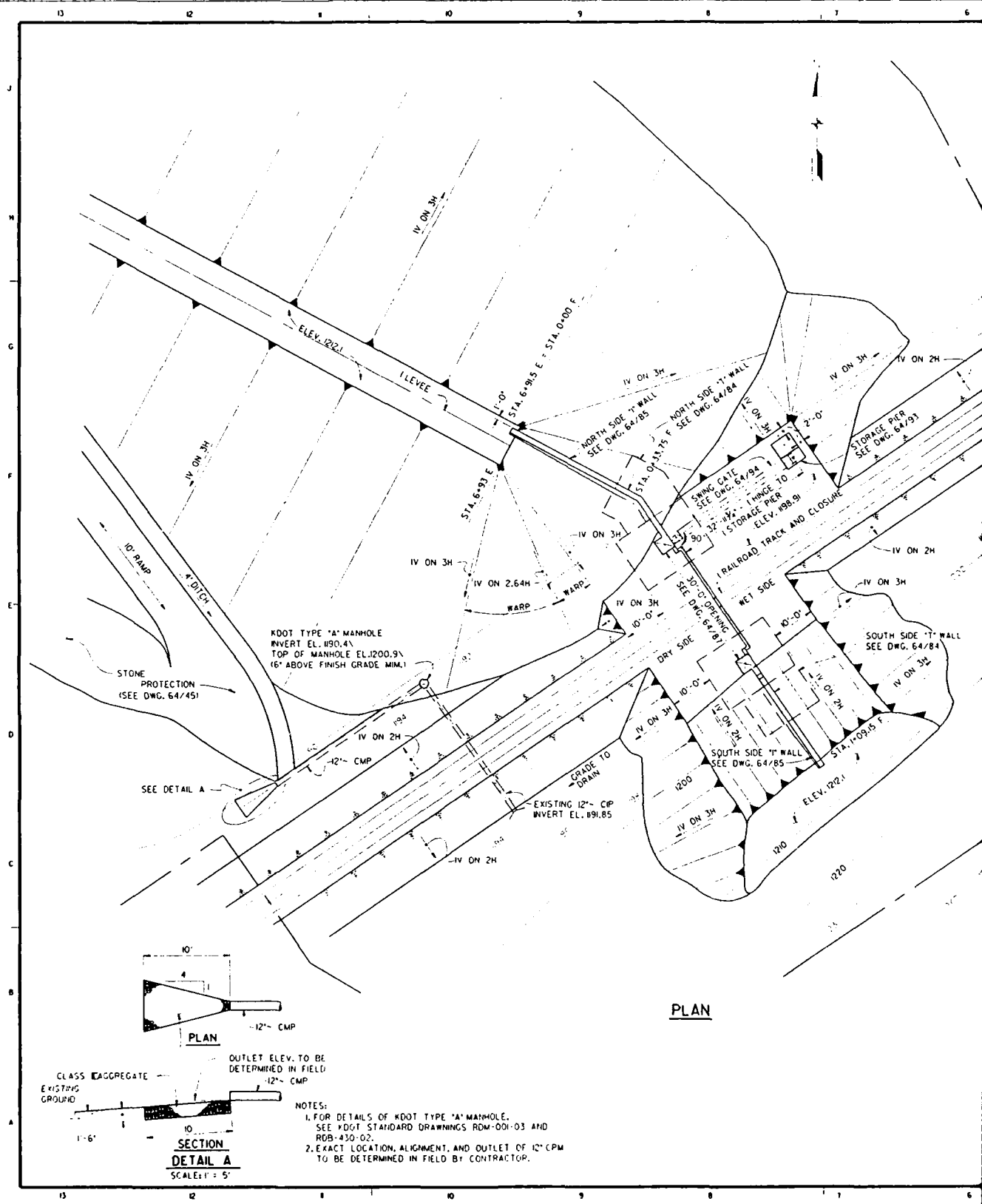


PLATE E-12

Appendix F - Floodwall and Closure Structure

<u>Plate No.</u>	<u>Drawing No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
F-1	Q1A-64/82	General Plan
F-2	Q1A-64/83.3	Plan and Elevation
F-3	-----	Piling Records
F-4	Q1A-64/84.1	T-Wall Details
F-5	Q1A-64/91.1	Pile Layout
F-6	-----	Pile Records



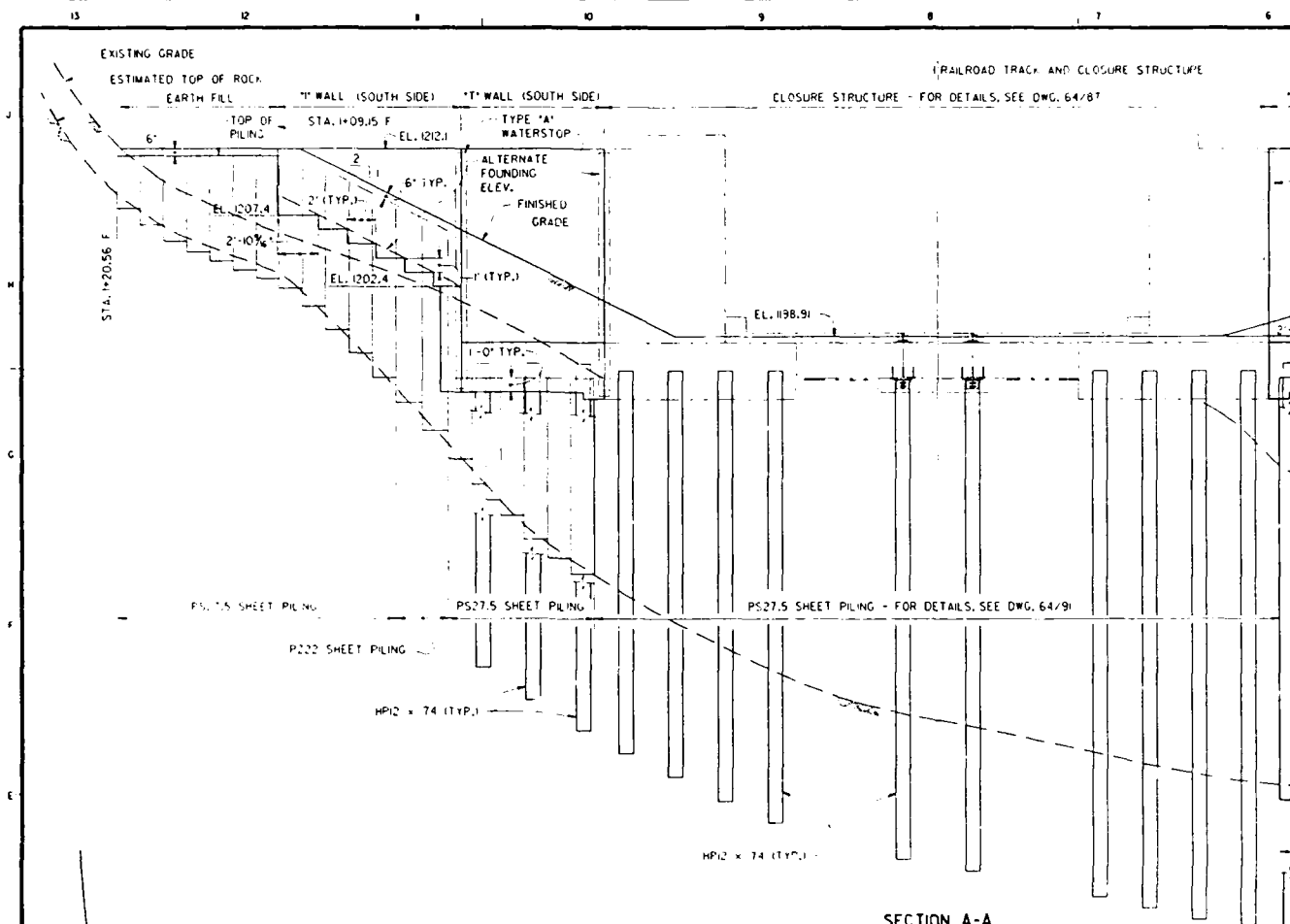


STRUCTURAL NOTES:

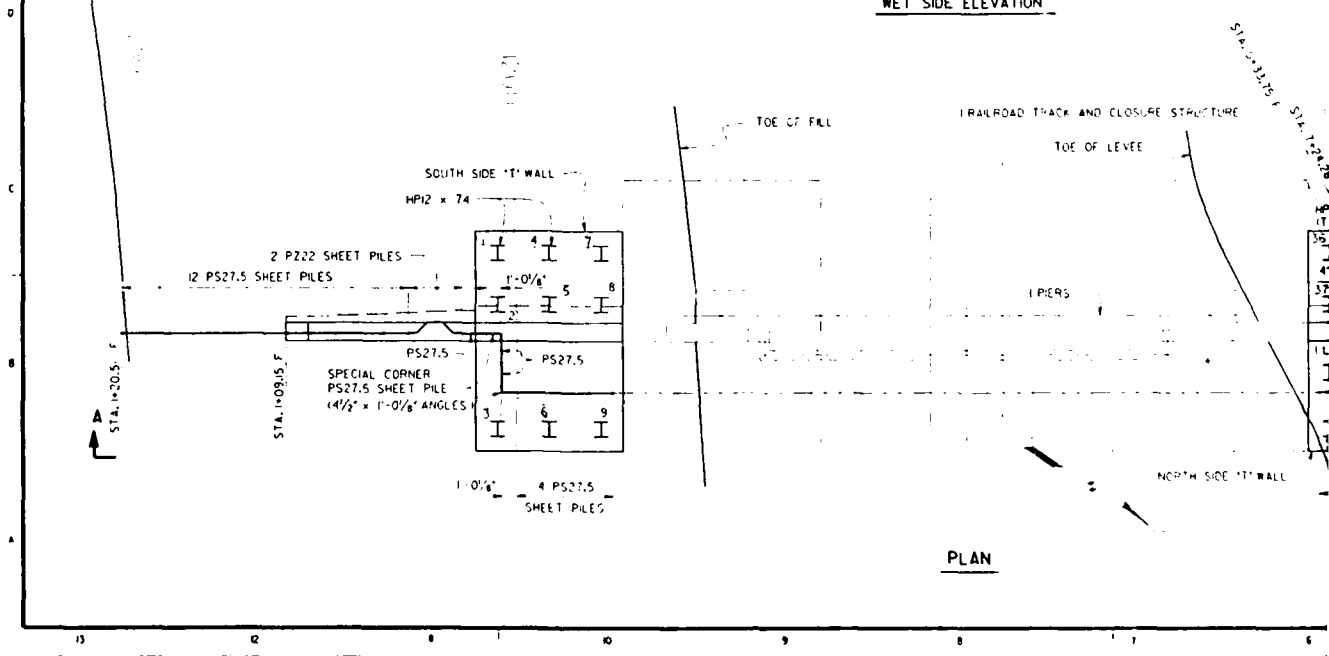
1. ALL CORNERS SHALL BE CHAMFERED PURSUANT TO SPECIFICATION.
2. ALL STRUCTURAL SHAPES, PLATES AND BARS SHALL BE ASTM-36, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
3. ALL WELDING SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE PORTION OF THE AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY'S STRUCTURAL WELDING CODE D14 AND D14.4.
4. ALL WELDS THAT ARE TO BE GROUND SHALL HAVE A FINISHED SURFACE EQUAL TO OR SMOOTHER THAN THE MILL FINISH OF THE MATERIAL BEING WELDED UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
5. ALL STEEL DENOTED CR5 SHALL BE CORROSION-RESISTING STEEL, SEE SPECIFICATIONS.
6. ALL STEEL IN CORROSION-RESISTING STEEL SHALL BE MADE WITH CR5 ELECTRODE.
7. ALL REINFORCEMENT SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM COVER OF 4".
8. REINFORCING BAR SIZES ARE INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS BY NUMBERS 3 THRU 11 IN CONFORMANCE WITH ASTM SPECIFICATION-615, GRADE 60, UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN OR DIRECTED. BAR BENDING DETAILS SHALL CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CONCRETE REINFORCING STEEL INSTITUTE.
9. BAR SPLICES SHALL BE AT LOCATIONS SHOWN ON THE DRAWING OR AS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICER.
10. WHERE RE-BAR ARE SHOWN PASSING THROUGH SHEET PILING A HOLE SHALL BE BURNED IN THE SHEET PILING. THE HOLE SIZE SHALL NOT EXCEED 1/2" CLEAR DISTANCE AROUND THE BAR OR PILING.
11. ALL REINFORCEMENT IN THE TOP SURFACE OF THE CLOSURE STRUCTURE BETWEEN FACE TO FACE OF PILES SHALL BE EPOXY COATED.
12. SPLICES AND ANCHORAGE FOR REINFORCEMENT BARS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH "BUILDING CODE REQUIREMENTS FOR REINFORCED CONCRETE" (ACI 318-83); MINIMUM SPLICES AND EMBEDMENT LENGTHS ARE SHOWN IN THE TABLE ON DWG. 64/B7, EXCEPT AS SHOWN OR NOTED ON THE DRAWINGS.
13. ALL CONCRETE SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (f'c) OF 3000 P.S.I. AT 28 DAYS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
14. FOR GENERAL NOTES, SEE DRAWING 64/2.
15. ALL EXPOSED CONCRETE SURFACES SHALL RECEIVE A SACK-RUBBED FINISH.

[illegible]

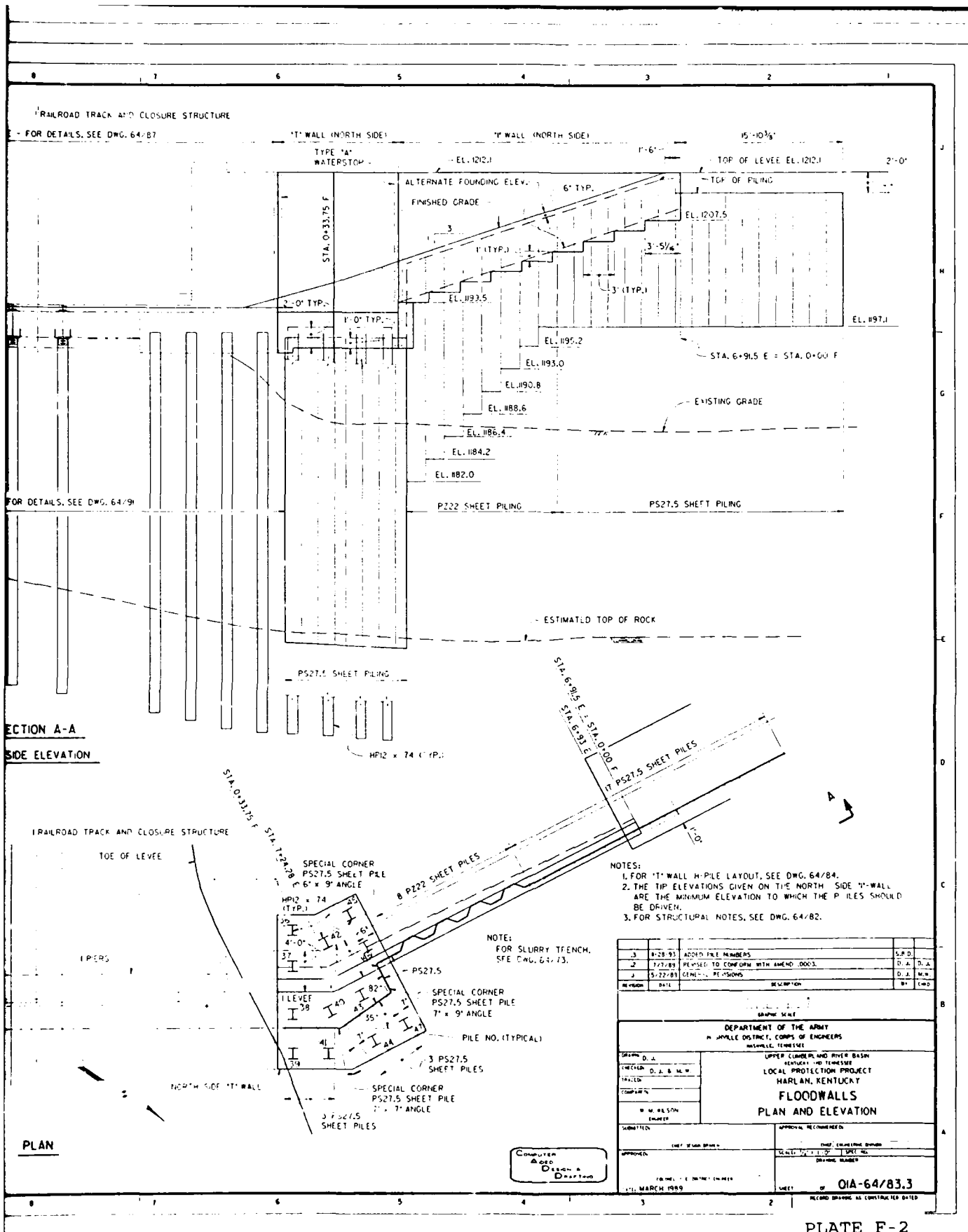
PLATE F-1

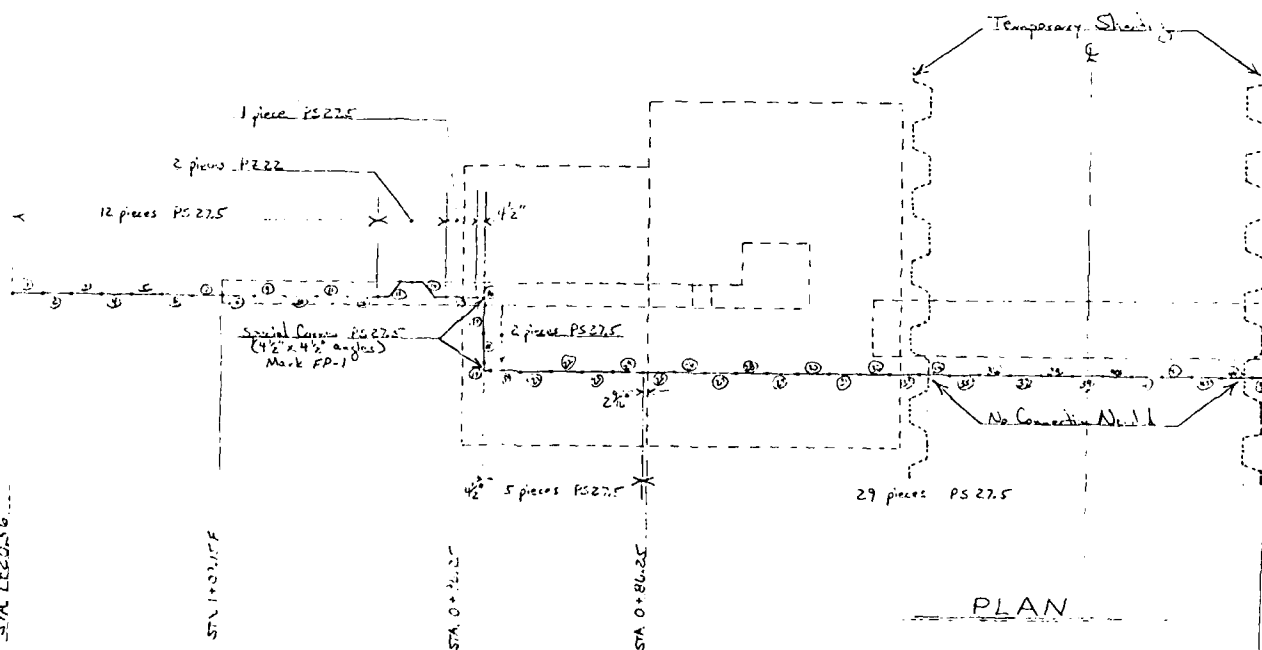
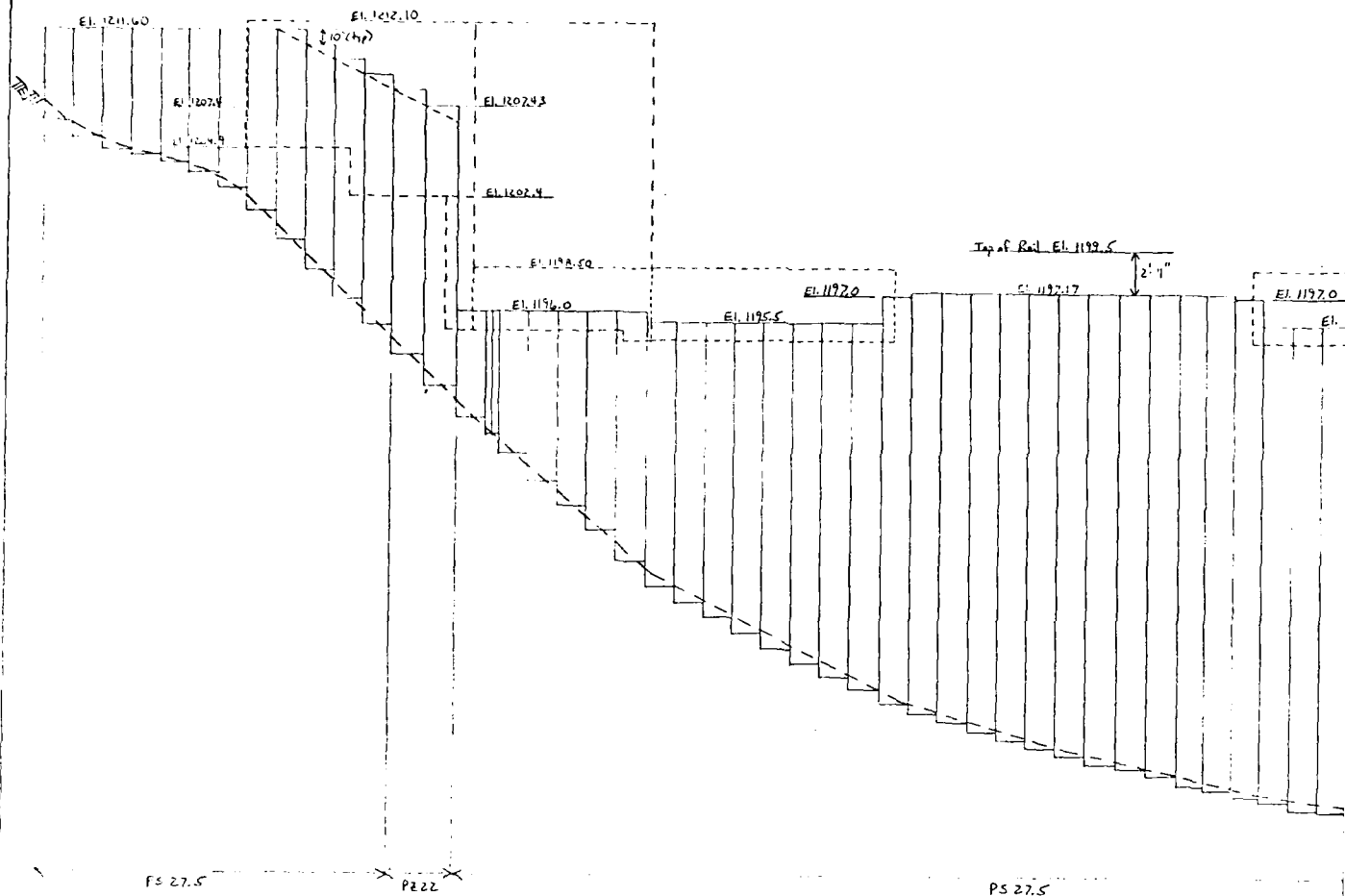


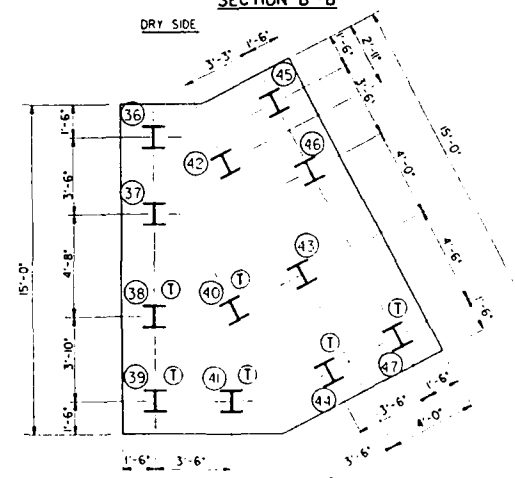
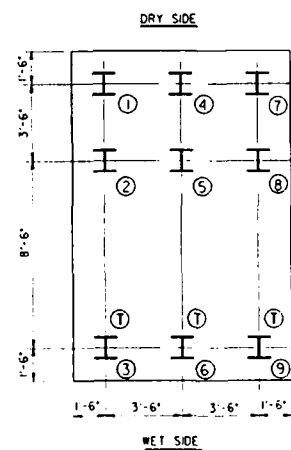
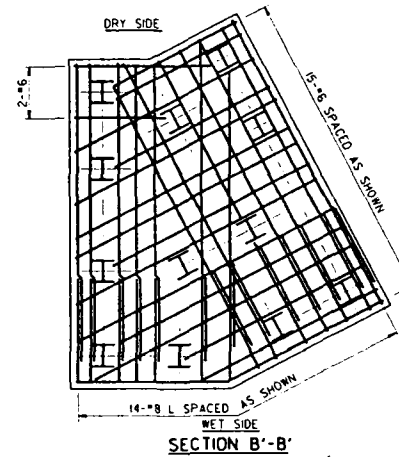
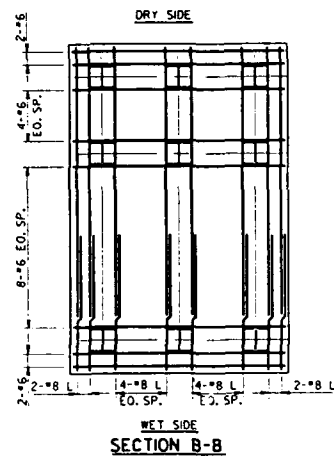
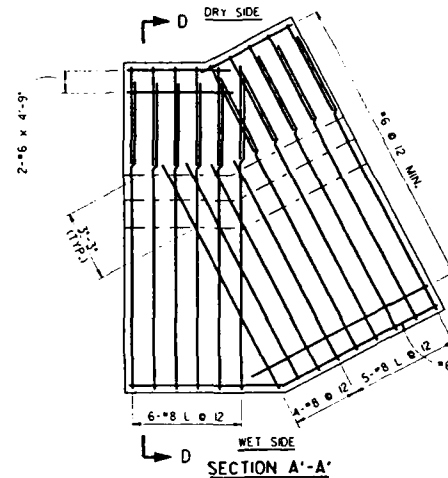
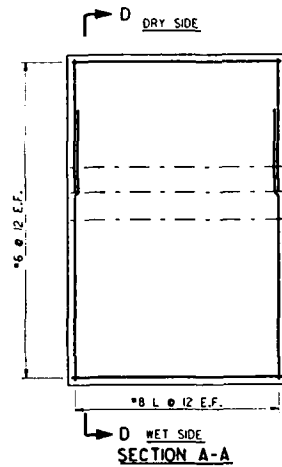
SECTION A-A
WET SIDE ELEVATION



PLAN





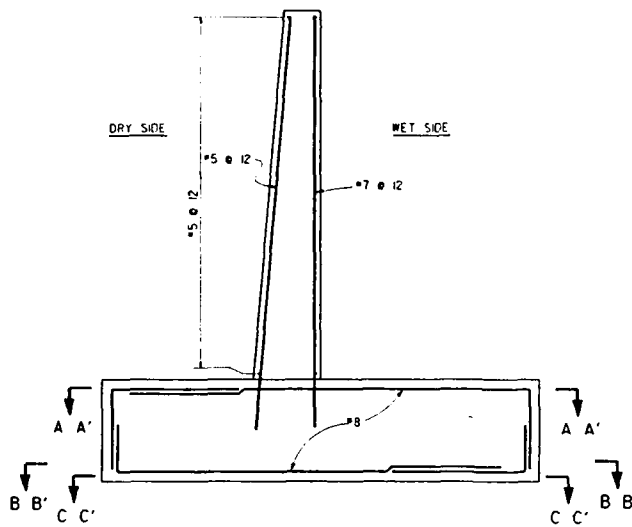


NOTE: #1 PILES LABELED (T)
ARE TENSION PILES

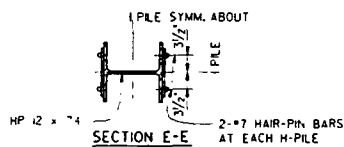
SOUTH SIDE 'T' WALL

NORTH SIDE 'T' WALL

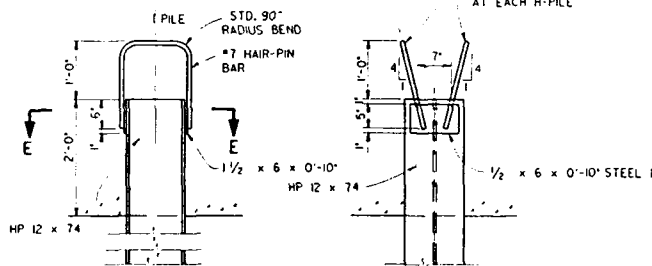
'T' WALL PILING & REINFORCEMENT



SECTION D-D
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



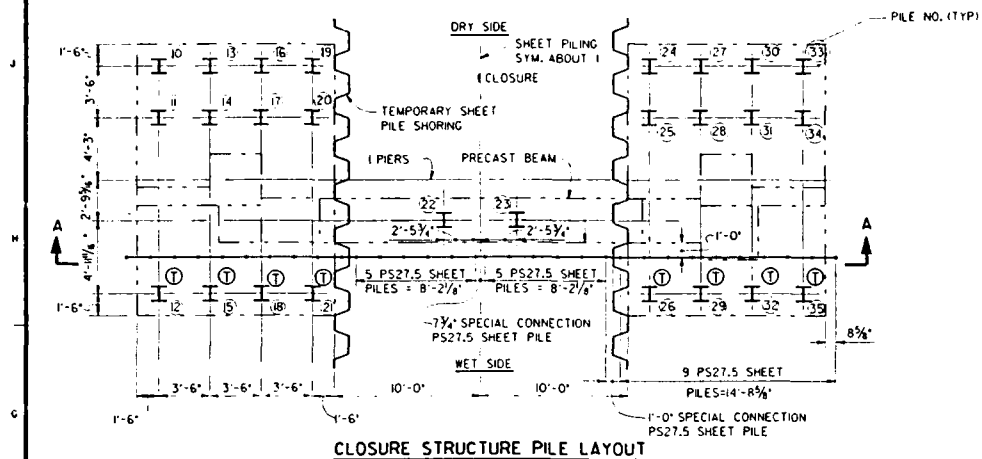
CONNECTION NOTES:
1. ALL WELDING OF REINFORCING SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE TO AWS D1.4.
2. ALL WELDING SHALL BE PERFORMED USING ETOXX ELECTRODES.



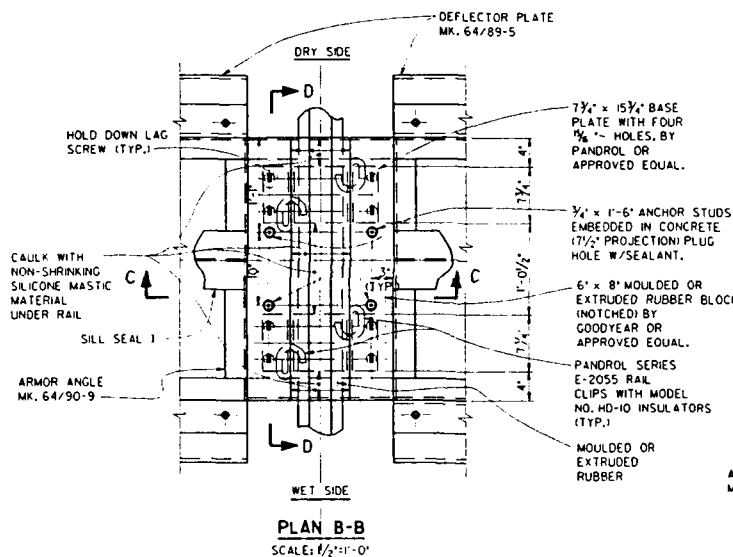
WEB ELEVATION
FLANGE ELEVATION
TENSION PILE FOOTING CONNECTION
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

NOTES:
1. FOR STRUCTURAL NOTES, SEE DWG. 64/82.

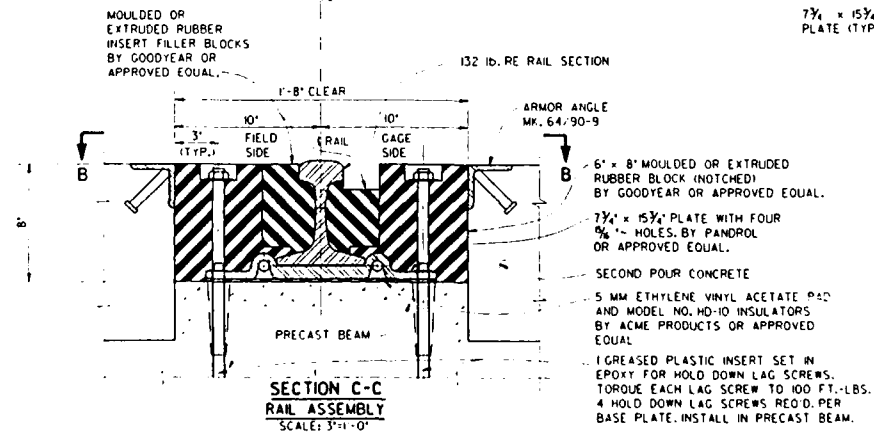
DESIGNED	CHECKED	TRACED	COMPILED	DATE	BY	CHKD.
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY NASHVILLE DISTRICT, COMPS OF ENGINEERS NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE			UPPER CUMBERLAND RIVER BASIN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT HARTMAN, KENTUCKY FLOODWALLS *T* WALL DETAILS			
SUBMITTED DATE: MARCH 1969			APPROVED DATE: MARCH 1969			
DRAWING NO. 64-64/84J			SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"			
RECORD DRAWING AS CONSTRUCTED DATED			SHEET 1 OF 1			



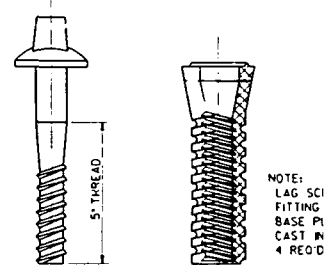
① - TENSION PILES. SEE DETAILS. DWG. 64/84.



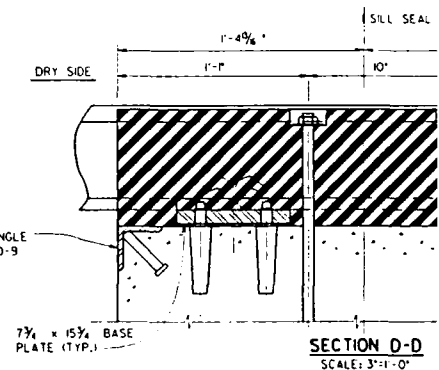
PLAN B-B
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



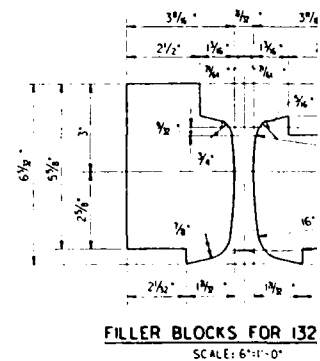
SECTION C-C
RAIL ASSEMBLY
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



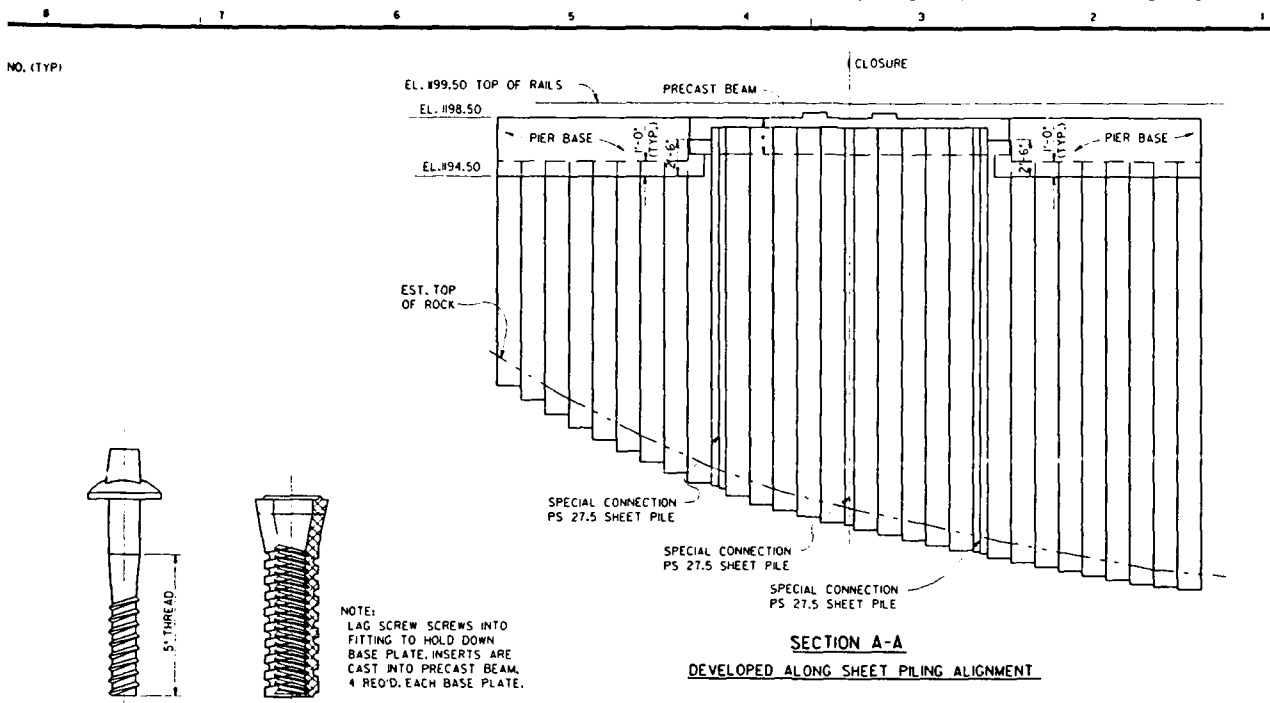
LAG SCREW
PLASTIC INSERT FOR LAG SCREW (GREASED)
HOLD DOWN LAG SCREW
BY FERROSTAAL CORP. OR APPROVED EQUIV.
N. T. S.



SECTION D-D
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"

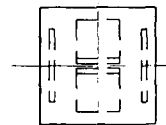


FILLER BLOCKS FOR 132
SCALE: 6"=1'-0"



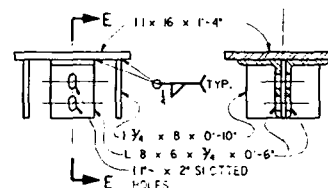
SECTION A-A

DEVELOPED ALONG SHEET PILING ALIGNMENT



PLAN

— 11 x 16 x 1'-4"



ELEVATION

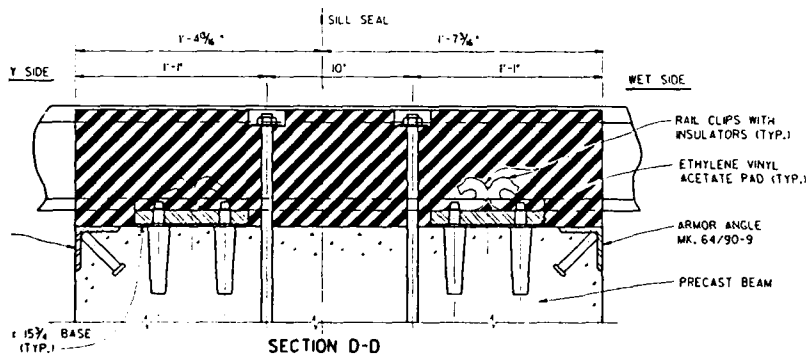
SECTION E-E

PILE CAP MK. 64/91-1

MAKE 2

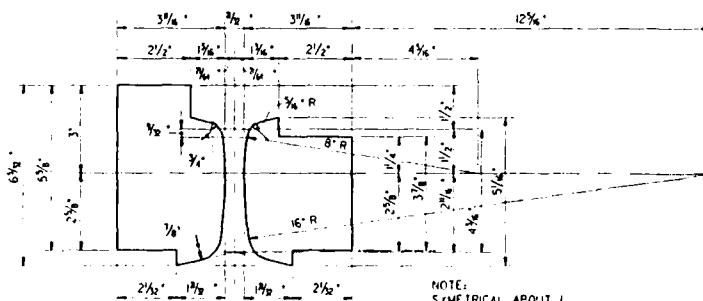
SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

NOTES:
1. FOR STRUCTURAL NOTES, SEE DWG. 64/82.



SECTION D-D

SCALE: 3"=1'-0"



NOTE:
SYMMETRICAL ABOUT
EXCEPT AS SHOWN

FILLER BLOCKS FOR 132 LB. RAIL

SCALE: 6"=1'-0"

1		9-79-10		ADDED FILE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION		S. O. D.	
REVISION		DATE						BY	
<p align="center">DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY NASHVILLE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE</p>									
DRAWN B. L. J.		UPPER CUMBERLAND AND RIVER BASIN RENTFORD AND TENNESSEE LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT HARLAN, KENTUCKY							
CHECKED D. J. B. M. H.		CLOSURE STRUCTURE PLATE LAYOUT & MISC. DETAILS							
TRACED									
COMPARISON									
BY B. M. NELSON ENGINEER									
SUBMITTED		APPROVED, RECORDING DESK							
ONLY, DESIGN DIVISION		DESIGNED, DESIGN DIVISION CHECKED, RECORDING DESK RECORDING DESK							
APPROVED		SPECIALIST, CIVIL DISTRICT ENGINEER DATE, MARCH 1989							
3		2		1		RECORD OFFICE AT CONSTRUCTION TO DATE			

RAILROAD CLOSURE STRUCTURE AND FLOORWALLS HARDENED FOR CLOSURE				
FILE NO.	TYPE	ST. OF E.C.	TOP E.C.	LEN. IN
1	HP10 x 74	1196.50	1174.17	22.33
2		1196.50	1174.40	22.10
3		1196.50	1175.19	21.31
4		1196.50	1175.11	21.39
5		1196.50	1175.16	21.34
6		1196.50	1175.00	24.50
7		1196.50	1172.46	24.04
8		1196.50	1173.11	23.39
9		1196.50	1171.67	24.83
10		1196.50	1172.09	24.41
11		1196.50	1171.71	24.79
12		1196.50	1170.99	25.51
13		1196.50	1170.99	25.51
14		1196.50	1170.99	25.51
15		1196.50	1170.99	25.51
16		1196.50	1169.96	26.54
17		1196.50	1170.67	25.83
18		1196.50	1169.09	27.41
19		1196.50	1169.16	27.34
20		1196.50	1168.85	26.65
21		1196.50	1168.78	27.72
22		1196.50	1168.25	27.25
23		1196.50	1168.15	26.35
24		1196.50	1167.67	26.83
25		1196.50	1167.68	26.82
26		1196.50	1168.15	26.34
27		1196.50	1168.19	26.31
28		1196.50	1168.16	26.34
29		1196.50	1167.42	29.08
30		1196.50	1167.92	28.58
31		1196.50	1167.75	28.75
32		1196.50	1167.20	29.30
33		1196.50	1166.56	29.94
34		1196.50	1166.23	30.27
35		1196.50	1166.77	30.73
36		1196.50	1166.31	30.19
37		1196.50	1166.23	29.27
38		1196.50	1166.24	30.46
39		1196.50	1165.58	30.92
40		1196.50	1165.51	29.99
41		1196.50	1166.92	29.58
42		1196.50	1166.50	30.00
43		1196.50	1167.83	26.67
44		1196.50	1167.71	26.79
45	HP10 x 74	1196.50	1167.31	29.19

RAILROAD CLOSURE STRUCTURE AND FLOORWALLS HARDENED FOR CLOSURE				
FILE NO.	TYPE	ST. OF E.C.	TOP E.C.	LEN. IN
1	PS27.5	1196.50	1174.17	22.33
2		1196.50	1174.40	22.10
3		1196.50	1175.19	21.31
4		1196.50	1175.11	21.39
5		1196.50	1175.16	21.34
6		1196.50	1175.00	24.50
7		1196.50	1172.46	24.04
8		1196.50	1173.11	23.39
9		1196.50	1171.67	24.83
10		1196.50	1172.09	24.41
11		1196.50	1171.71	24.79
12	PS27.5	1196.50	1170.99	25.51
13	PS27.5	1196.50	1170.99	25.51
14	PS27.5	1196.50	1170.99	25.51
15	PS27.5	1196.50	1170.99	25.51
16	PS27.5	1196.50	1169.96	26.54
17	PS27.5	1196.50	1170.67	25.83
18	PS27.5	1196.50	1169.09	27.41
19	PS27.5	1196.50	1169.16	27.34
20	PS27.5	1196.50	1168.85	26.65
21		1196.50	1168.78	27.72
22		1196.50	1168.25	27.25
23		1196.50	1168.15	26.35
24		1196.50	1167.67	26.83
25		1196.50	1167.68	26.82
26		1196.50	1168.15	26.34
27		1196.50	1168.19	26.31
28		1196.50	1168.16	26.34
29		1196.50	1167.42	29.08
30		1196.50	1167.92	28.58
31		1196.50	1167.75	28.75
32		1196.50	1167.20	29.30
33		1196.50	1166.56	29.94
34		1196.50	1166.23	30.27
35		1196.50	1166.77	30.73
36		1196.50	1166.31	30.19
37		1196.50	1166.23	29.27
38		1196.50	1166.24	30.46
39		1196.50	1165.58	30.92
40		1196.50	1165.51	29.99
41		1196.50	1166.92	29.58
42		1196.50	1166.50	30.00
43		1196.50	1167.83	26.67
44		1196.50	1167.71	26.79
45	PS27.5	1196.50	1167.31	29.19

RAILROAD CLOSURE STRUCTURE AND FLOODWALL SHEET PILE RECORD DATA									
FILE NO.	TYPE	CON. STA. E.L.	TOP E.L.	LENGTH	FILE NO.	TYPE	CON. STA. E.L.	TOP E.L.	LENGTH
1	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	3.96	46	FS07.5	1197.00	1197.00	25.00
2	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	5.25	47	FS07.5	1197.00	1197.00	25.00
3	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	8.79	48	FS07.5	1197.00	1197.00	25.00
4	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	10.40	49	FS07.5	1197.00	1197.00	25.00
5	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	11.37	50	FS07.5	1197.00	1197.00	25.00
6	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	13.56	51	FS07.5	1197.00	1197.00	25.00
7	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	14.60	52	FS07.5	1197.00	1197.00	25.00
8	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	16.71	53	FS07.5	1197.00	1197.00	25.00
9	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	17.83	54	FS07.5	1197.00	1197.00	25.00
10	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	20.10	55	FS07.5	1197.00	1197.00	25.00
11	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	21.27	56	FS07.5	1197.00	1197.00	25.00
12	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	22.46	57	FS07.5	1197.00	1197.00	25.00
13	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	24.43	58	FS07.5	1197.00	1197.00	25.00
14	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	16.57	59	FS07.5	1197.00	1197.00	25.00
15	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	17.55	60	FS07.5	1197.00	1197.00	25.00
16	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	17.92	61	FS07.5	1197.00	1197.00	25.00
17	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	17.92	62	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
18	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	17.25	63	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
19	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	18.17	64	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
20	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	19.21	65	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
21	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	20.06	66	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
22	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	21.25	67	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
23	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	22.21	68	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
24	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	23.21	69	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
25	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	23.33	70	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
26	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	23.71	71	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
27	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	23.75	72	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
28	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	24.00	73	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
29	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	24.60	74	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
30	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	24.94	75	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
31	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.46	76	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
32	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.92	77	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
33	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	27.50	78	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
34	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	27.66	79	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
35	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	27.87	80	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
36	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	27.87	81	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
37	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	27.87	82	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
38	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	27.87	83	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
39	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	27.87	84	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
40	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	27.87	85	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
41	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	27.87	86	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
42	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	27.87	87	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
43	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	27.87	88	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
44	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	27.87	89	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	25.00
45	FS07.5	1200.00	1200.00	27.87					


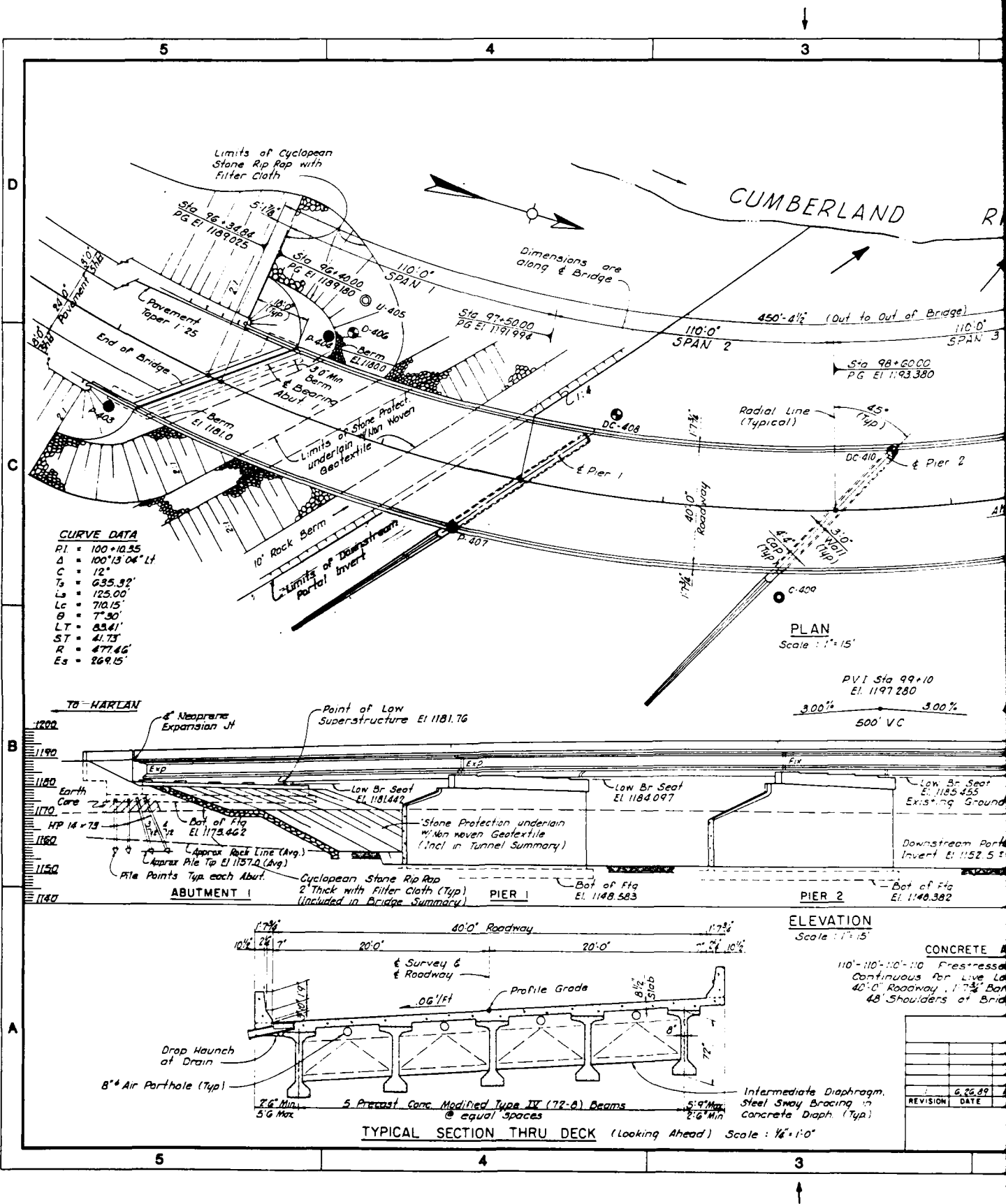
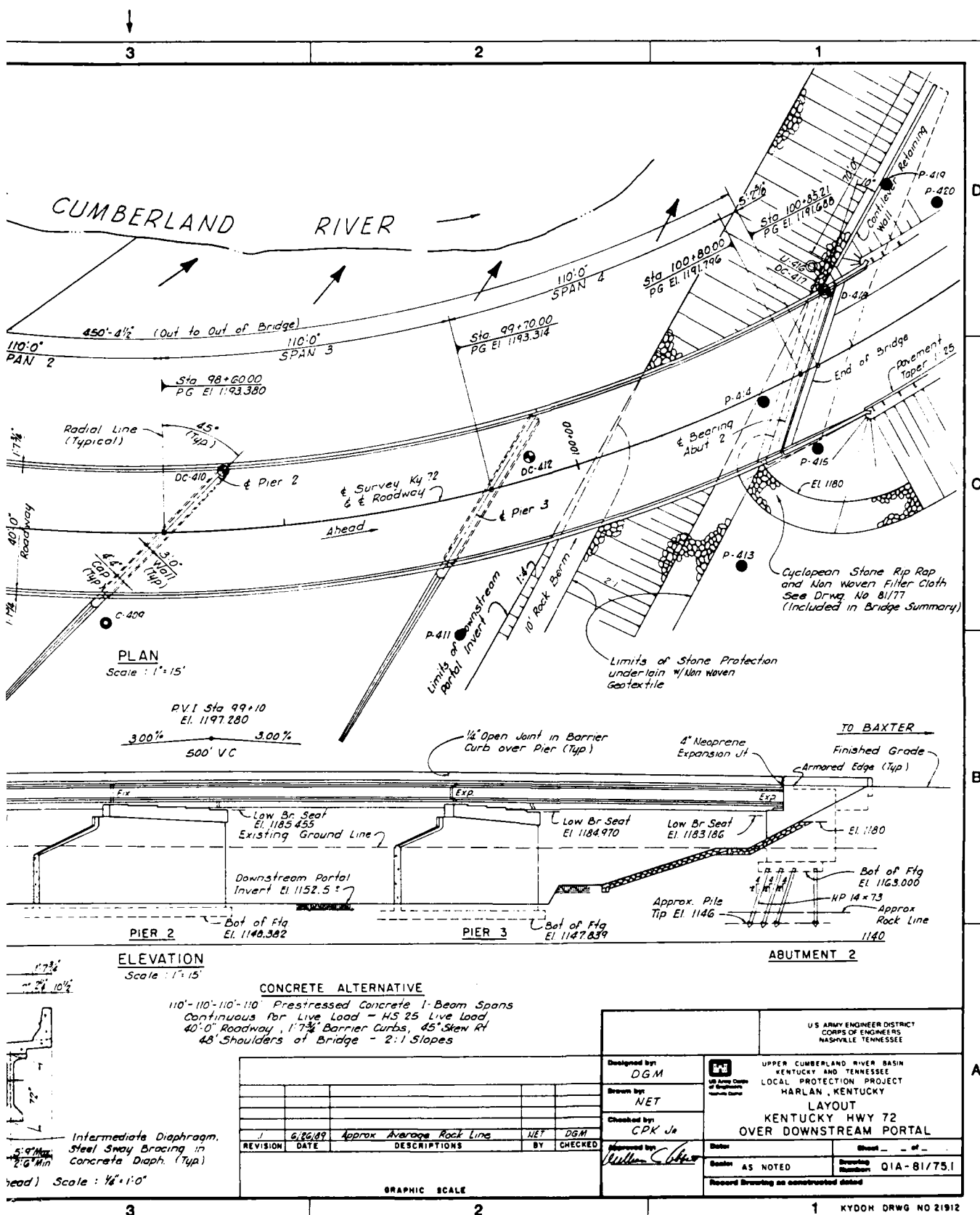
 U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE	
Drawn By: JTM	HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT AS CONSTRUCTED RAILROAD CLOSURE STRUCTURE AND FLOODWALLS H-PILE AND SHEET PILE RECORDS
Checked By:	
Approved By:	
Date: JUN 1994	Record Drawing as constructed dated

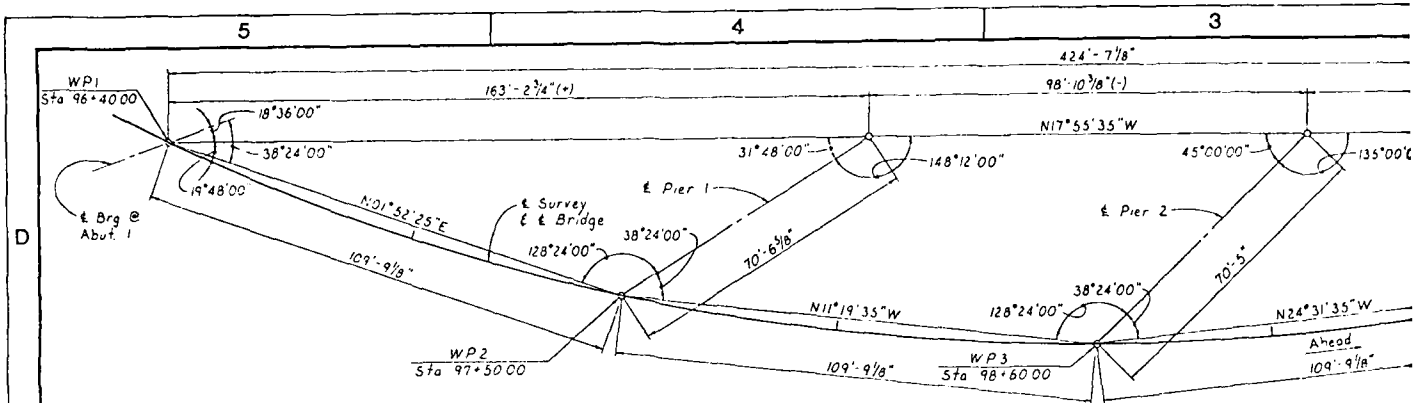
PLATE F-6

Appendix G - Highway 72 Bridge

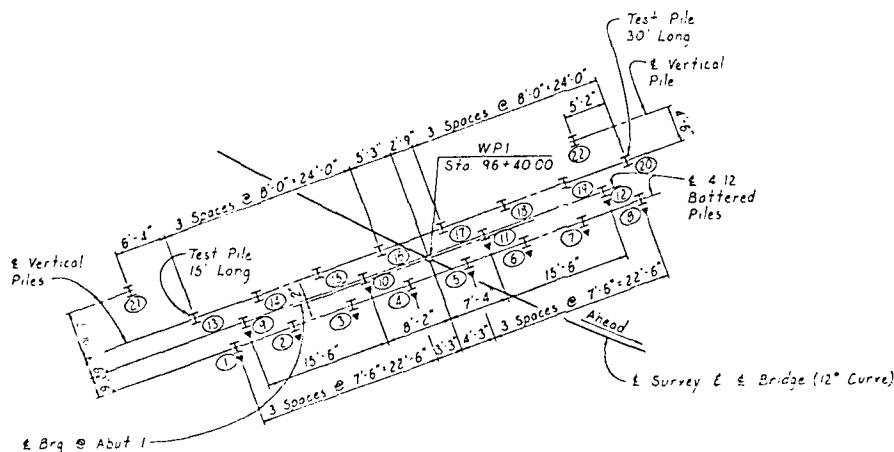
<u>Plate No.</u>	<u>Drawing No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
G-1	Q1A-81/75.1	Bridge Layout
G-2	Q1A-81/76.2	Pile Layout & Record
G-3	Q1A-81/79.1	Pier Details
G-4	Q1A-4/398	Pier Foundation Maps







SUBSTRUCTURE LAYOUT
Scale 1" = 15'-0"



PILE LAYOUT - ABUTMENT 1
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

PILE RECORD - ABUTMENT 2

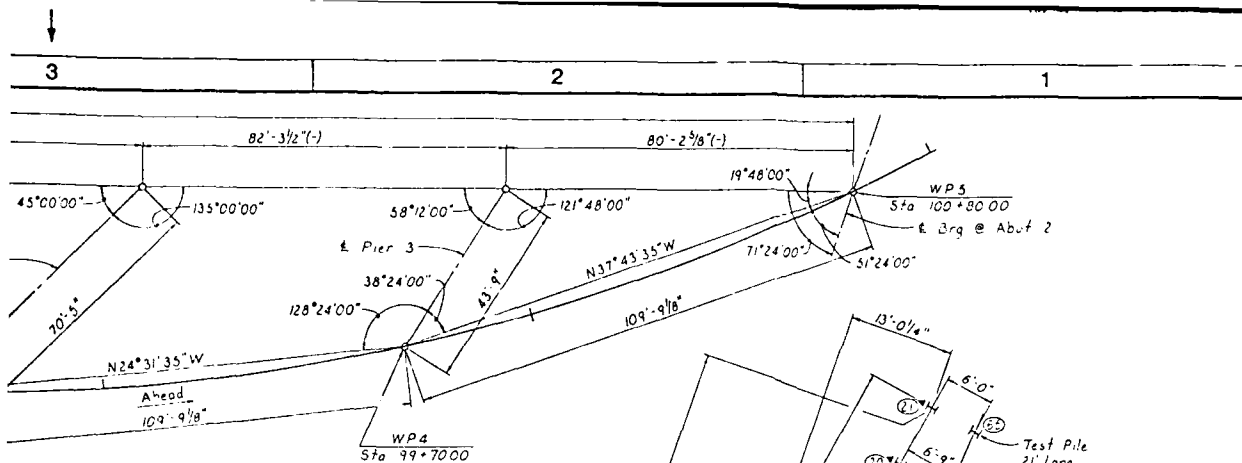
Pile No	Pile Cut-off Elevation	Tip of Pile Elevation	Pile Length (Lin Ft)	Calc Brg Capacity (Tons)
1	1165.00	1143.11	22.09	181.2
2	"	1147.84	23.36	189.7
3	"	1142.14	23.12	181.2
4	"	1144.66	21.46	131.2
5	"	1144.32	21.60	178.8
6	"	1145.47	20.60	183.5
7	"	1141.97	23.29	202.2
8	"	1141.96	23.51	200.4
9	"	1142.34	23.90	189.7
10	"	1142.17	24.08	200.9
11	"	1142.65	23.58	181.2
12	"	1142.66	23.57	189.7
13	"	1142.96	23.25	191.6
14	"	1143.26	21.83	176.1
15	"	1143.59	21.74	176.1
16	"	1143.59	23.58	203.5
17	"	1143.50	22.08	191.6
18	"	1144.10	22.04	195.0
19	"	1142.99	23.22	181.2
20	"	1142.19	23.95	191.6
21	"	1144.58	21.54	181.2
22	"	1144.12	23.51	183.5
23	"	1142.27	23.93	178.8
24	"	1143.27	22.60	187.8
25	"	1143.52	22.55	200.9
26	"	1144.02	22.13	181.2
27	"	1142.32	24.63	208.0
28	"	1142.45	23.79	193.3
29	"	1143.03	23.17	181.2
30	"	1142.67	23.45	184.7
31	"	1143.10	23.10	171.6
32	"	1143.17	22.40	183.5
33	"	1143.38	22.38	189.7
34	"	1143.55	21.63	187.8
35	"	1143.58	22.62	191.6
36	"	1144.41	21.71	181.2
37	"	1145.33	20.75	171.6
38	"	1143.84	22.20	181.2
39	"	1145.38	20.70	195.0
40	"	1145.28	20.50	183.5
41	"	1147.35	23.89	210.9
42	"	1142.26	23.88	191.6
43	"	1144.50	21.84	176.1
44	"	1147.05	23.21	191.6
45	"	1142.33	23.25	187.7
46	"	1143.29	22.90	195.0
47	"	1143.67	22.50	193.3
48	"	1143.64	22.51	189.7
49	"	1146.33	18.67	189.7
50	"	1146.25	18.75	189.7
51	"	1145.43	19.07	185.7
52	"	1145.15	19.85	193.3
53	"	1144.78	20.72	183.5
54	"	1142.52	20.36	181.2
55	"	1143.43	21.67	181.2
56	"	1143.75	21.25	181.2
57	"	1147.00	22.93	189.7
58	"	1143.75	21.25	181.2
59	"	1143.43	21.37	189.7
60	"	1144.56	20.44	176.1
61	"	1144.22	20.78	191.6
62	"	1145.12	19.38	191.6
63	"	1144.71	20.29	191.6
64	"	1144.65	20.15	185.7
65	"	1141.70	20.30	202.2

PILE RECORD - ABUTMENT 1

Pile No	Pile Cut-off Elevation	Tip of Pile Elevation	Pile Length (Lin Ft)	Calc Brg Capacity (Tons)
1	1176.460	1165.18	17.21	212.7
2	"	1160.57	16.75	193.5
3	"	1158.88	18.55	199.5
4	"	1151.87	19.61	216.7
5	"	1157.87	19.61	213.6
6	"	1156.34	21.23	205.8
7	"	1154.07	23.62	222.8
8	"	1151.86	25.95	178.8
9	"	1150.87	16.45	198.1
10	"	1155.31	19.15	202.2
11	"	1154.95	20.58	222.8
12	"	1151.61	26.21	185.7
13	"	1159.42	16.78	173.3
14	"	1158.53	17.93	173.3
15	"	1158.36	18.10	173.3
16	"	1157.17	17.77	178.8
17	"	1153.05	23.41	187.7
18	"	1151.00	25.38	192.1
19	"	1147.79	28.67	210.0
20	"	1141.59	28.87	176.1
21	"	1153.85	17.61	195.0
22	"	1147.22	29.38	193.3

NOTE

After piles have been driven, the Contractor shall record for each pile, the tip of pile elevation as driven, the length of pile in place and the calculated bearing capacity and shall return one blueprint copy of this sheet with this data to the Contracting Officer so that the data may be recorded on the original plans. Length of piles in place shown hereon are the actual lengths of piles in the finished structure below cut-off elevation and are not necessarily pay items. This pile record does not replace other records of piles required to be kept and submitted by the Contractor. This data is to be verified by the Resident Engineer.



AYOUT

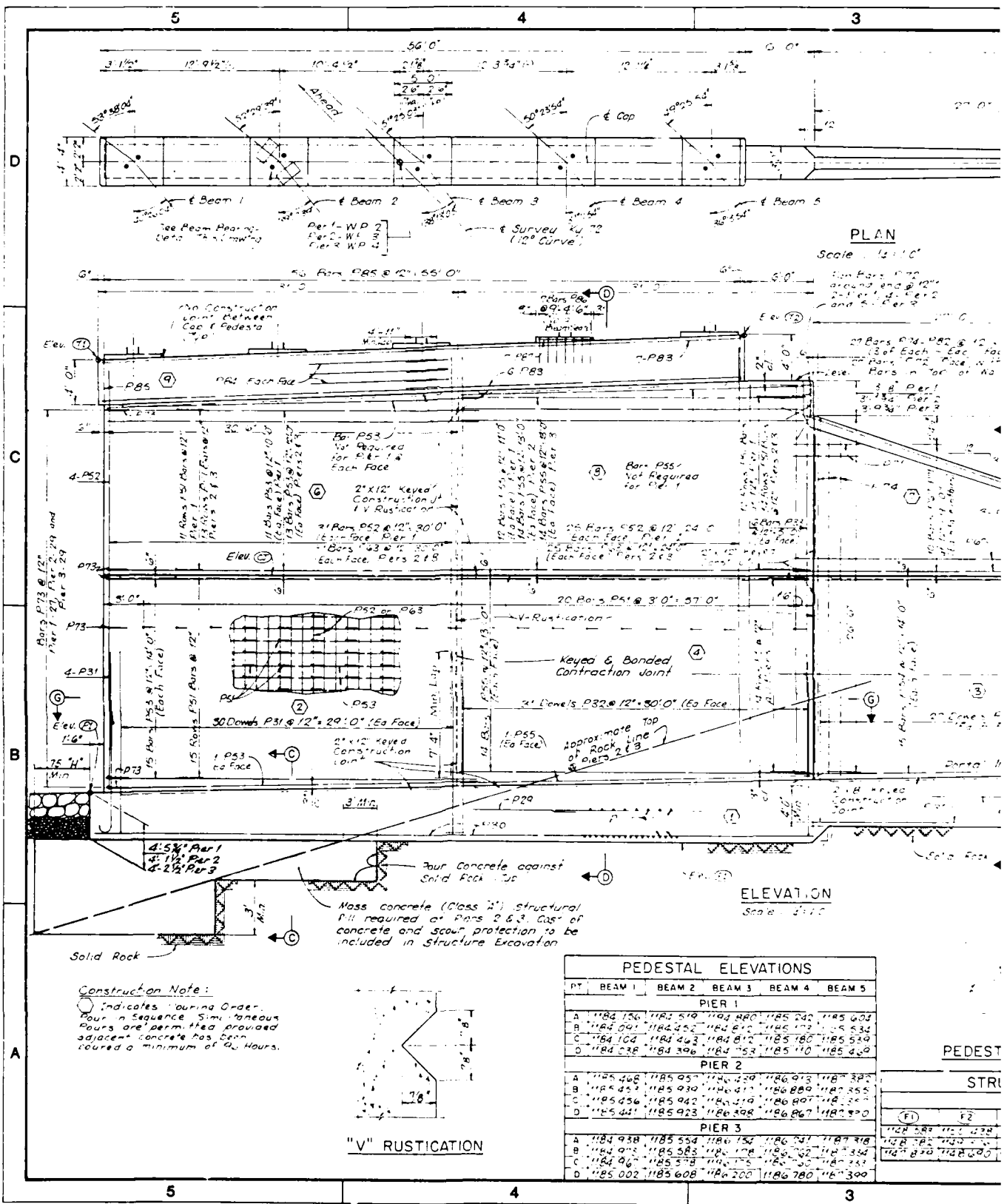
ABUTMENT 2

Pile Location	Pile Length (Lin Ft)	Calc Brg Capacity (Tons)
41.11	22.19	181.2
41.24	21.56	189.7
42.14	24.12	181.2
44.66	21.16	183.2
44.32	21.60	178.8
45.41	20.60	185.5
41.97	24.29	202.7
41.96	24.51	200.9
42.34	23.90	189.7
42.17	24.08	200.9
42.65	23.53	181.2
42.66	23.57	189.7
42.96	23.26	191.6
43.26	21.83	176.1
44.39	21.74	176.1
43.59	20.53	201.5
43.50	22.68	191.6
44.10	22.04	195.0
42.99	23.22	181.2
42.19	21.95	191.6
42.58	21.54	181.2
42.12	23.51	183.5
42.27	23.93	178.8
43.27	22.50	187.8
44.12	22.55	200.9
42.22	22.13	181.5
42.27	23.43	203.0
42.45	23.79	193.3
43.03	23.17	181.2
42.67	23.25	185.7
43.10	23.10	191.6
42.77	22.40	183.5
43.78	22.34	189.7
43.55	21.43	187.8
43.58	22.60	191.6
44.41	21.71	185.7
44.33	20.75	191.6
43.84	22.50	181.2
44.38	20.70	195.0
44.28	20.20	183.5
42.55	23.89	210.9
42.16	23.88	191.6
44.72	21.84	176.1
42.70	23.21	191.6
43.73	23.23	187.7
43.77	22.90	195.0
43.67	22.50	183.5
43.64	22.51	187.7
44.33	18.67	187.7
46.25	19.75	181.2
45.93	19.01	185.7
45.15	19.85	193.3
44.76	20.72	183.5
44.62	20.36	181.2
43.43	21.57	181.2
43.75	21.25	181.2
42.00	22.91	187.7
43.15	21.25	181.2
43.43	21.57	187.7
44.56	20.44	176.1
44.72	20.78	191.6
44.61	19.38	191.6
44.11	20.27	191.6
44.85	20.15	185.7
41.70	20.30	202.7

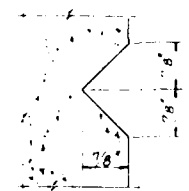
NOTE
Piles to be HP14x73. See Drwg No 81/76.2
Arrow (▼) indicates direction piles
are to be battered. Layout
dimensions for piles are taken
at bottom of footing elevation.
All HP14x73 piles shall be
outfitted with commercially
manufactured H-Pile Driving
Points as described in the
General Notes, Drwg No 81/76.2

PILE LAYOUT - ABUTMENT 2
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

2	1/30/92	Revised As Constructed	WAR
1	6/26/89	Pile Record Note	NET DGM
Revisions	Date	Descriptions	By
<p>Graphic Scale</p> <p>US ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE</p>			
Designed by:	DGM	UPPER CUMBERLAND RIVER BASIN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT HARLAN, KENTUCKY	
Drawn by:	JBB	SUBSTRUCTURE LAYOUT & PILE RECORD KENTUCKY HWY. 72 OVER DOWNSTREAM FLOOD PL	
Checked by:	DGM		
Approved by:	<p>Date: _____ Sheet: _____ of _____</p> <p>Scale: As Noted Drawing Number: Q1A-81/76.2</p> <p>Record Drawing as constructed dated _____</p>		



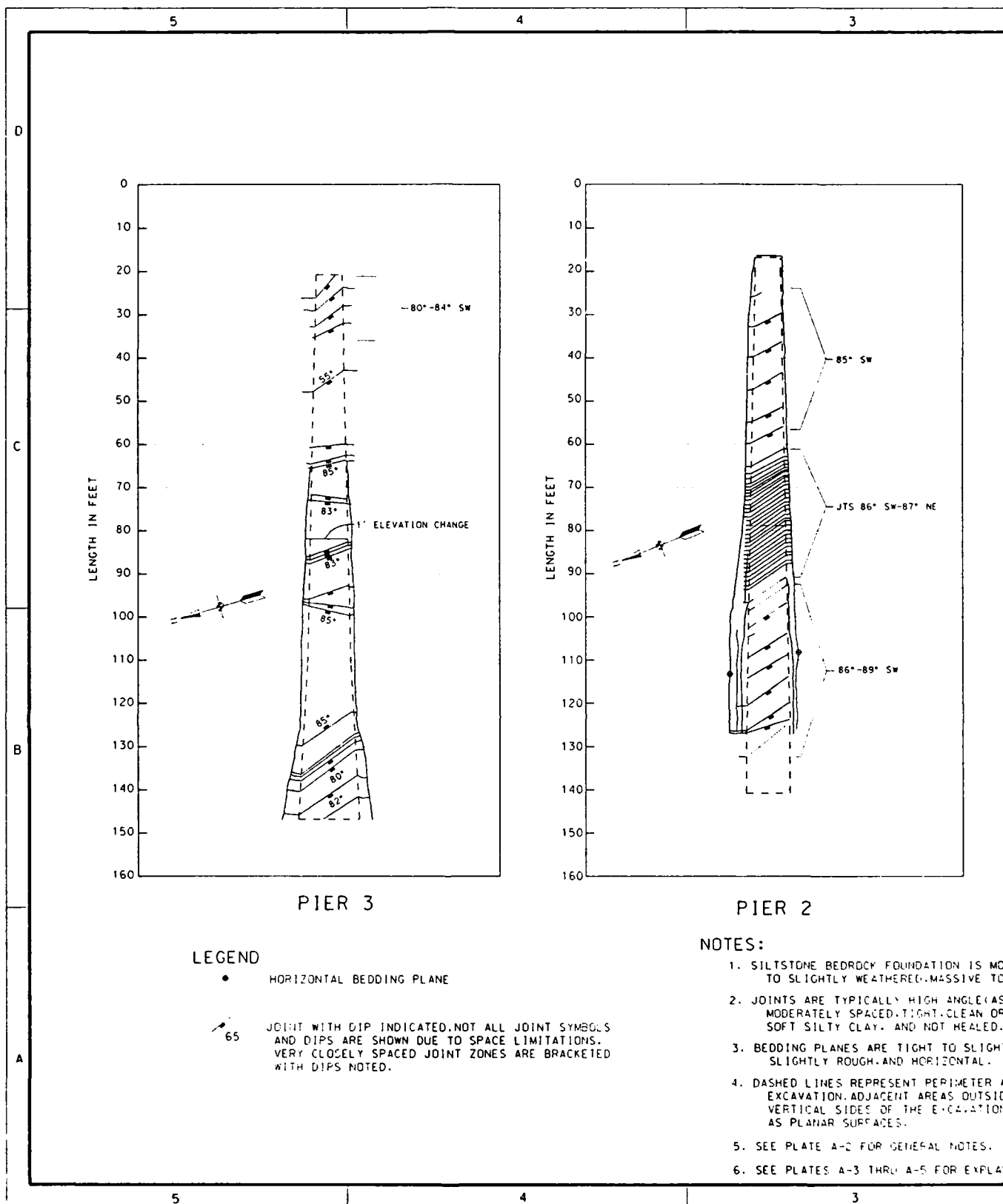
Construction Note:
 (1) Indicates Pouring Order.
 Pour in Sequence. Simultaneous
 Pours are determined provided
 adjacent concrete has been
 poured a minimum of 24 Hours.

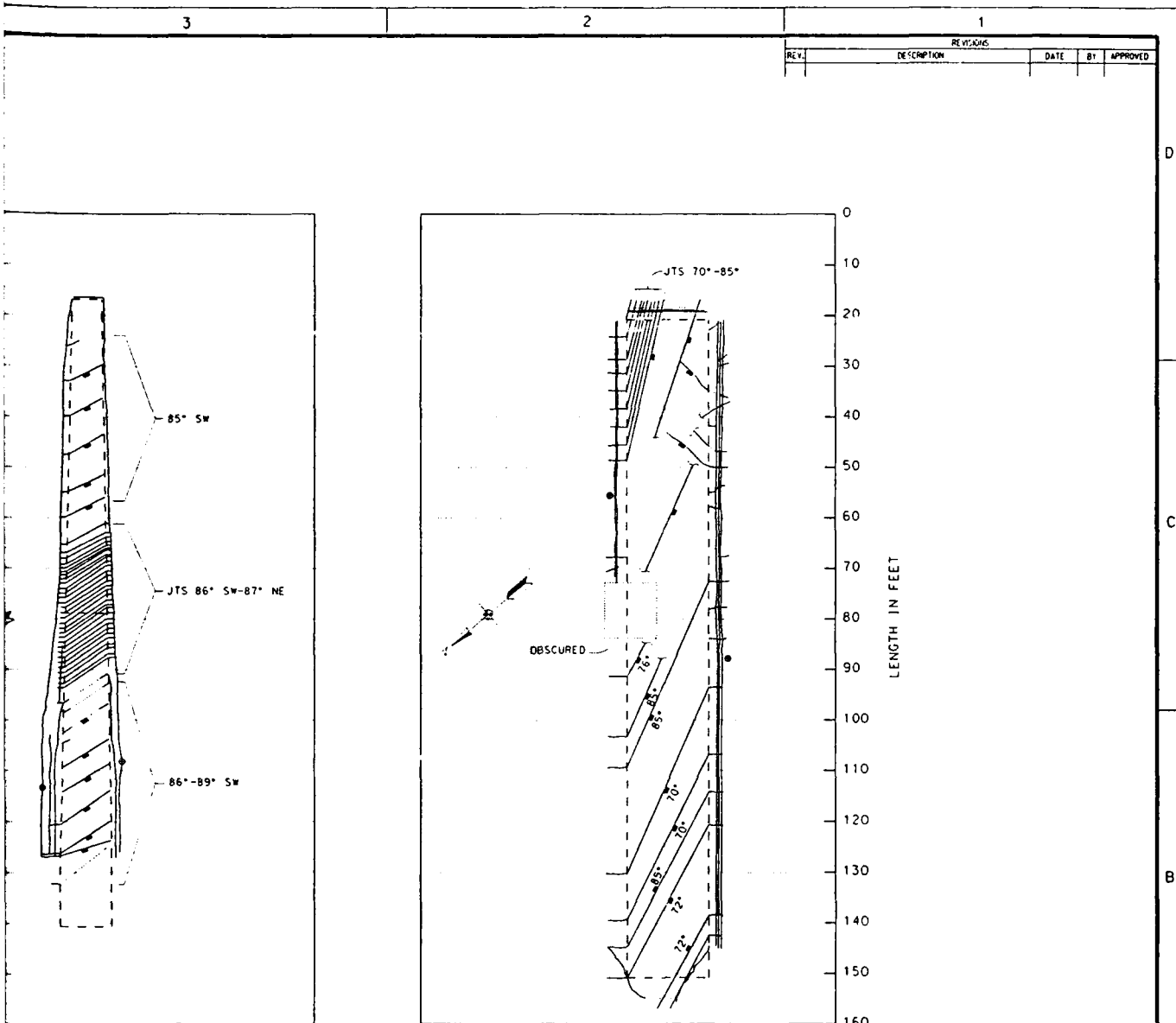


"V" RUSTICATION

PEDESTAL
STRUCTURE

F1	F2
1184.880	1185.120
1184.880	1185.120



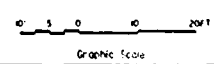


PIER 2

PIER 1

NOTES:

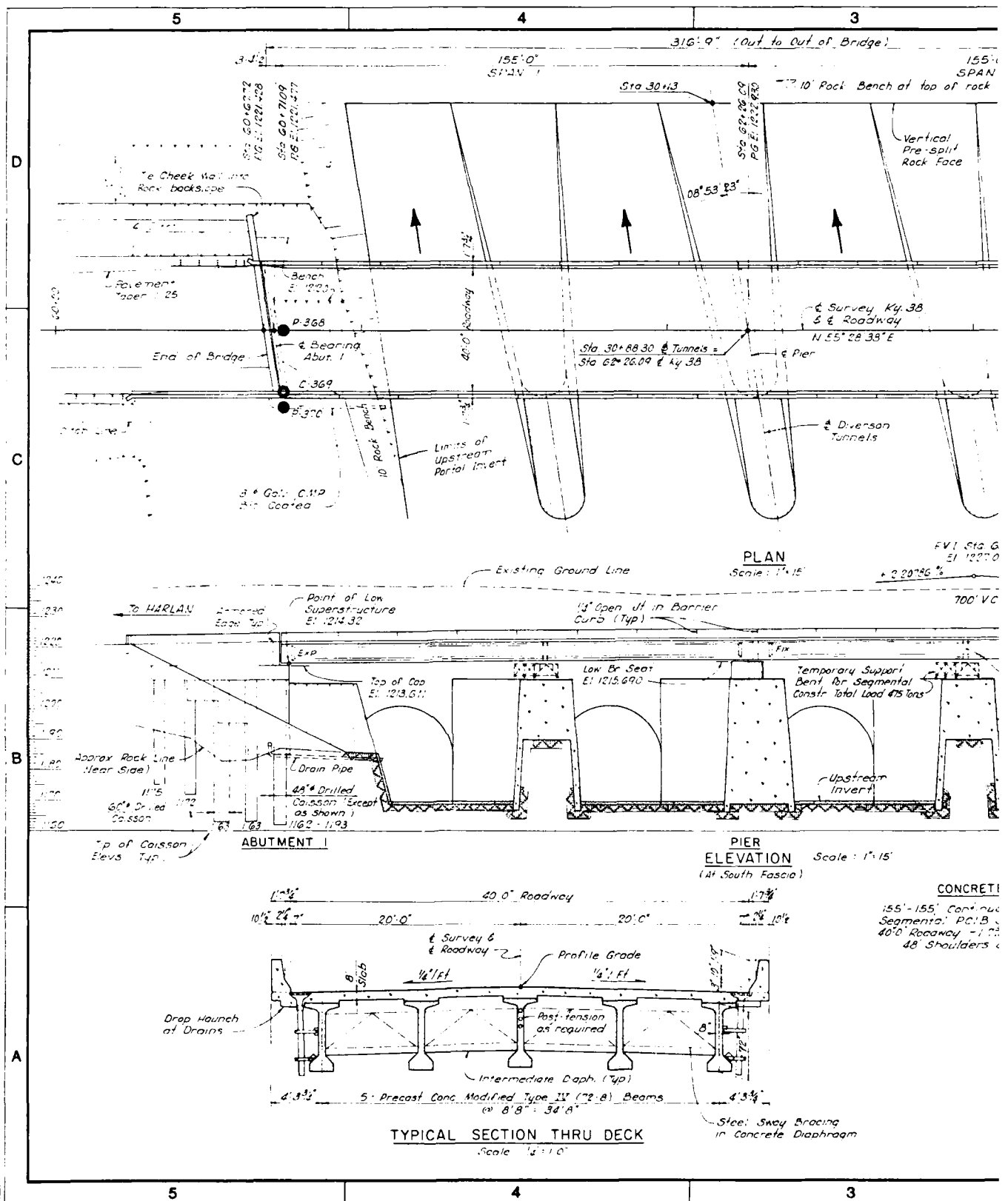
1. SILTSTONE BEDROCK FOUNDATION IS MODERATELY HARD, UNWEATHERED TO SLIGHTLY WEATHERED, MASSIVE TO MEDIUM BEDDED, DARK GRAY.
2. JOINTS ARE TYPICALLY HIGH ANGLE (AS SHOWN) VERY WIDELY TO MODERATELY SPACED, TIGHT, CLEAN OR FILLED WITH UP TO 0.3' SOFT SILTY CLAY, AND NOT HEALED.
3. BEDDING PLANES ARE TIGHT TO SLIGHTLY OPEN, CLEAN, SMOOTH TO SLIGHTLY ROUGH, AND HORIZONTAL.
4. DASHED LINES REPRESENT PERIMETER AT BOTTOM OF FOOTING EXCAVATION. ADJACENT AREAS OUTSIDE DASHED LINES REPRESENT VERTICAL SIDES OF THE EXCAVATION FOLDED BACK AND MAPPED AS PLANAR SURFACES.
5. SEE PLATE A-2 FOR GENERAL NOTES.
6. SEE PLATES A-3 THRU A-5 FOR EXPLANATION OF DESCRIPTIVE TERMS.



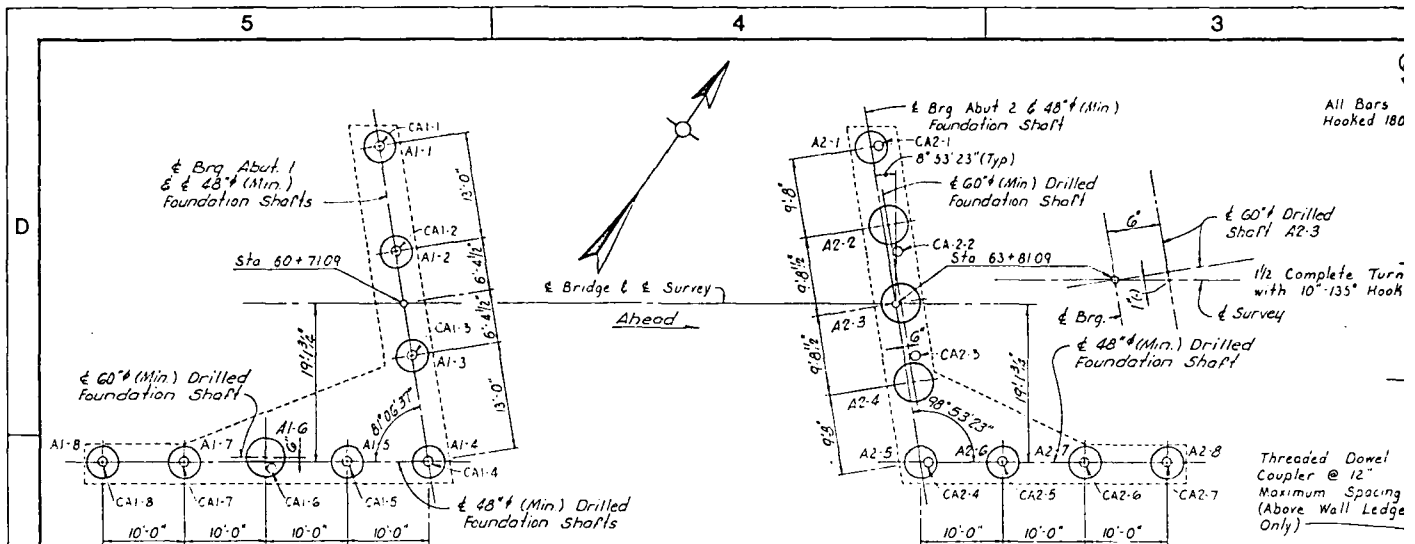
Drawn By: C.A.G.		U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE	
Checked By: P.R.		UPPER CUMBERLAND RIVER BASIN DIVISION AND DISTRICT LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT HARLAN, KENTUCKY DIVISION TUNNELS HIGHWAY 72 BRIDGE PIER FOUNDATIONS	
Approved By: C.E.T. (Signature)		Date: FEB 1974	Scale: 1"=10'
Chief Engineer (Signature)		Record (Drawing as constructed)	Drawing Number: Q1A-4398

Appendix H - Highway 38 and Bridge

<u>Plate No.</u>	<u>Drawing No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
H-1	Q1A-81/3.2	Bridge Layout
H-2	Q1A-81/4.3	Caisson Details
H-3	Q1A-4/399	Boring Logs
H-4	Q1A-4/400	Boring Logs
H-5 thru 19	----	Caisson Hole Maps



DRILLING LOG		DIVISION ORD	INSTALLATION NED	Sheet No. CA 1-8 Sheet 1 of 1
PROJECT HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT		NO. SIZE AND TYPE OF PILE 48 IN ROCK ANGLE	LOCATION (Continued on Back)	
LOCATION (Continued on Back)		MSL		

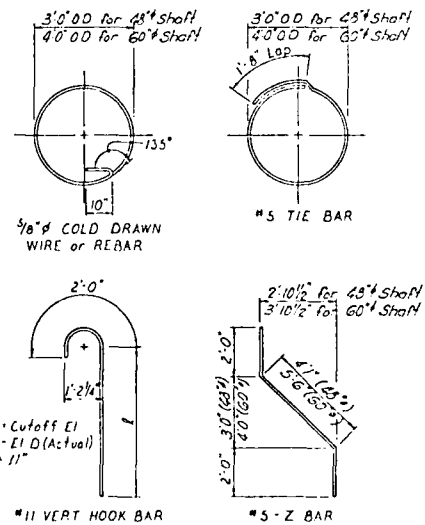


DRILLED SHAFT LAYOUT
AND PROOF-TEST CORE HOLE LOCATIONS

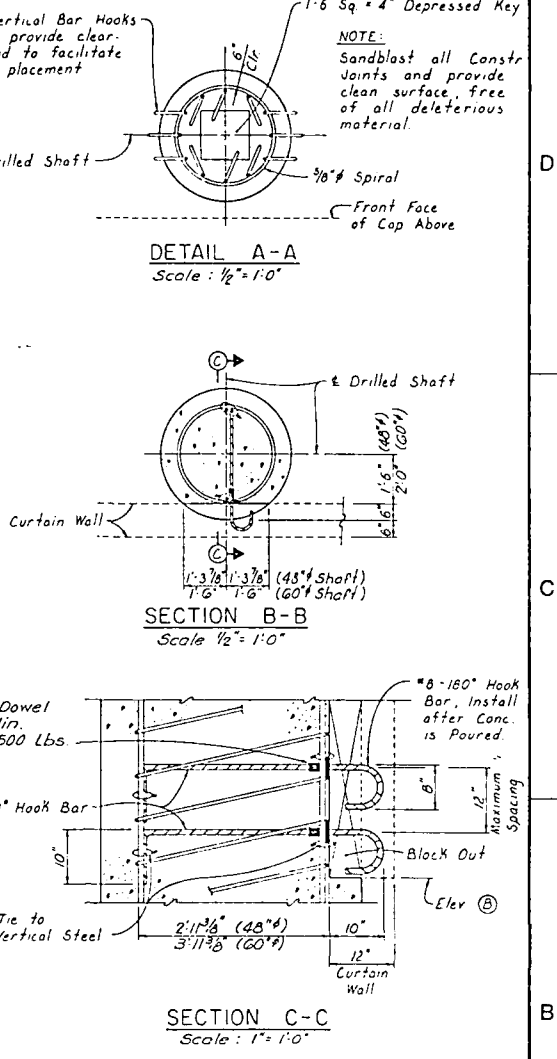
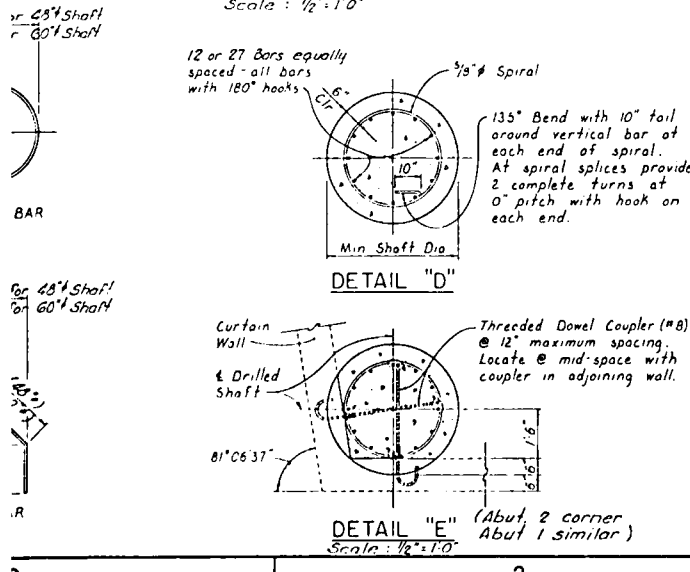
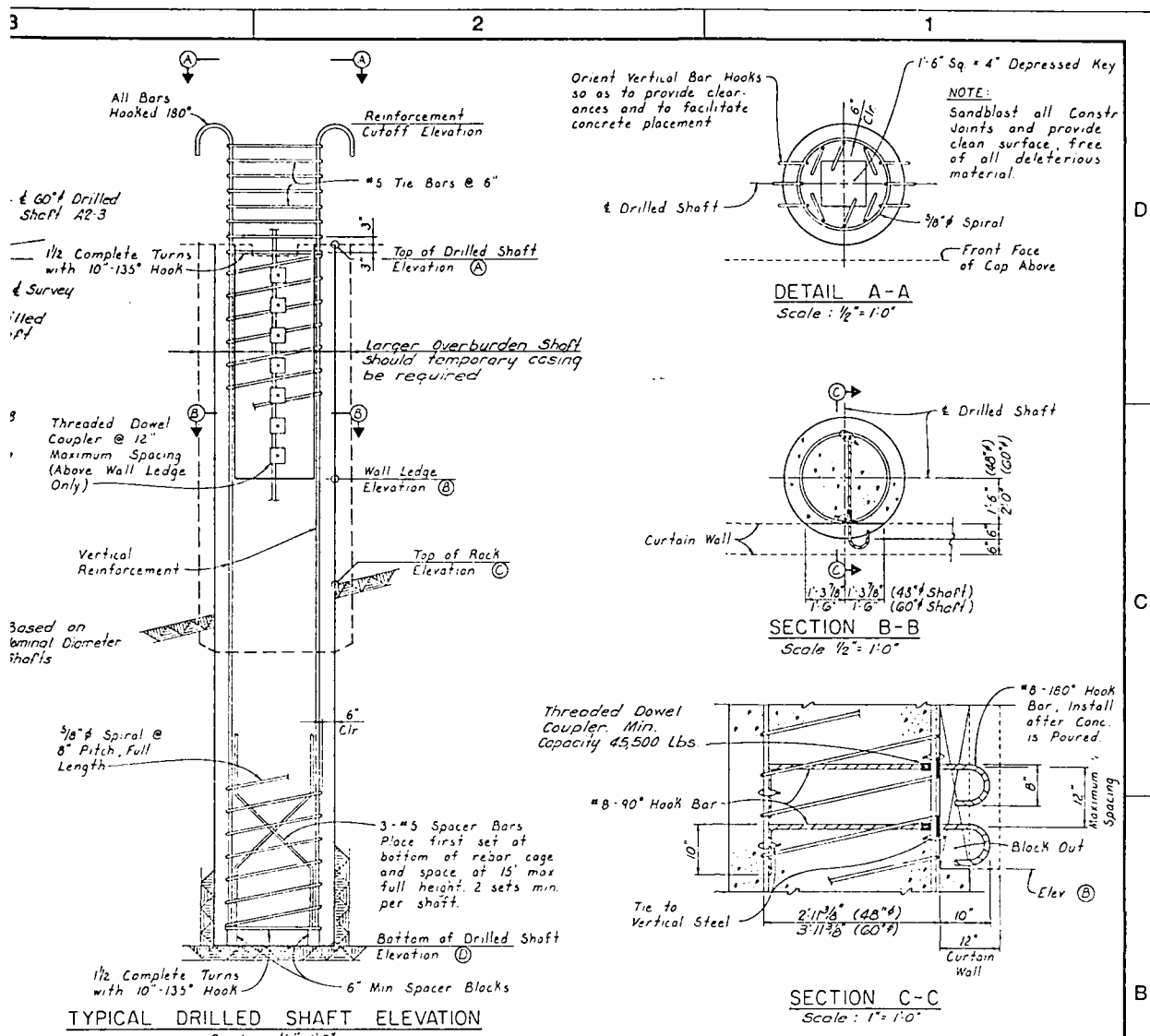
Drilled Shaft Mark	Shaft Dia (Min)	Vertical Reinforcement			Top of Drilled Shaft Elev (A)	Bottom of Wall Ledge Elev (B)	Top of Rock Elevation (C)		Bottom of Drilled Shaft Elevation (D)		Design-Drilled Shaft Length		Payment Lengths		FOR INFO ONLY Design Quantities	
		No	Size	Cutoff Elevation			Design	Actual	Design	Actual	Over-burden (Ft)	Rock (Ft)	Over-burden (Ft)	Rock (Ft)	Drilled Shaft Concrete (Cu Yds)	Drilled Shaft Steel Reinf (Lbs)
A1-1	48"	12	#11	1212.67	1209.67	1206.67	1208.3	1209.7	1193.0	1193.2	—	16.7	0.0	16.5	7.7	1708
A1-2	48"	12	#11	1212.67	1209.67	1199.67	1209.7	1209.7	1187.0	1188.7	—	22.7	0.0	21.0	10.3	2177
A1-3	48"	12	#11	1212.67	1209.67	1184.67	1201.6	1202.7	1172.0	1174.2	8.1	27.6	7.0	28.5	15.8	3195
A1-4	48"	12	#11	1212.67	1209.67	1184.67	1183.0	1171.7	1162.0	1162.4	21.7	26.0	18.0	29.3	21.4	3135
A1-5	48"	12	#11	1212.67	1209.67	1184.67	1183.0	1182.2	1163.0	1162.9	26.7	20.0	23.0	24.2	20.9	4260
A1-6	60"	21	#11	1212.67	1209.67	1193.67	1182.6	1185.7	1163.0	1163.2	27.1	19.6	25.0	22.5	33.5	8410
A1-7	48"	12	#11	1212.67	1209.67	1202.67	1190.0	1191.4	1172.0	1172.5	19.7	18.0	18.2	18.9	17.5	3355
A1-8	48"	12	#11	1212.67	1209.67	N/A	1190.0	1189.2	1175.0	1174.2	19.7	15.0	20.5	15.0	16.1	3126
A2-1	48"	12	#11	1214.07	1211.07	1206.07	1205.7	1211.8	1190.0	1189.2	4.3	16.7	0.0	21.8	9.5	4235
A2-2	60"	21	#11	1214.07	1211.07	1191.07	1200.0	1207.2	1178.0	1177.6	11.0	22.0	4.6	29.2	23.4	6190
A2-3	60"	21	#11	1214.07	1211.07	1190.07	1194.5	1202.2	1172.0	1171.1	16.5	22.5	9.0	30.2	27.6	7165
A2-4	60"	21	#11	1214.07	1211.07	1190.07	1191.5	1193.7	1169.0	1169.7	19.5	22.5	17.1	24.7	24.8	7655
A2-5	48"	12	#11	1214.07	1211.07	1193.07	1195.5	1193.0	1179.0	1175.1	15.5	16.5	16.0	17.9	13.6	2915
A2-6	48"	12	#11	1214.07	1211.07	1193.07	1198.3	1196.3	1183.0	1181.3	12.7	15.3	14.8	15.0	12.5	2600
A2-7	48"	12	#11	1214.07	1211.07	1203.07	1200.8	1203.4	1185.5	1185.6	10.2	15.3	7.7	17.8	11.6	2400
A2-8	48"	12	#11	1214.07	1211.07	N/A	1200.8	1201.0	1185.5	1185.0	10.2	15.3	11.5	15.5	11.9	2400

DRILLED SHAFT NOTES

- Foundation Shafts shall be Cast-in-Place Concrete, $f_c = 4000$ psi
- Construction Joints not shown on Project Plans will require the approval of the Engineer prior to construction.
- Spiral Reinforcement shall be $\frac{3}{8}$ " Cold Drawn Wire. The Ends of the Spiral shall be anchored with a 135° Hook around one of the Vertical Bars. Laps in Spiral Ties to be minimum distance of 2 turns with Spiral Tie anchored with 135° Hook.
- For Reinforcement Cutoff Elevation, etc., see Schedule, this sheet
- Fabrication of Reinforcing Steel Cage shall include Spacing Blocks so as to maintain proper Spiral Pitch and Vertical Steel Spacing.
- Drilled Shafts to be founded to elevations indicated and deeper as necessary to penetrate into solid rock a minimum of 15 feet for 48" shaft and 20 feet for 60" shaft. Solid rock is defined in Note 7 & shown on Typical Drilled Shaft Elevation.
- For Drilling/Payment purposes, solid rock is defined as any material which cannot be drilled with a Conventional Earth Auger, and requires the use of Special Rock Augers, Core Borrels, Air Tools, Blasting and/or other methods of hand excavation.
- After shafts are drilled, the Contractor in the presence of the Resident Engineer shall record for each shaft, the Top of Rock Elevation, Bottom of Shaft Elevations and Payment Lengths and shall return one blueprint copy of this completed sheet to the Engineer so the data may be recorded on the original plans. This Foundation Record does not replace other records of Drilled Shafts required to be kept and submitted by the Contractor.



TYPICAL C



3	11/21/93	Revised as Constructed	MAR	
2	4/9/91	Revise Coisson sizes, spacings & Control Elev	NET	DGM
1	6/26/89	Revise Notes 6, 7 & 8	NET	DJ:31
Revisions	Date	Descriptions	By	Checked
<p>Graphic Scale</p> <p>U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE</p> <p>Designed by: DGM</p> <p>Drawn by: JBB</p> <p>Checked by: CPK JR.</p> <p>Approved by: [Signature]</p> <p>UPPER CUMBERLAND RIVER BASIN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT HARLAN, KENTUCKY DRILLED FOUNDATION DETAILS KENTUCKY HWY. 38 OVER UPSTREAM PORTAL</p> <p>Date: _____ Sheet _____ of _____</p> <p>Scale: AS NOTED Drawing Number: QIA-81/4.3</p> <p>Record Drawing as constructed dated _____</p>				

KYDOM DRWG NO 21911

PLATE H-2

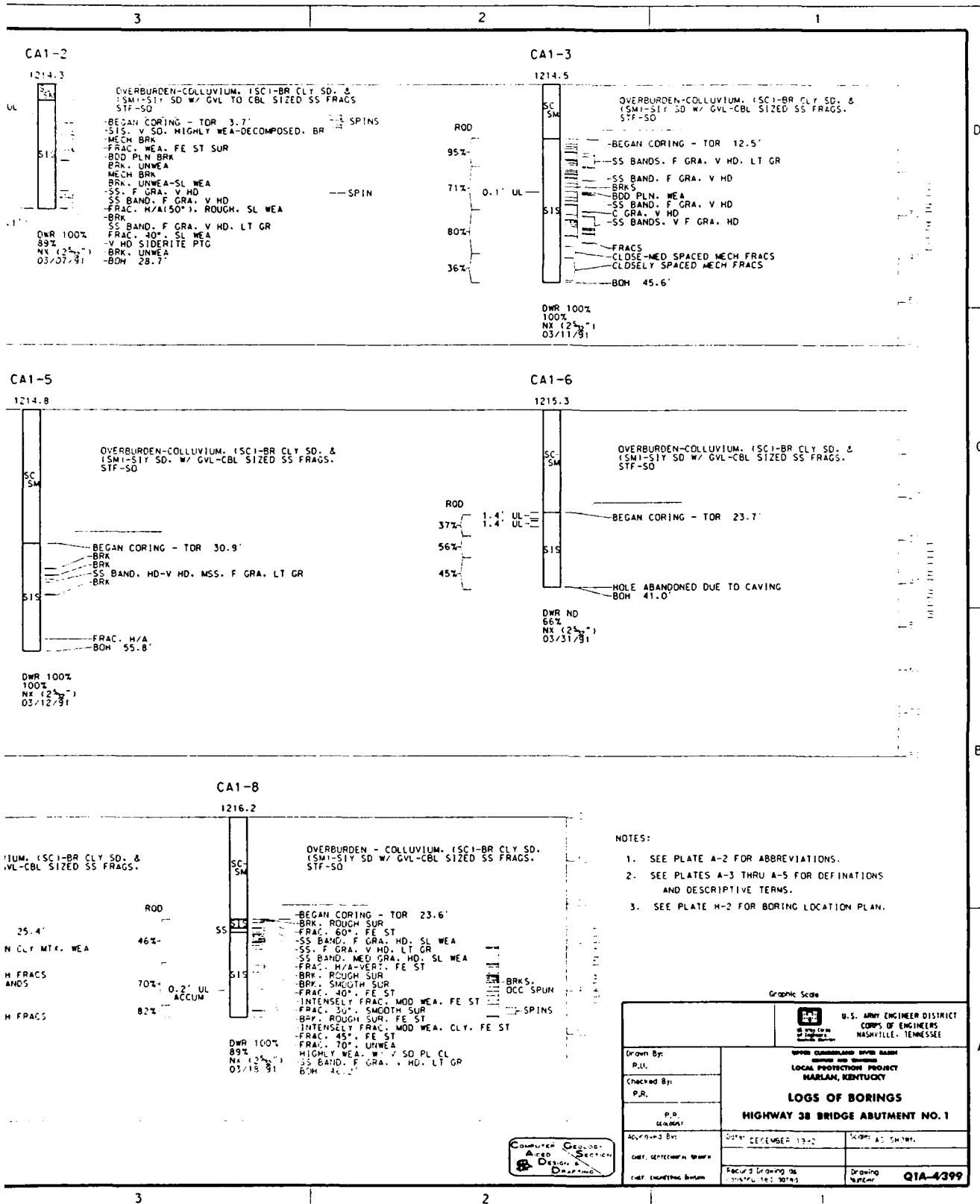
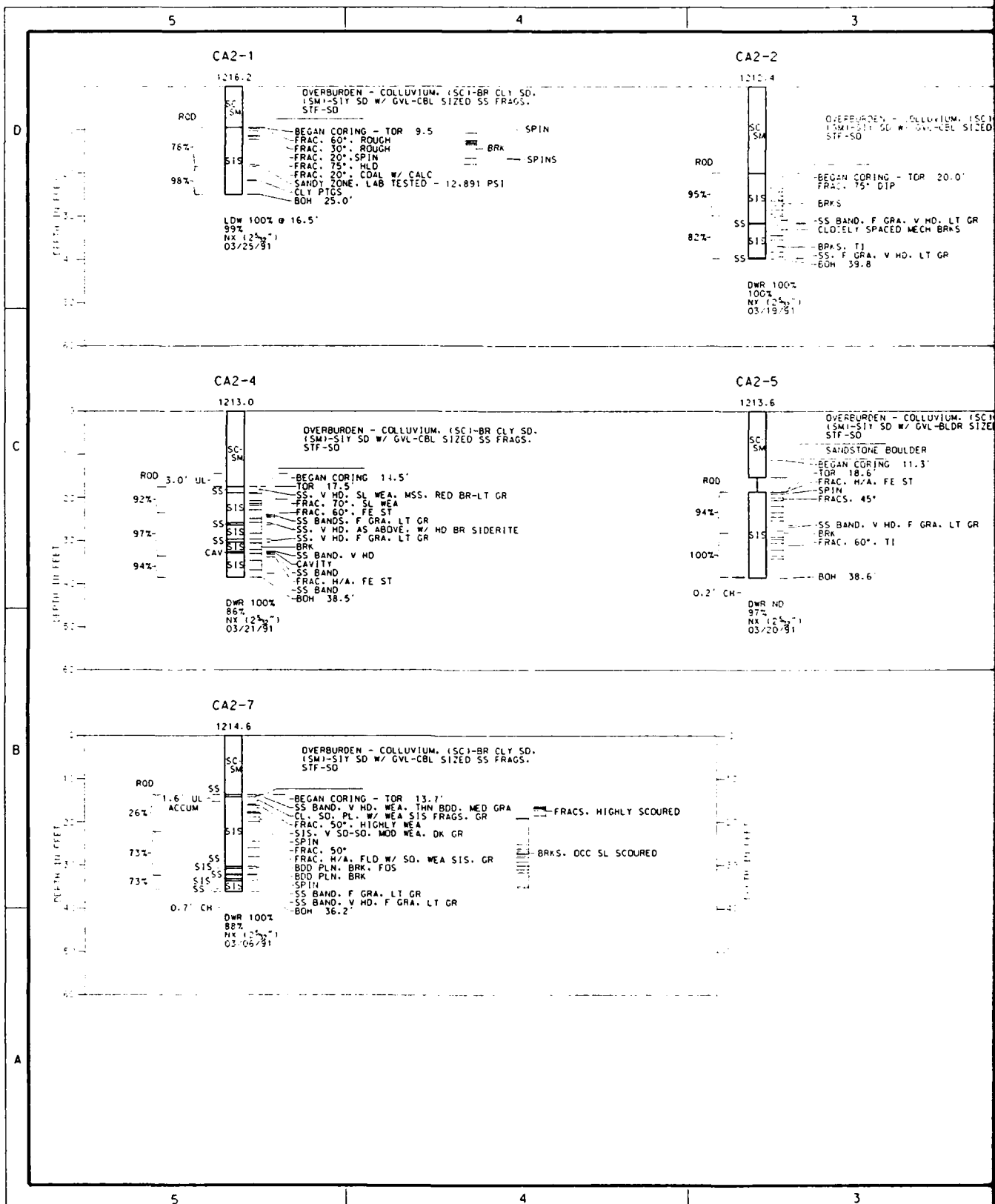


PLATE H-3

File No. CA 2-5

DRILLING LOG	DIVISION ORD	INSTALLATION NED	SHEET OF / SHEETS
PROJECT HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT		TO: SIZE AND TYPE OF PLOT 11" BY 17" FOR ELEVATION SHOWN (11" X 17")	
LOCATION (Coordinate or Station)		MSL	



DRILLING LOG		Division ORI	INSTALLATION NED
1. PROJECT HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT		2. SITE AND TYPE OF DIT 3. DAYTON FOR ELEVATION THOUGH IT IS NOT	
4. LOCATION (Coordinate or Station)		5. DATE MSL	

92-6
OF 1 SHEET

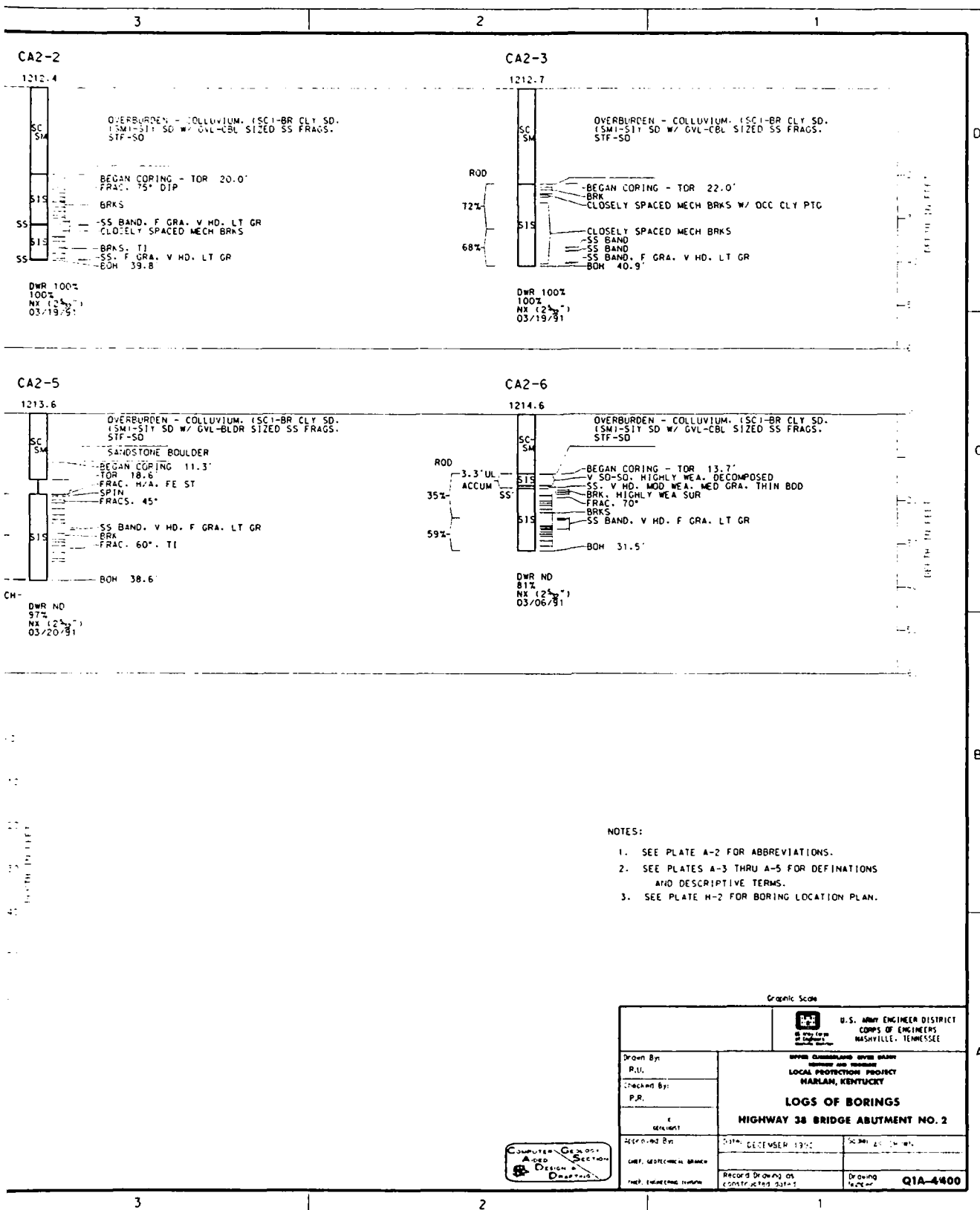


PLATE H-4

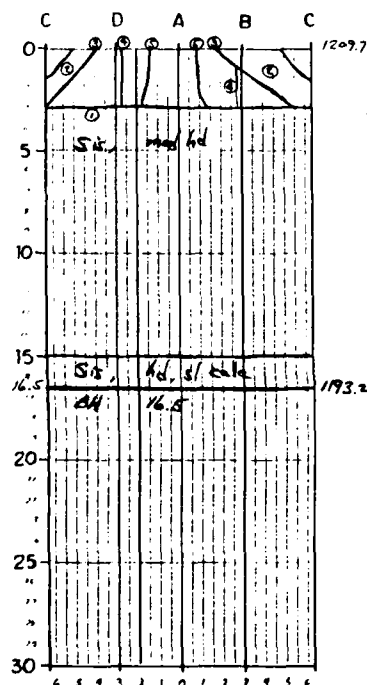
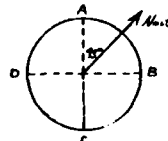
DRILLING LOG		INSTALLATION	
ORD		NED	
1. PROJECT HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 10 (in. Rock) 1000	
2. LOCATION (as shown on attached map or sketch) Highway 38 Bridge Abutment No. 1		11. RATING FOR PLACEMENT UNDER 100 PSI MSL	
3. DRILLING AGENCY Hayes		12. MAGNIFICATION OF PHOTOGRAPH OF WELL None	
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on attached title and file number) A 1-1		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-ROUNDER SAMPLES TAKEN None	
5. NAME OF DRILLER		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE ROCKS None	
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE [] VERTICAL [] INCLINED		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER None	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN 0.0		16. DATE HOLE 6-24-91	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 16.5		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 1209.7	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 16.5 (1193.2)		18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING None	
		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR [Signature]	

Caisson No.: CA1-1

Surface El.: 1209.7

El. TOR: 1209.7

BN 1193.2



A 5 ft deep jackhammer hole was drilled below bottom of caisson hole, from 16.5 to 21.5 ft depth. No fractures or voids detected.

FEATURE NO.	DESCRIPTION
(1)	Red w/1/2 in. dia. Ti
(2)	1/2 in. filling, 1/2 in. w/ 1/2 in. dia. Ti, 0.5-2.0 in.
(3)	1/2 in. NSSE, 42 in. filled (see 1000 2 in.)
(4)	1/2 in. NSSE, 77 in. filled w/ 1/2 in. dia. Ti
(5)	1/2 in. NSSE, 77 in. filled w/ 1/2 in. dia. Ti

REMARKS:

Line A-C is along caisson row alignment.

Bearing: N 43 W

Groundwater: None

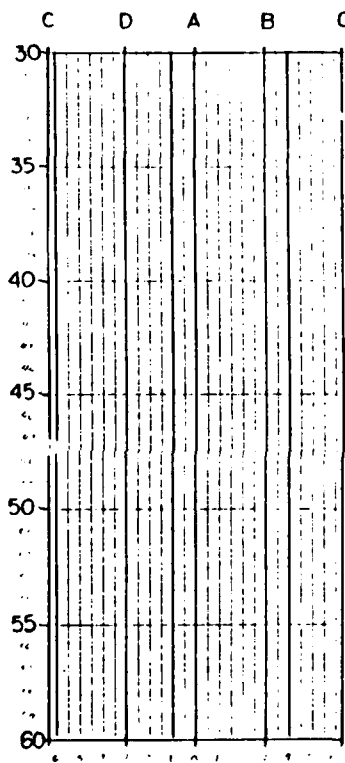
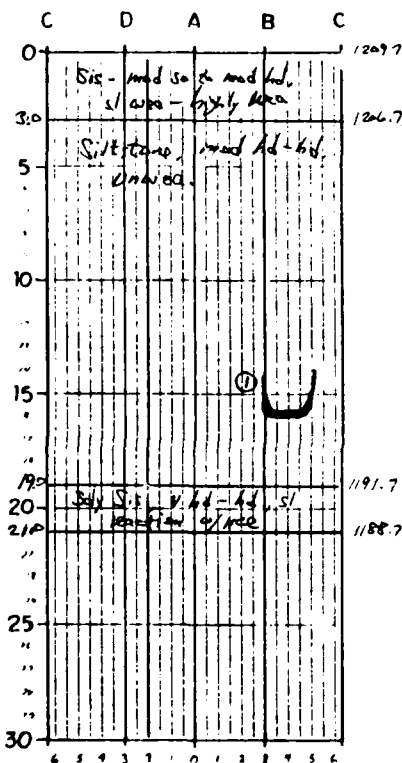
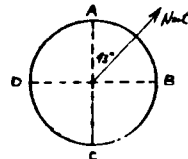
Drill Time: 0' - 15' 3 1/2 in.

Concrete Placed: 6-25-91

Plate H-5

DRILLING LOG 1. PROJECT: HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT 2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station): Highway 38 Bridge Abutment No. _____ 3. DRILLING AGENCY: Hayes 4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number): A 1-2 5. NAME OF DRILLER: _____ 6. DIRECTION OF HOLE: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEGS FROM VERT. 7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN: 0.0 8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK: 21.0 9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE: 21.0		State No. CA 1-2 INSTALLATION NED 10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT: 48" Rock Auger 11. BAY/STATION ELEVATION BROUGHT TO: _____ MSL 12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL: Hugley CDH 70 13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-DRIVEN SAMPLES TAKEN: _____ 14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES: _____ 15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER: None 16. DATE HOLE STARTED: _____ COMPLETION: 7-9-91 17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE: 1209.7 18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING: _____ 19. SIGNATURE OF: SEER	
--	--	---	--

Caisson No.: **CA 1-2**
 Surface El.: **1209.7**
 El TOR: **1209.7**
 BH: **1188.7**



A 5 ft. deep jackhammer "pilot test hole" was drilled below bottom of caisson from 21.0 to 26.0 ft. w/ hard unweathered rock for full depth. At 21 ft the cutting edge was 1 1/8" dia w/ approx 100 cubic ft. was cut out.

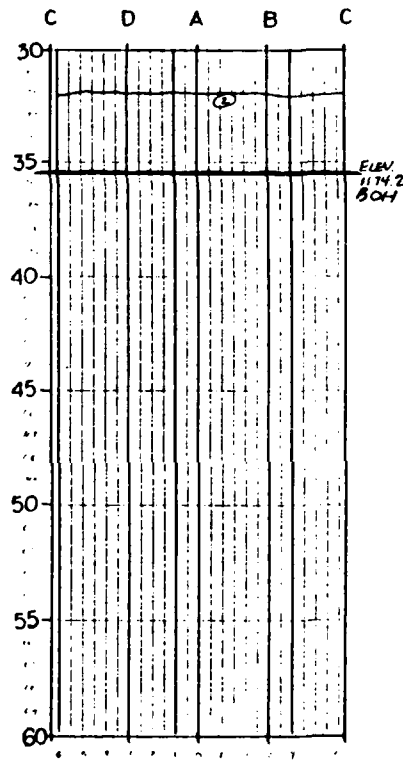
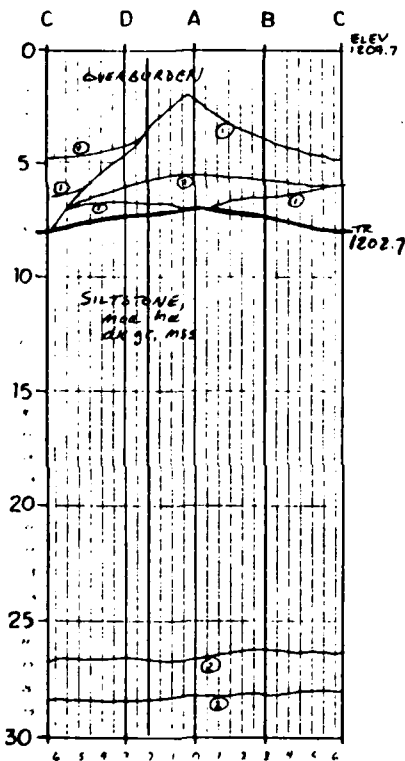
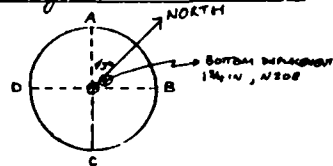
FEATURE NO.	DESCRIPTION
①	JK - 1/2" clean and rough ing dip N 43° W & vert.

REMARKS: Hole was terminated at 21.0
 Line A-C is along caisson row alignment.
 Bearing: **N 43° W**
 Groundwater: **None**
 Drill Time: _____
 Concrete Placed: **7-9-91**

Date No. CA 1-3

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION ORD		INSTALLATION NED		SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEET	
1. PROJECT MARIAN DIVERSION PROJECT							
2. LOCATION (Continuation of Station) Highway 38 Bridge Abutment No. _____							
3. DRILLING AGENCY Hayes							
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) A 1-3				10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 4 1/2 in. Split Auger / Coding Tool			
5. NAME OF DRILLER				12. MANUFACTURER'S INFORMATION OF PAUL HUGHES LDH 70			
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEPT. FROM VERT.				13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER- BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN			
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN 7.0 FT				14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE ROCKS NONE			
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 28.5 FT				15. ELEVATION AROUND WATER			
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 35.5 FT				16. DATE HOLE 6/27/91			
				17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 1209.7			
				18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING			
				19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR Tim Shy			

Caisson No.: CA1-3
 Surface El.: 1209.7
 El. TOR: 1202.7
 BH 1174.2

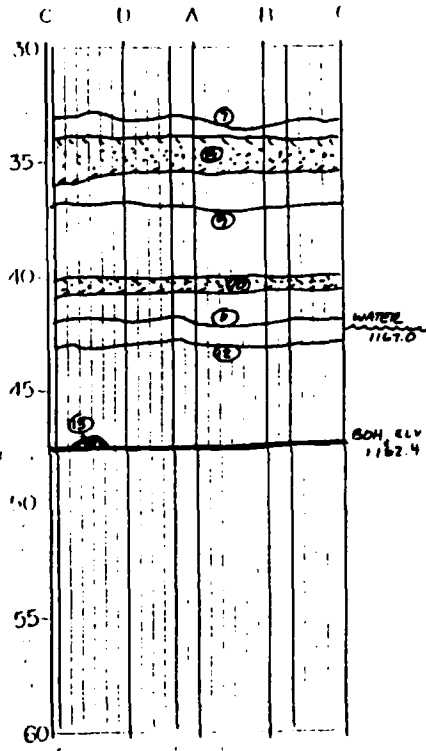
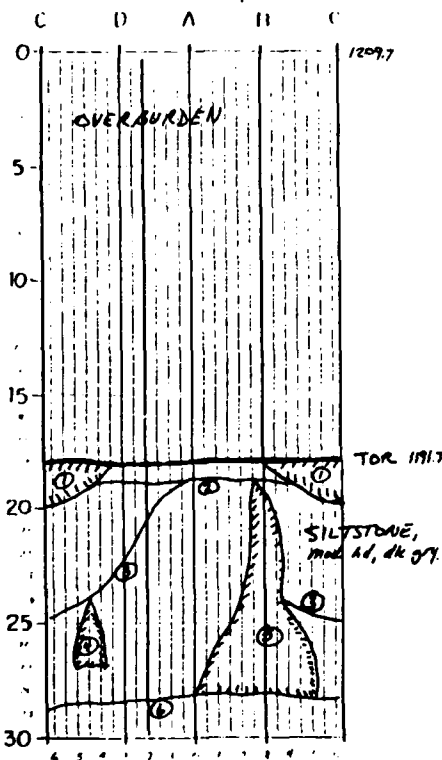
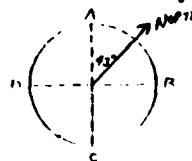


FEATURE NO.	DESCRIPTION
①	Slip surface in overburden
②	Bedding plane, Bd, N4, sil, c gra, 197, Med - horizontal

REMARKS:
 Line A-C is along caisson row alignment.
 Bearing: N43W
 Groundwater: NONE
 Drill Time: _____
 Concrete Placed: 7-1-91

DRILLING LOG PROJECT: HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT LOCATION: Harlan, Nebraska Highway 18 Bridge Abutment No. 1 DRILLING AGENCY: HAYES NAME OF DRILLER: JERRY HAYES DIRECTION OF HOLE: VERTICAL THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN: 18.0 FT DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK: 29.3 FT TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE: 47.3 FT		INSTALLATION DATE: 7/18/91 TIME: 11:00 AM MANUFACTURER & SPECIFICATION OF LOG: HUGHES LDH-70 TOTAL NO. OF OVER: 1 TOTAL NUMBER CORE POINTS: 1 ELEVATION GROUND WATER: 1167.0 DATE HOLE: 7/15/91 ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE: 1209.7 TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR DRILLING: 100% SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR: Tom Sky	
--	--	---	--

Caisson No.: **CA1-4**
 Surface EL: **1209.7**
 EL TOR: **1191.7**
 BH: **1162.4**



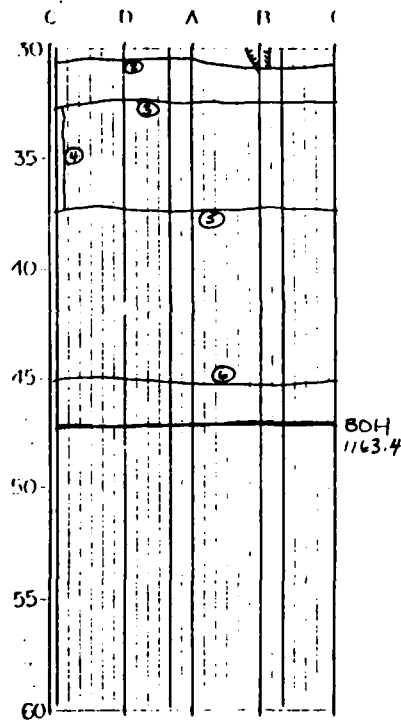
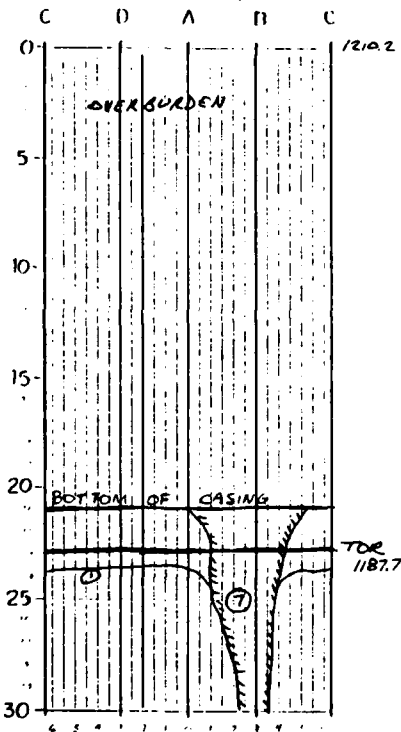
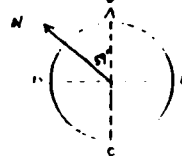
FEATURE NO.	DESCRIPTION
①	Cl. lens, M2, W4
② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪	Qty phs, O2, T2, M2
⑫	Jv, M2, TS, SE, CS, O2, TS, R2, M4, M4
⑬ ⑭ ⑮	Joint Filling, cl, M1, M5
⑯ ⑰	shl, c gm, M4, M2
⑱	cl lens, M2, W4, flowing water (1 gpm).

REMARKS:

Line A-C is along caisson
 row alignment.
 Bearing: **N 43° W**
 Groundwater: **Flowing at 1162.5**
 Standing at **1167.0**
 Drill Time:
 Concrete Placed: **7/18/91**

DRILLING LOG	DIVISION ORD	DATE 1-5
PROJECT HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT		
LOCATION (Address or Station) Highway 38 Bridge Abutment No. 1		
DRILLING METHOD Hayes		
HOLE NO. (As shown on casing and log) A 1-5		
NAME OF DRILLER JERRY HAYES		
DIRECTION OF WIND By compass By aneroid		
THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN	22.5	
DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK	24.3	
TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE	46.8	
INITIALS H.D.		
NO. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 4" AUGER / 100% 6" TOOL		
NO. MATERIAL FOR PERFORATION RECORD (If any) MSL		
NO. MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION OF TOOL HUGHES LDH-70		
NO. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-ROUNDER MINUTE SAMPLES TAKEN		
NO. TOTAL NUMBER CORRECTIONS ND		
NO. ELEVATION OF HOLE 1210.2		
NO. DATE 7/29/91		
NO. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 1210.2		
NO. TOTAL CORRECTION FOR HOLE		
NO. SIGNATURE OF DRILLER Tim Sky		

Caisson No.: A1-5
 Surface El: 1210.2
 El. TOP: 1187.7
 BH: 1163.4

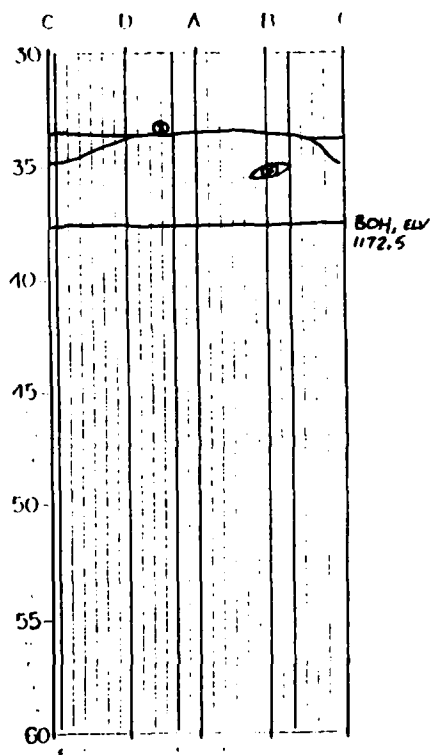
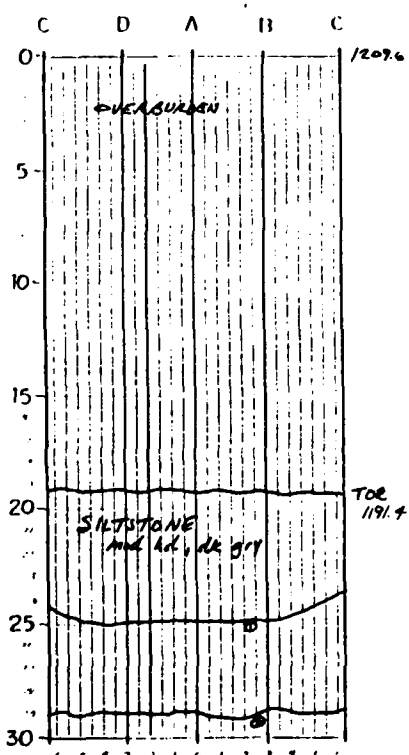
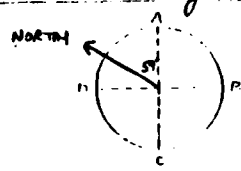


FEATURE NO.	DESCRIPTION
1, 2, 3, 5, 6	Casing Pipe, B4, S1, cgm, 1g1, w1, m1, m1, w1, m1
4	Fracture, C2, D3, T3, R4, NDE, vertical
7	Fracture, C3, D3, T3, A2, N14, M4, ch filling H1, W5, N15W, TD NE

REMARKS:
 Line A-C is along caisson row alignment.
 Bearing: N57°E
 Groundwater: ND
 Drill Time:
 Concrete Placed: 7-30-91

DRILLING LOG		INSTALLATION	
PROJECT HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT		HOLE NO. 48 in Rock Auger	
LOCATION Highway 38 Bridge Abutment No. 1		DATE 7/16/91	
DRILLING AGENCY Hayes		TIME 7/17/91	
HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title)		ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 1209.6	
NAME OF DRILLER JERRY HAYES		TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING ND	
DIRECTION OF HOLE Vertical		SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Tom Sly</i>	
THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN 18.2			
DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 18.9			
TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 37.1			

Caisson No.: **CA1-7**
 Surface Elv: **1209.6**
 TL TOR: **1191.4**
 BH: **1172.5**

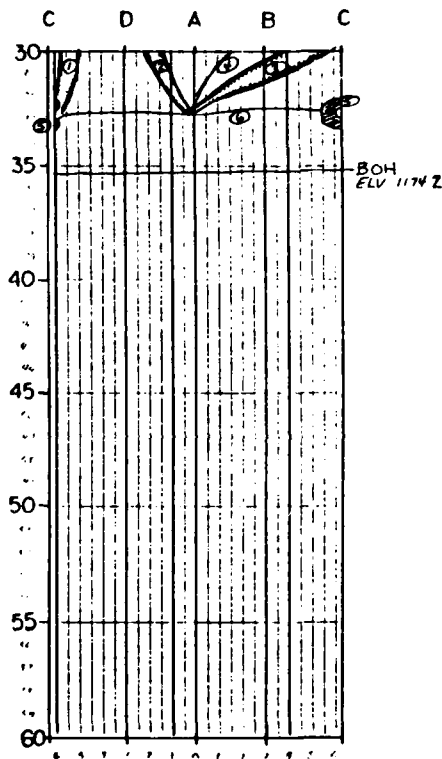
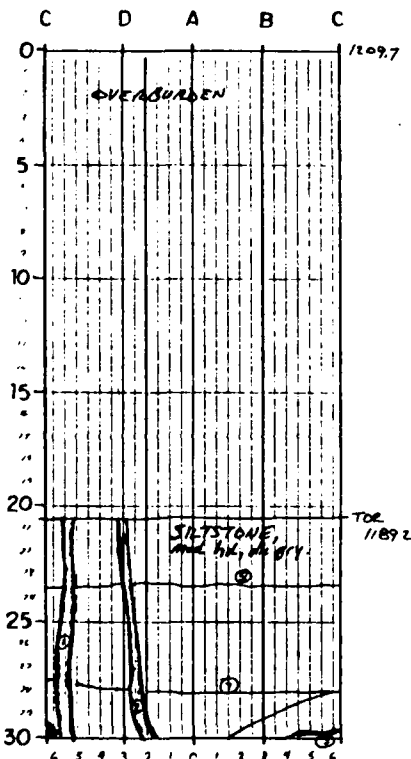
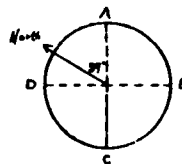


FEATURE NO.	DESCRIPTION
1, 2, 3	Bedding planes, DB, T2, M2
4	Ch lens, M2, W4

REMARKS:
 Line A-C is along caisson
 row alignment.
 Bearing: **N 59° E**
 Groundwater: **0.5A STANDING**
 Drill Time:
 Corelogs Placed: **7/18/91**

DRILLING LOG		Division ORD		INSTALLATION NED		Hole No. CA 1-8	
1. PROJECT HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT				20. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 48 IN ROCK AUGER			
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station) Highway 38 Bridge Abutment No. 1				21. DAY OF ELEVATION SHOWING HSL			
3. DRILLING AGENCY Hayes				22. MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION OF DRILL HUGHES LDH-70			
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing into and No. number) A 1-8				23. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-DRIVEN SAMPLES TAKEN		24. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BORRS	
5. NAME OF DRILLER JERRY HAYES				25. ELEVATION GROUND WATER		26. DATE OF HOLE	
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED NPS FROM VERT.				27. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 1209.7		28. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN 20.5				29. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR T. Tim Sky			
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 15.0							
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 35.5							

Caisson No.: CA-1-B
 Surface El: 1209.7
 El TOR: 1189.2
 BH 1174.2



FEATURE NO.	DESCRIPTION
1, 2	JOINT, C3, OB, TS, RS, NL4, MH, {N 20° W
3	CLY lens, H2, W4
4	FAC, L2, O8, TH, R4, ML4, M2, {N 20° E
5	CLY lens, H2, W4
6, 7, 8	Bedding planes, O8, T2, M2

REMARKS:

Line A-C is along caisson
row alignment.
Bearing: N 59° E

Groundwater: NONE

Drill Time:

Concrete Placed: 7-3-91

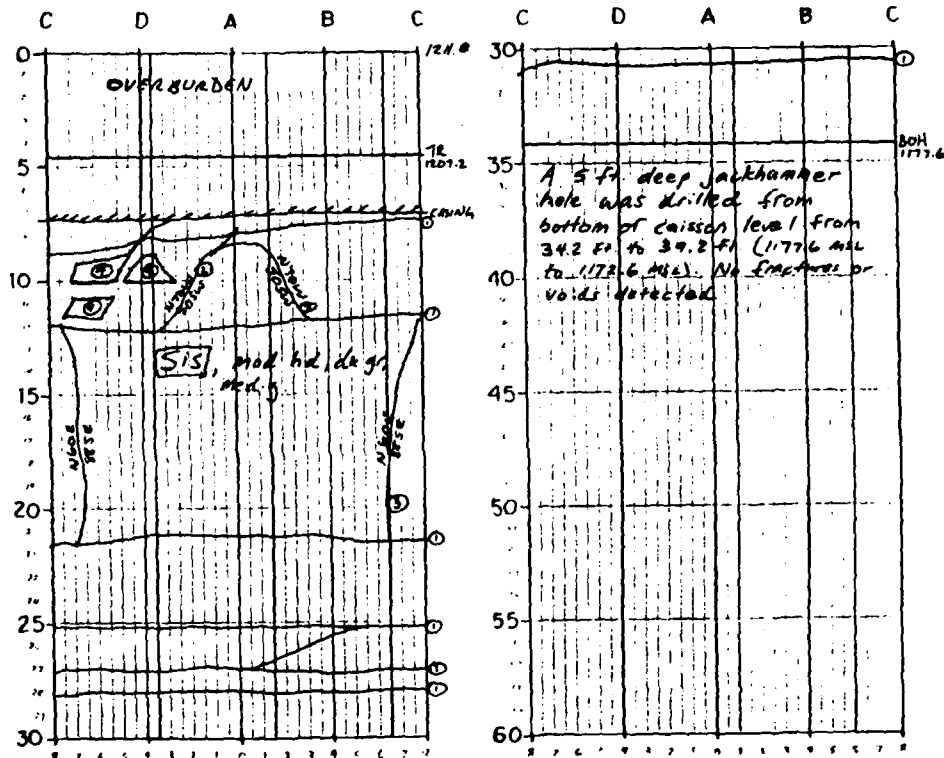
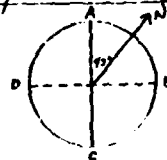
DRILLING LOG		DIVISION	
PROJECT		HED	
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT		60 in. ROCK ANGLE	
LOCATION (Coordinate or Station)		ELEVATION FOR ELEVATION (Station) 2-2	
Highway 38 Bridge Abutment No. 2		MSL	
Drilling Agency		MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION OF DRILL	
Hayes		HUGHES LDH-70	
DATE OF LOG (As shown on drawing title and site sketch)		TOTAL IN. OF OVER	
A 2-2		MINIMUM SAMPLE YARDS	
NAME OF DRILLER		TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES	
SHERMAN		ELEVATION DRILLED WATER	
DIRECTION OF DRILL		STARTED	
Vertical		DATE DRILL	
THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN		ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE	
4.6		1211.8	
DEPTH DRILLED WITH ROPE		TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING	
29.6		SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR	
TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE		Tom Shay	
34.2			

Caisson No.: CA2-2

Surface El: 1211.8

El TOP: 1207.2

BH 1177.6



FEATURE NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	Bedding plane, 1 gr, B4, M4, W4, near horizontal
2	Fracture, C2, O2, T4, R2, M4, N4, N70W, 30W
3	Fracture, C2, O2, T4, R2, N4, M4, N60E, B4
4	Spalls to N45E, vertical face

REMARKS:

Line A-C is along caisson row alignment.
Bearing: N 43° W

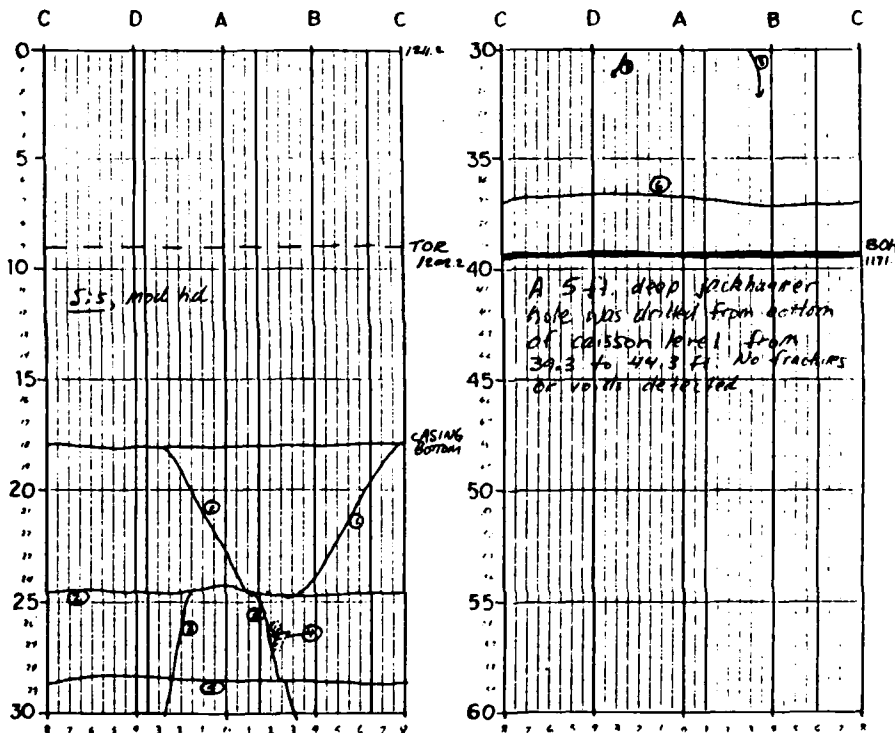
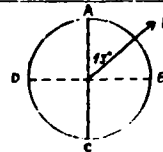
Groundwater: 1178.6 STANDING
NO FLOW

Drill Time:

Concrete Placed:

DRILLING LOG		INSTALLATION	
PROJECT HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT		NEI	
LOCATION Highway 38 Bridge Abutment No. 2		NO. 1	
DRILLING AGENCY Hayes		DATE 7/24/91	
HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and log number) A 2-3		11. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF CHILL	
NAME OF DRILLER		12. TOTAL NO. OF OVER	
DIRECTION OF HOLE Vertical		13. TOTAL NUMBER OF ROSES	
THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN 9.0		14. ELEVATION ABOVE WATER 1184.7 FLOWING	
DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 31.1		15. DATE HOLE 7/24/91	
TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 40.1		16. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 1211.2	
		17. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING	
		18. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR	

Caisson No.: CA2-3
 Surface El: 1211.2
 El TOR: 1202.2
 BH 1171.1



FEATURE NO.	DESCRIPTION
①	JOINT, SHOW TO NE, C2, O3, T4, R1, NLV, MS
②⑤⑥	BEDDING PLANE, MORE HORIZONTAL, 84 S.W. 197, C 9m, glass above plane
③	JOINT, N50E, 83°NW, C2, O3, T4, R1, NLV M6 (line ⑤ below)
④	WATER FLOW POINT - 12 gal/min.

REMARKS:

Line A-C is along caisson row alignment.
 Bearing: N43W

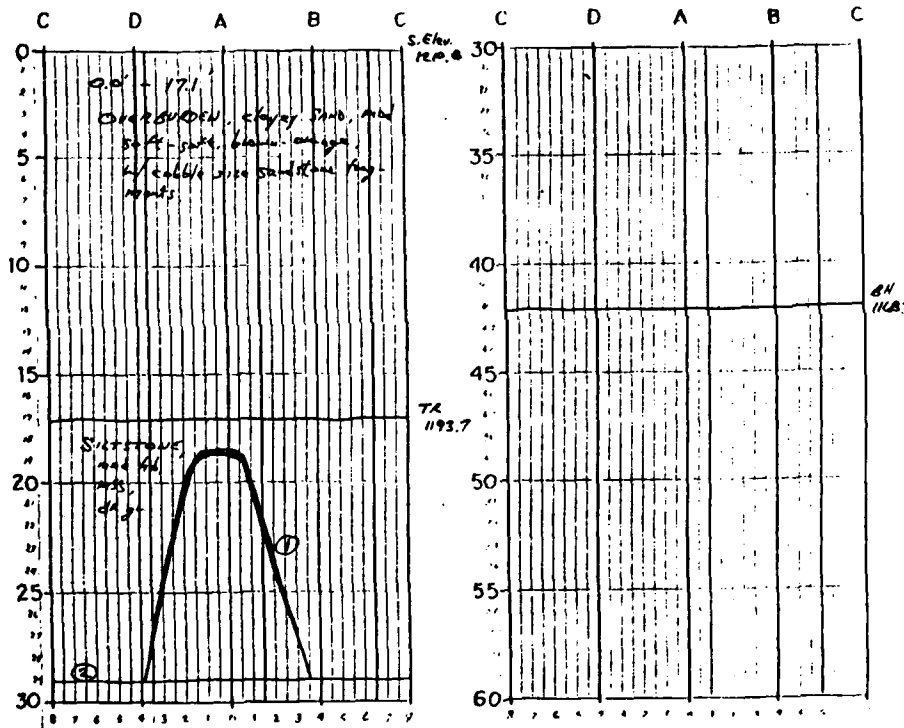
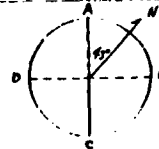
Groundwater: 1184.7 FLOWING

Drill Time:

Concrete Placed: 7-30-91

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION	
PROJECT		HRL	
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT			
LOCATION (County or District)			
Highway 38 Bridge Abutment No.			
DRILLING AGENCY			
Hwy			
HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and HMA number)		A2-4	
NAME OF DRILLER			
DATE TIME OF DRILL			
ELEVATION OF SURFACE		1210.8	
THICKNESS OF EXPOSED SOIL		17.1	
DEPTH DRILLED (FEET)		25.0	
TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE		42.1	
ELEVATION OF GROUNDWATER		1170.7	
ELEVATION OF HOLE		1210.8	
TOTAL CORE RECOVERY (FEET)			
SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR		A. R. Ross	

Caisson No.: A2-4
 Surface El: 1210.8
 El TOR: 1193.7
 BH 1168.7



FEATURE NO.	DESCRIPTION
①	Joint N60E, 65 SE, 0.4, T, 2-5 (up to 0.6 ft. to ch. 215 ft. deep), R3, M9, M5
③	Sd. ph. 0.4, T, 4, R5, M9, M2, ~ 6m

REMARKS:

Line A-C is along caisson row alignment.
 Bearing: N43W

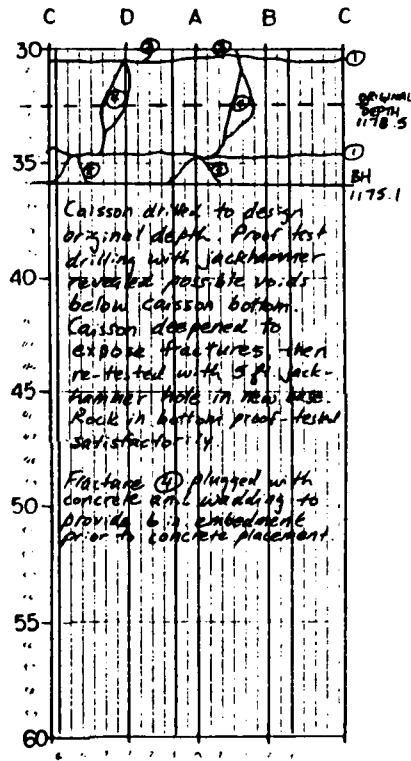
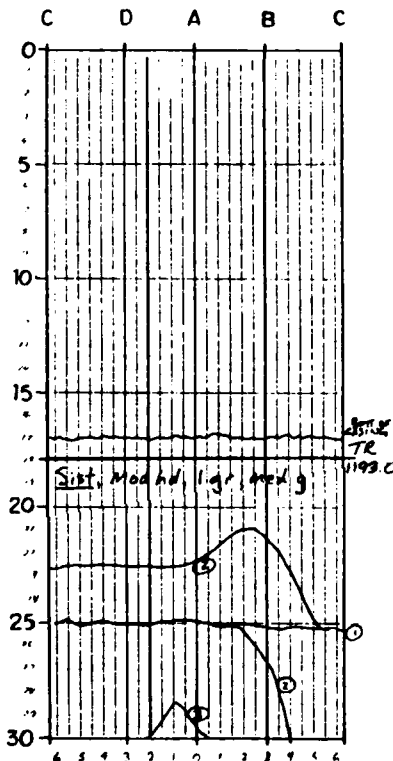
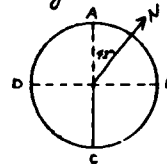
Groundwater: 1170.7

Drill Time:

Concrete Placed:

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION ORD	INSTALLATION NED	SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS
1. PROJECT HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT				
2. LOCATION (Continuation of Section) Highway 38 Bridge Abutment No. _____				
3. DRILLING AGENCY Hayes				
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on Abutment HMA and HMA number)		A 2-5		
5. NAME OF DRILLER SHERMAN				
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG FROM VERT.				
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN 18.0				
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 17.9				
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 35.9				
10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT MSL				
11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION SHOWN (TBM - MSL) MSL				
12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF HILL HUGHES LDH-70				
13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN _____				
14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES _____				
15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER NONE				
16. DATE HOLE _____ STARTED _____ COMPLETED _____				
17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 1211.0				
18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING _____				
19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR Tan Shy				

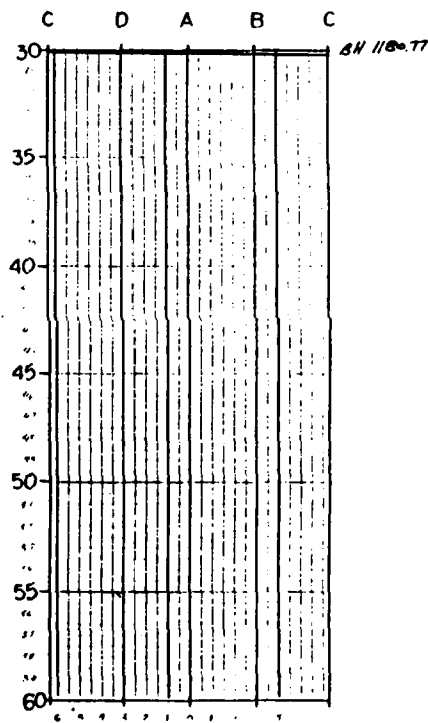
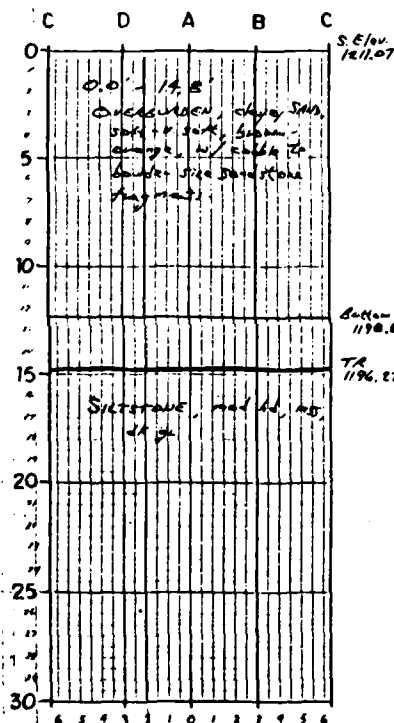
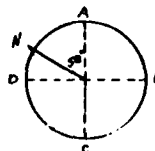
Caisson No.: CA2-5
 Surface El: 1211.0
 El TOR: 1193.0
 BH 1175.1



FEATURE NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	Bedding planes, B4, 1 gr
2	Fractures, C2, O8, T3, R4, M4, M2, N60N, T50
3	Joint face, N10W, T8 SW.
4	Fracture, C2, O5 (i. 6 ft), N4, T8, R2, M2, N80E, 80 NW.
5	Fracture C2, O8, T5, R4, N4, M4, N25E, T5 NW.

REMARKS:
 Line A-C is along caisson row alignment.
 Bearing: N43°W
 Groundwater: NONE
 Drill Time: _____
 Concrete Placed: _____

DRILLING LOG	DIVISION ORID	INSTALLATION NED	DATE 9-2-66 OF 1 SHEET
1. PROJECT HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT		NO. SIZE AND TYPE OF PIT 20" Rock Auger	
2. LOCATION (Continued on Section) Highway 38 Bridge Abutment No. 2		11. BAYTON ELEVATION BROKEN TIME - 11:15	
3. DRILLING AGENCY Hayes		MSL	
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing sheet and 9th month)		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF HOLE HUGUES LHM-20	
5. NAME OF DRILLER SA A-2-6		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-ROTOR SAMPLES TAKEN	
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED DGS FROM VPR.		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE ROCKS	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN 14.8		15. ELEVATION AROUND WATER	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 15.5		16. DATE HWS 9-11-91	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 30.3		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 121.07	
		18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING	
		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR R. A. Ross	



Note: Top of bank was erroneously called of 1199.55 when auger hit sandstone fragment, and drilling was stopped at elev 1181.27. Downhole inspection revealed the hole to be lower than called. Hole was deepened to provide minimum 15 ft bank embedment.

FEATURE NO.	DESCRIPTION

REMARKS:

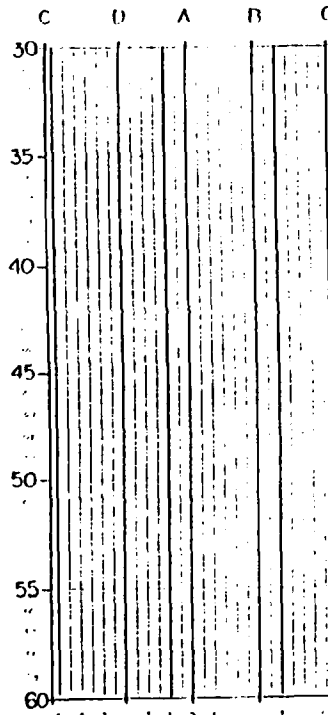
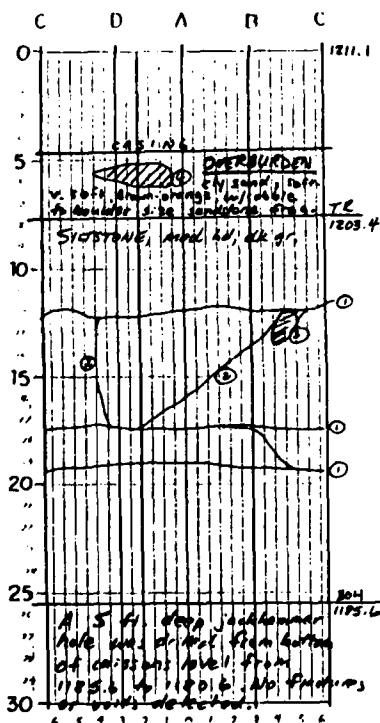
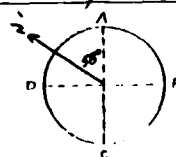
Groundwater:

Concrete Placed:

(2)

DRILLING LOG		INSTALLATION	
PROJECT HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT		HOLE NO. A2-7	
LOCATION (Continuation of Section) Highway 38 Bridge Abutment No. 2		HOLE TYPE HUGHES LDR-70	
DRILLING AGENCY Hayes		TOTAL NO. OF DAYS 1	
HOLE NO. (As shown on sounding sheet and this one) A2-7		TOTAL NUMBER CORE SAMPLES 1	
NAME OF DRILLER SHEPHERD		ELEVATION GROUND WATER NONE	
DIRECTION OF HOLE [] Vertical [] Inclined		DATE 12/1/1	
THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN 7.7		TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING 100%	
DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 17.8		SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR Tom Sny	
TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 25.5			

Caisson No.: A2-7
Surface El.: 1211.1
El. Top: 1203.4
Bottom: 1185.6



FEATURE NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	Building phases, 84, 197.
2	Structure, C8, D8, T3, R4, H4, M8, N8, S8, B8.
3	Earth fill, no, clay.
4	35 boulder in overburden.

REMARKS:

Line A-C is along caisson row alignment.
Bearing: N 58 E

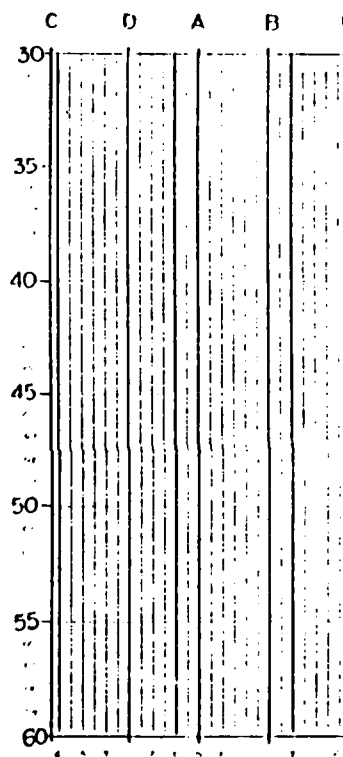
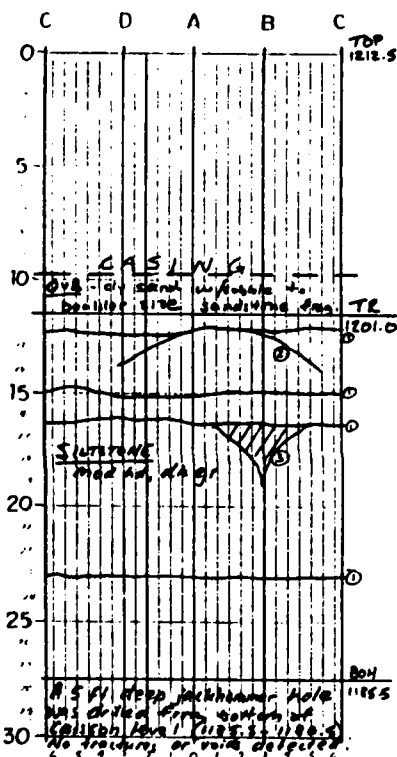
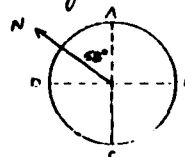
Groundwater: NONE

Drill Time:

Concrete Placed:

DRILLING LOG		INSTALLATION	
PROJECT HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT		NO. SIZE AND TYPE OF HOLE	
LOCATION (Continuation of Sheet)		DATE FOR ELEVATION CORRECTION	
Highway 38 Bridge Abutment No.		MSL	
DRILLING AGENCY Hayes		MANUFACTURER'S INFORMATION OF HOLE HUGHES LDB 70	
HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and on map)		TOTAL NO. OF OVER-DRILLING SAMPLES TAKEN	
NAME OF DRILLER SHERMAN		TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES	
DIRECTION OF HOLE VERTICAL		ELEVATION SURFACE WATER NONE	
THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN 11.5		DATE HOLE STARTED	
DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 16.0		ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 1212.5	
TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 27.5		TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING	
		SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR Tom Shy	

Caisson No.: A2-B
 Surface El: 1212.5
 El Top: 1201.0
 BoH 1185.5



FEATURE NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	Drilling planes, BH, 19, near horizontal
2	Fracture, N5W, 80SW, C2, C3, C4, R4, N4, N2
3	Clay, N4, C2, N4, N4

REMARKS:

Line A-C is along caisson row alignment.
 Bearing: N58E

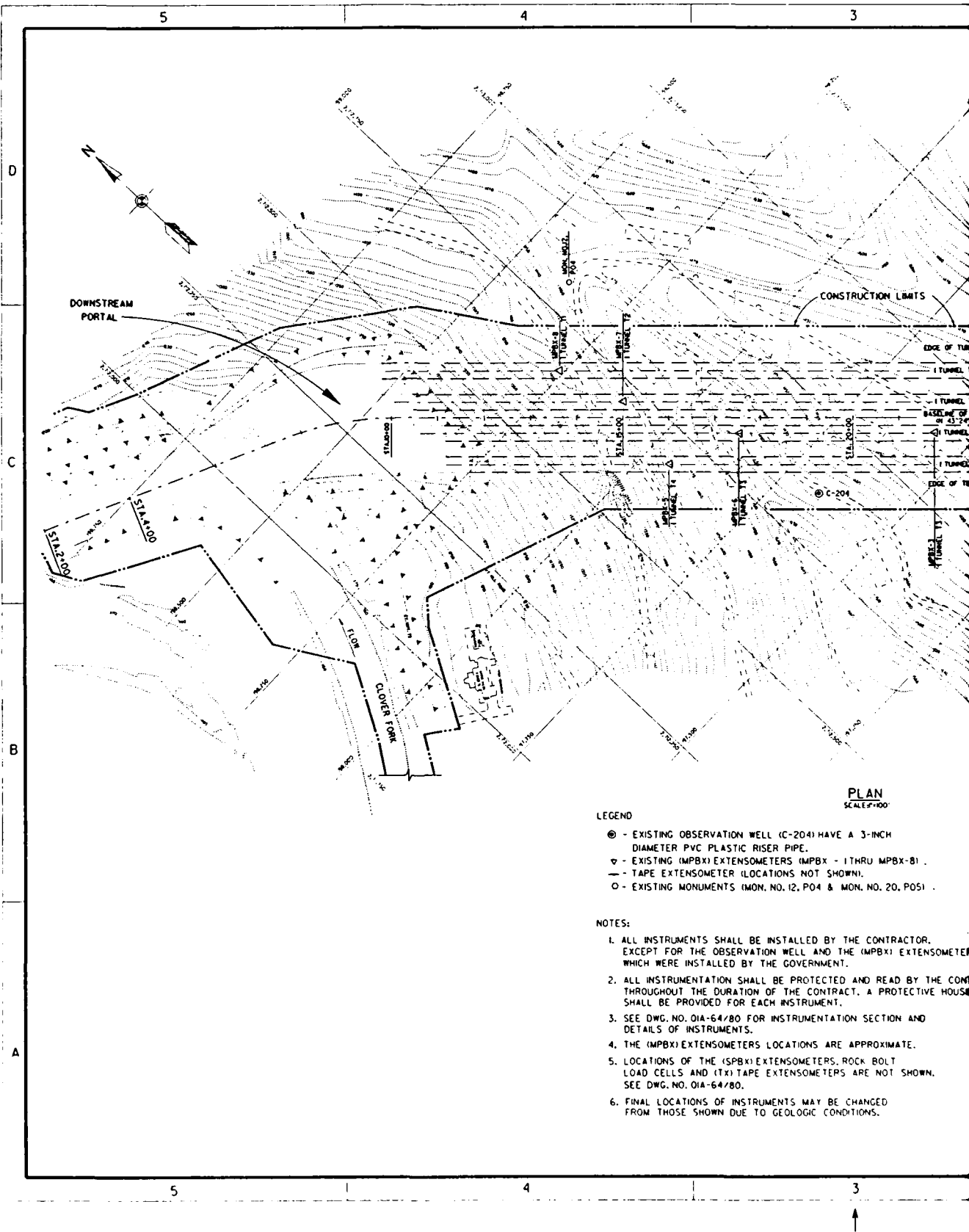
Groundwater: NONE

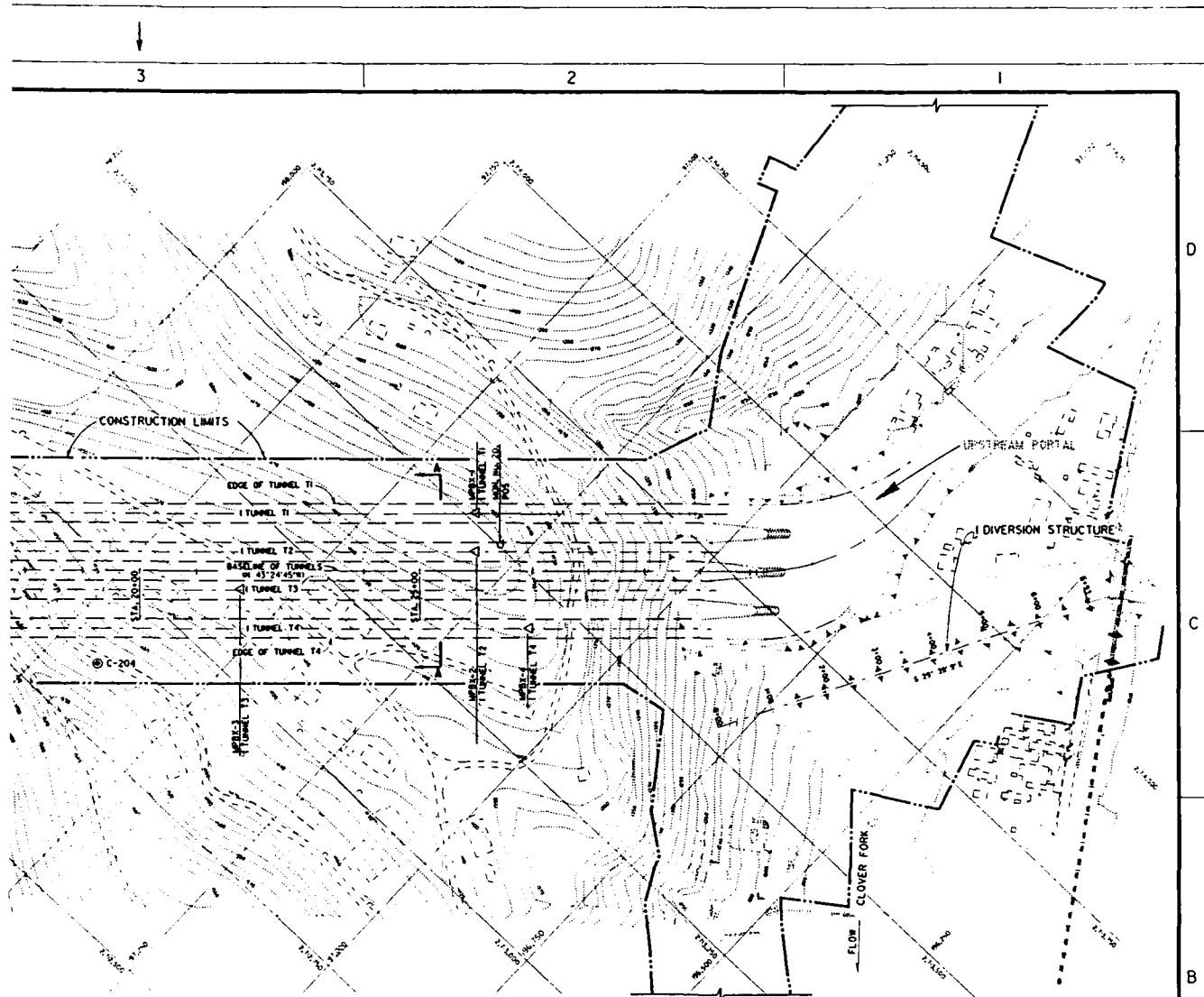
Drill Time:

Concrete Placed:

Appendix I - Instrumentation

<u>Plate No.</u>	<u>Drawing No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
I-1	Q1A-64/79.1	Plan
I-2	Q1A-64/90.3	Section and Details
I-3 thru 11	-----	Locations
I-12 thru 23	----	MPBX's
I-23	-----	Observation Well
I 24 thru 31	----	Load Cells
I 32 thru 40	----	Tape Extensometers
I 41 thru 48	----	SPBX's





PLAN
SCALE 1"=100'

WELL (C-204) HAVE A 3-INCH
RISER PIPE.
OMETERS (MPBX - 1 THRU MPBX-8) .
LOCATIONS NOT SHOWN).
ION. NO. 12, P04 & MON. NO. 20, P05) .

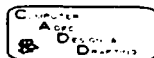
BE INSTALLED BY THE CONTRACTOR.
ATION WELL AND THE (MPBX) EXTENSOMETERS.
Y THE GOVERNMENT.

ALL BE PROTECTED AND READ BY THE CONTRACTOR
ON OF THE CONTRACT. A PROTECTIVE HOUSING
EACH INSTRUMENT.

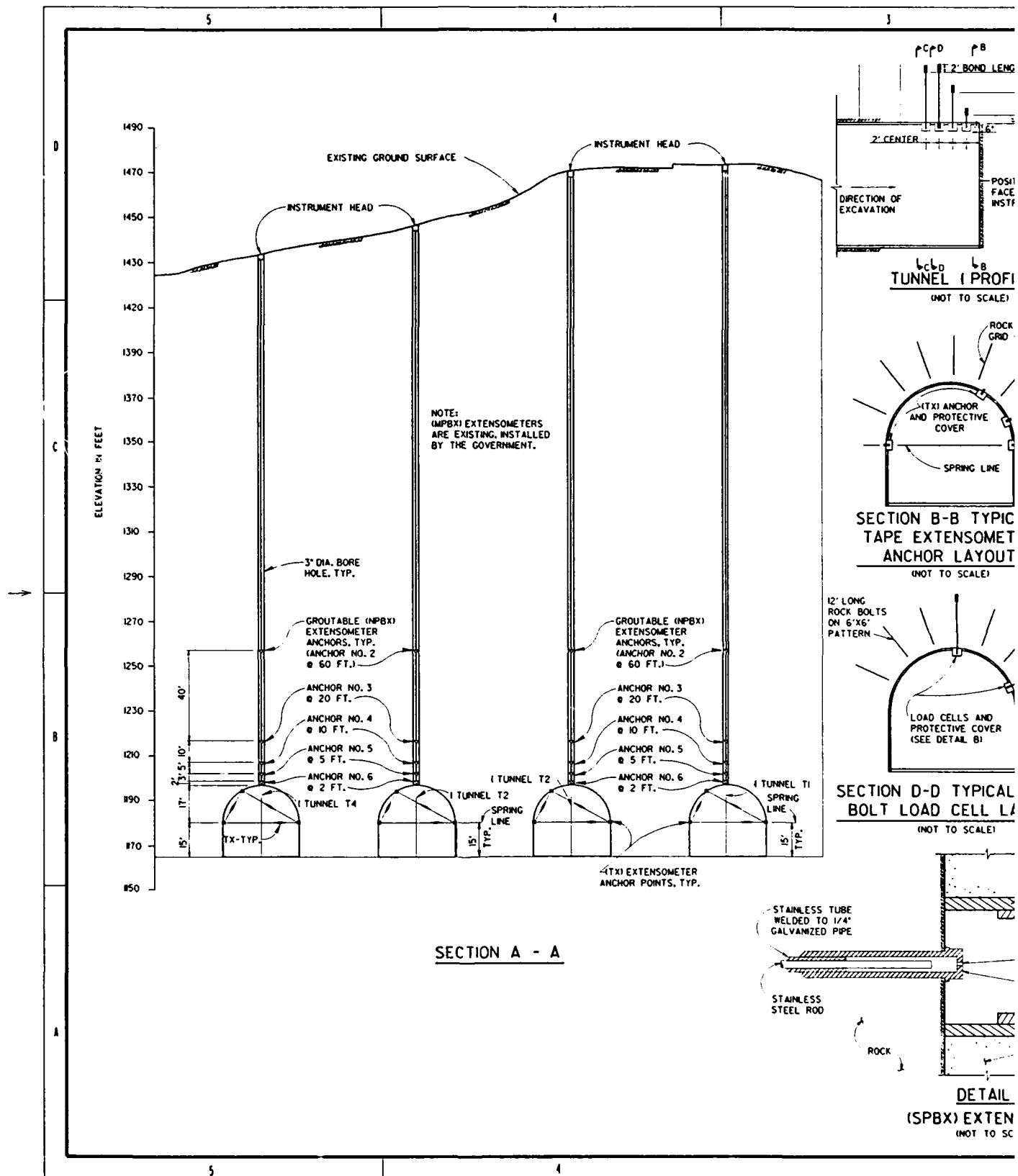
FOR INSTRUMENTATION SECTION AND

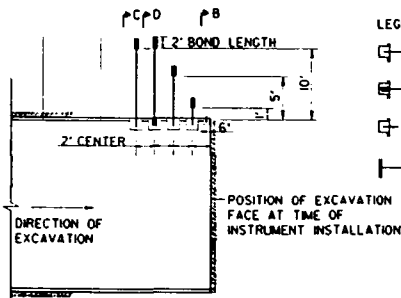
RS LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
EXTENSOMETERS, ROCK BOLT
PE EXTENSOMETERS ARE NOT SHOWN.

TRUMENTS MAY BE CHANGED
TO GEOLOGIC CONDITIONS.



J 5-3-89		CONFORMING TO REVIEW COMMENTS		W.A.	C.E.D.
Revisions	Date	Description	By	Checked	
<p>100' 0 100'</p> <p>Graphic Scale</p>					
<p>U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE</p>					
Designed By:		UPPER CUMBERLAND RIVER BASIN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE SOIL EROSION CONTROL NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE			
Checked By:		DIVERSION TUNNELS			
Drawn By:		INSTRUMENTATION PLAN			
Title:		Sheet: 1 of 1			
Date:		Project: OIA-64/79.1			

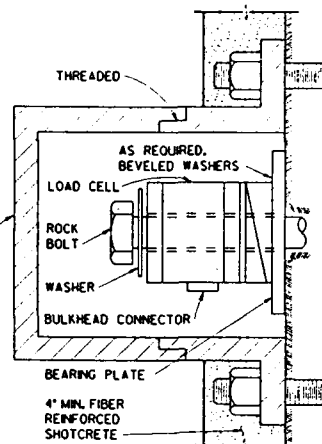




TUNNEL I PROFILE
(NOT TO SCALE)

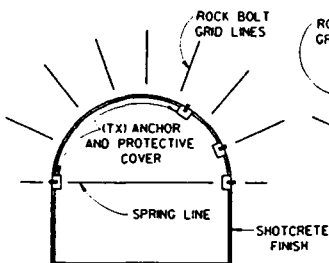
- LEGEND**
- SINGLE POINT BOREHOLE EXTENSOMETER (SPBX) WITH PROTECTIVE COVER
 - INSTRUMENTED ROCK BOLT WITH LOAD CELL AND PROTECTIVE COVER
 - (TX) TAPE EXTENSOMETER ANCHOR WITH PROTECTIVE COVER
 - FULLY GROUTED PRODUCTION ROCK BOLT

PROTECTIVE CAP AS RECOMMENDED BY LOAD CELL MANUFACTURER.

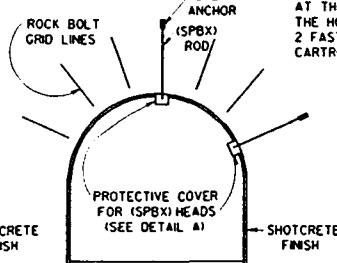


DETAIL B
ROCK BOLT LOAD CELL
(NOT TO SCALE)

NOTE:
ROCK BOLT SHALL BE 12' LONG, ANCHORED AT THE BOTTOM OF THE HOLE, WITH 2 FAST SET RESIN CARTRIDGES.



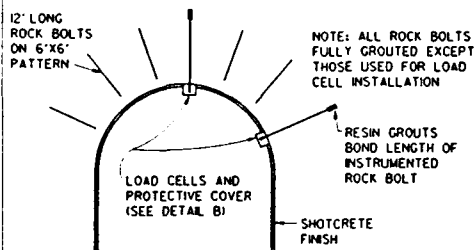
SECTION B-B TYPICAL TAPE EXTENSOMETER ANCHOR LAYOUT
(NOT TO SCALE)



SECTION C-C TYPICAL (SPBX) LAYOUT
(NOT TO SCALE)

NOTES:

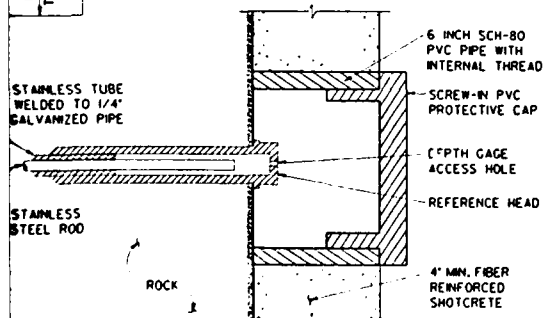
1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT THE (SPBX) EXTENSOMETERS REFERENCE HEADS, ROCK BOLT LOAD CELLS, AND (TX) TAPE EXTENSOMETER ANCHOR POINTS FROM BLAST, MECHANICAL, OR OTHER DAMAGE AS A RESULT OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, AND FROM BEING COVERED WITH SHOTCRETE.
2. INSTRUMENTS AND PROTECTIVE COVERS SHALL BE INSTALLED BEFORE SHOTCRETE IS APPLIED BY THE CONTRACTOR.
3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE THE PRECAUTION, WHEN PLACING SHOTCRETE, TO PREVENT THE (SPBX) PROTECTIVE CAPS FOR THE (SPBX) EXTENSOMETERS, THE (TX) TAPE EXTENSOMETER ANCHOR POINTS, AND THE LOAD CELLS FROM BEING COVERED WITH SHOTCRETE.
4. ALL PROTECTIVE CAPS SHALL BE KEPT ON WHEN THE INSTRUMENTS ARE NOT BEING READ.
5. THE LOCATION OF INSTRUMENTS IS GIVEN ON DWG. NO. OIA-64/79 AND IN THE SPECIFICATIONS.
6. FIVE ARRAYS, AS SHOWN IN THE TUNNEL I PROFILE, SECTIONS B-B, C-C AND D-D, CONSISTING OF 6 (SPBX) EXTENSOMETERS, TAPE EXTENSOMETER ANCHOR POINTS, AND 2 ROCK BOLT LOAD CELLS TO BE WITHIN THE FIRST 1000 FEET OF TUNNELING AT LOCATIONS DIRECTED BY CONTRACTING OFFICER. ONE OF THESE ARRAYS TO BE LOCATED AT THE SAME STATION AS THE (MPBX) EXTENSOMETER, SEE DWG. NO. OIA-64/79.
7. 16 LOAD CELLS SHALL BE INSTALLED ON ROCK BOLTS DESIGNATED BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICER.



SECTION D-D TYPICAL ROCK BOLT LOAD CELL LAYOUT
(NOT TO SCALE)

NOTE:

THE PROTECTIVE PVC CAP AS SHOWN FOR THE (SPBX) EXTENSOMETERS SHALL BE THE SAME PROTECTIVE PVC CAP FOR THE (TX) TAPE EXTENSOMETERS, A 6-INCH SCH-80 PVC PIPE WITH A SCREW-IN PVC PROTECTIVE CAP. SEE DETAIL A.



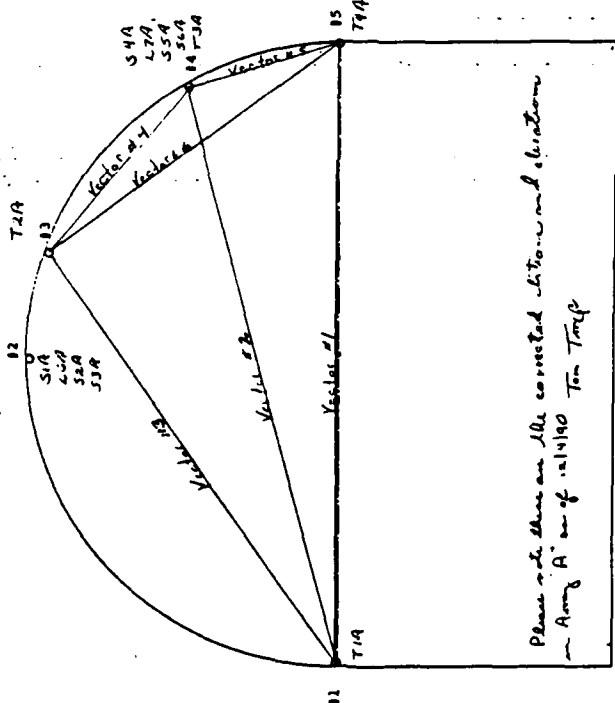
DETAIL A
(SPBX) EXTENSOMETER
(NOT TO SCALE)

3		2-3-94	AS CONSTRUCTED	S.B.D.	
2		29 JUN 89	DELETED NOTE 6 & RENAME NOTES 7 & 8.	B.F.	CED
1		SUMMIT 89	CONFORMING TO REVIEW COMMENTS	LEWIS	CED
Revisions	Date	Description	By	Checked	
<p>0</p> <p>SCALE: 1" = 20'</p> <p>Graphic Scale</p>					
<p>U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT</p> <p>CORPS OF ENGINEERS</p> <p>NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE</p>					
Designed By:		<p>UPPER CUMBERLAND RIVER BASIN</p> <p>KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE</p> <p>LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT</p> <p>HARLAN, KENTUCKY</p> <p>DIVERSION TUNNELS</p>			
Drawn By:		<p>INSTRUMENTATION SECTION & DETAILS</p>			
Checked By:		<p>Approved By:</p>			
Date:		MAT 1989		Sheet:	of
Scale:				Drawing Number:	OIA-64/80.3
Record Drawing as constructed dated					

81 DEC 98

INSTRUMENTATION ARRAY LOCATION

Date Installed: 9/22/90 Project: Marion Diversion
 Person Installed: B. H. [Signature] Contractor: Grassette-Indusa

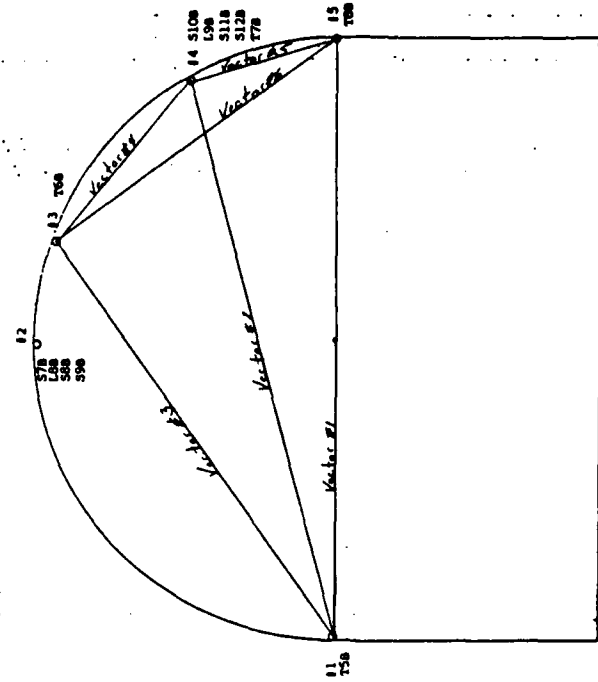


TAPE EXTENSION POINTS		SEAL POSITIONS	
Location	Station Elevation	Location	Station Elevation
1	102.13 1176.2	2	102.75 1186.15
2	102.83 1177.2	3	102.79 1186.49
3	102.83 1177.2	4	102.81 1186.41
LOAD CELL POSITIONS		ARRAY	
Location	Station Elevation		
1	102.77 1188.17	4	102.75 1179.19
4	102.77 1179.17	4	102.81 1179.21

INSTRUMENTATION ARRAY LOCATION

81 NOV 98

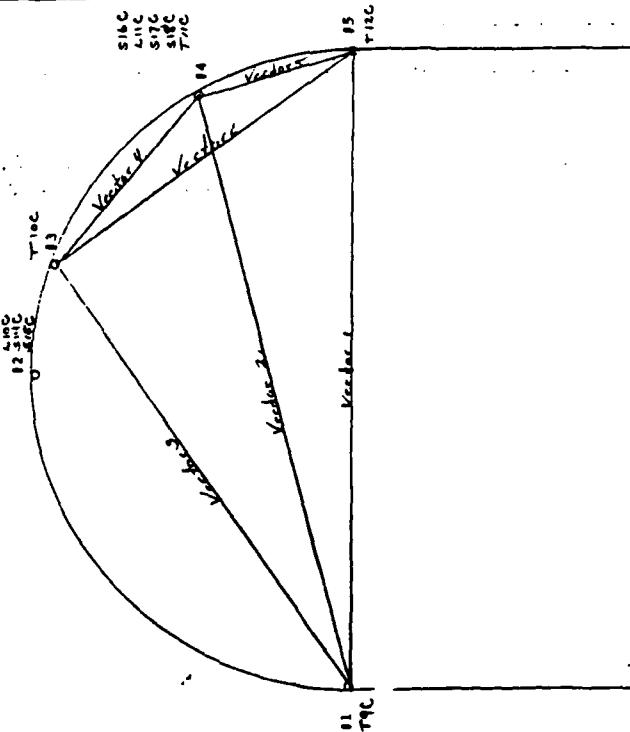
Date Installed: 10/27/90 Project: Marion Diversion
 Person Installed: Tom Trapp Contractor: Grassette-Indusa



TAPE EXTENSION POINTS		SEAL POSITIONS	
Location	Station Elevation	Location	Station Elevation
1	1367.3 1186.09	2	1365 1189.94
2	1372.3 1180.99	3	1369 1189.94
3	1372.3 1172.99	4	1371 1189.94
LOAD CELL POSITIONS		ARRAY	
Location	Station Elevation		
2	1367 1189.99	4	1365 1189.94
4	1367 1180.99	4	1369 1189.94
		4	1371 1189.94

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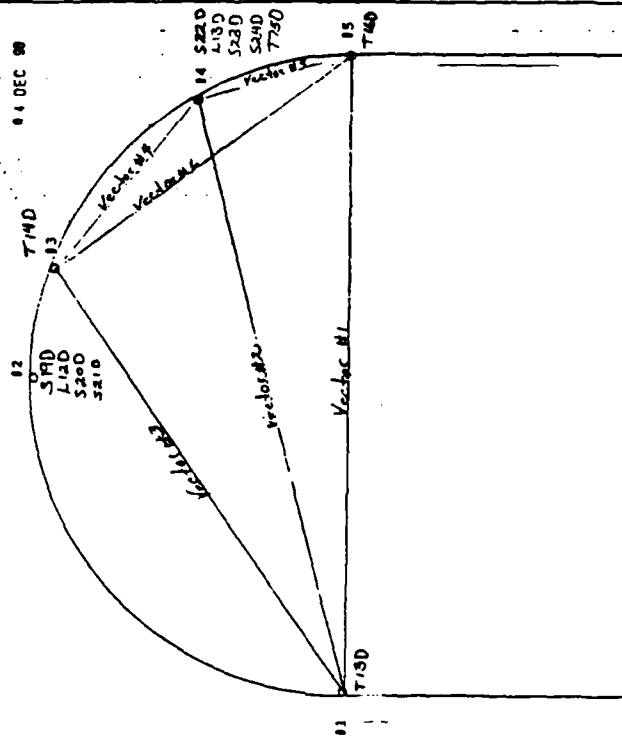
...



TAPE EXTENSIONER POINTS		SPK POSITIONS	
Location	Station Elevation	Location	Station Elevation
1	1172.41		
3	1170.41		
4	1182.41		
5	1172.41		
LOAD CELL POSITIONS			
Location	Station Elevation		
2	1151.98		
4	1151.98		
4	1151.98		

—

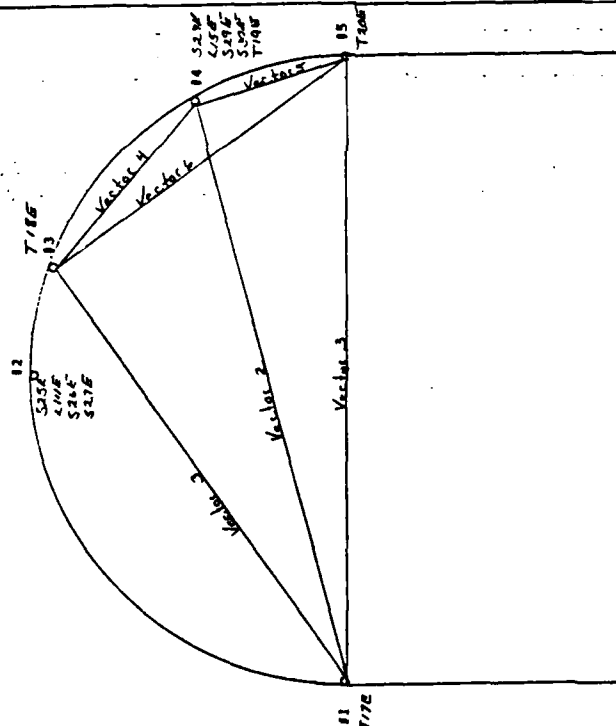
1912



TAPE EXTENSIONER POINTS		SPIR POSITIONS	
Location	Station Elevation	Location	Station Elevation
1	1143.5	2	1142.4
2	"	2	1142.8
3	1143.5	2	1143.0
4	"	4	1142.4
5	1143.5	4	1142.8
		4	1143.0

18 DEC 80
INSTRUMENTATION ARRAY LOCATION

Date Installed: 12/6/80
Person Installed: Tom Tapp
Project: Marian Diversion
Contractor: Grassette-India

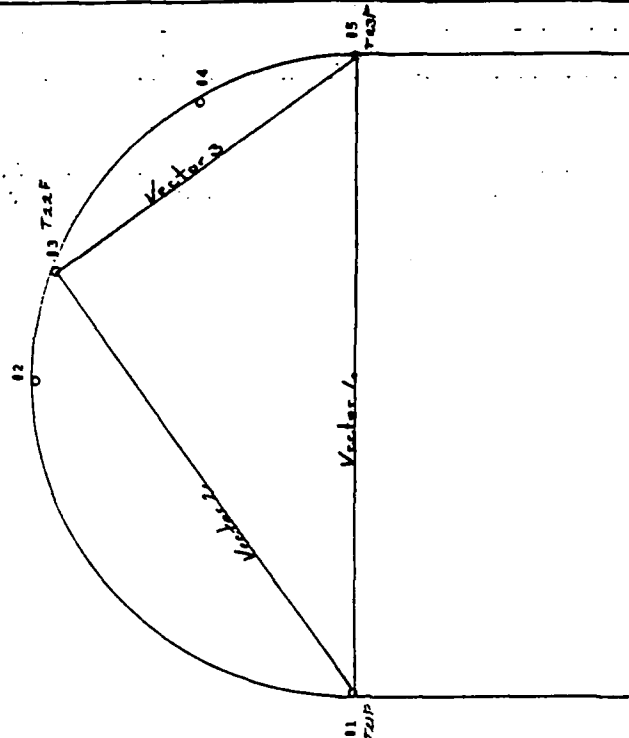


TAPE EXTENSOMETER POINTS			SPEAK POSITIONS		
Location	Station	Elevation	Location	Station	Elevation
1	18785	1176.07	2	18766	1193.02
3	18785	1176.07	2	18770	1193.04
4	18785	1176.07	2	18772	1193.05
5	18785	1176.07	4	18766	1193.02
LOAD CELL POSITIONS					
Location	Station	Elevation			
2	18768	1193.03			
4	18768	1193.03			

PLATE I-5

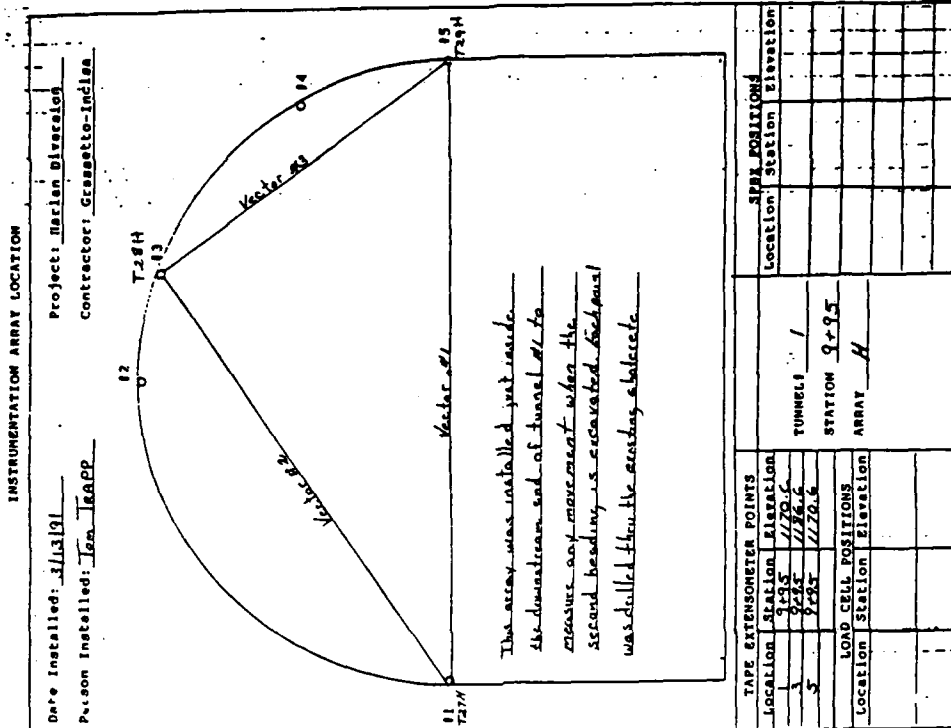
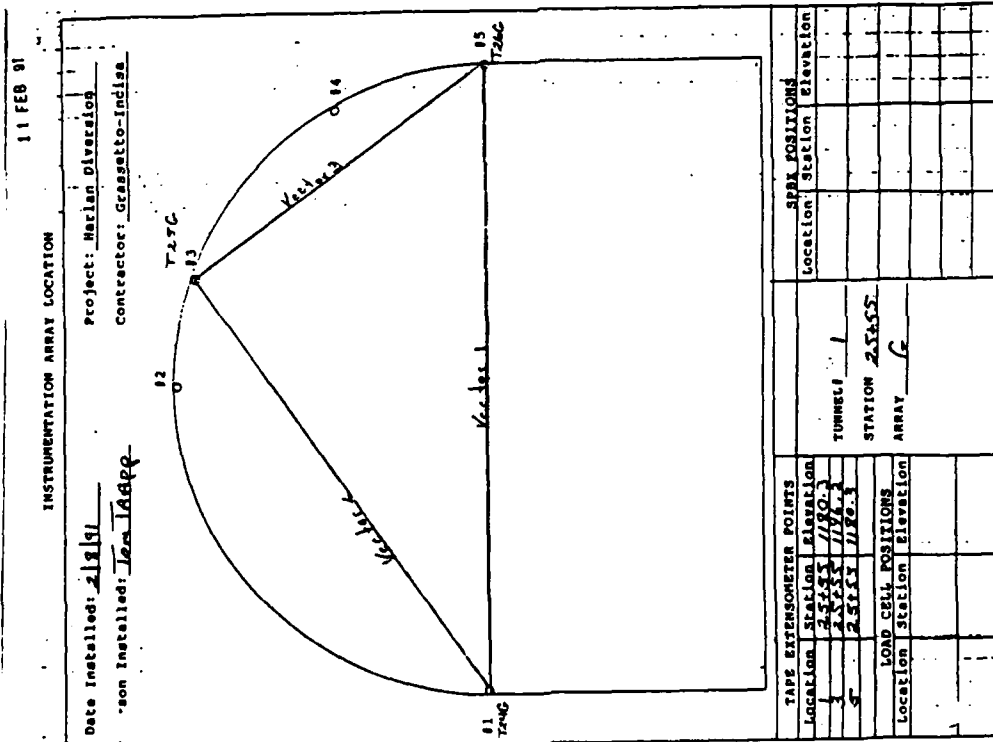
17 FEB 81
INSTRUMENTATION ARRAY LOCATION

Date Installed: 2/5/81
on Installed: Tom Tapp
Project: Marian Diversion
Contractor: Grassette-India



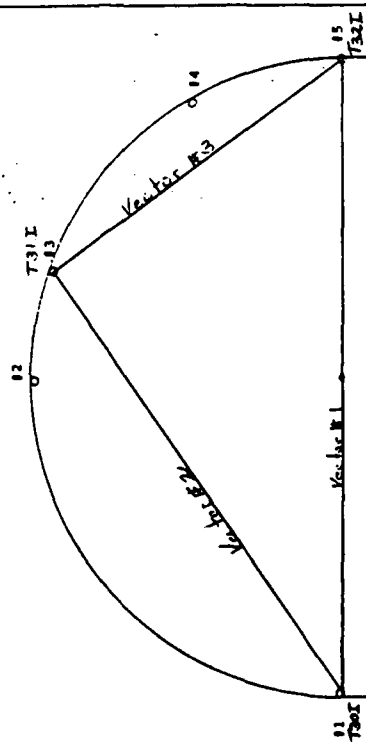
TAPE EXTENSOMETER POINTS			SPEAK POSITIONS	
Location	Station	Elevation	Location	Station
1	15333	1173.9	TUNNEL	2
3	15333	1173.9	STATION	45233
5	15333	1173.9	ARRAY	F
LOAD CELL POSITIONS			SPEAK POSITIONS	
Location	Station	Elevation	Location	Station
2	15333	1173.9	Location	Station
4	15333	1173.9	Location	Station

PLATE I-6



INSTRUMENTATION ARRAY LOCATION 19 MAY 91

Date Installed: 5/17/90
 Project: Marian Diversion
 Person Installed: T. Inapp/8. Inapp
 Contractor: Grassotto-Inclina



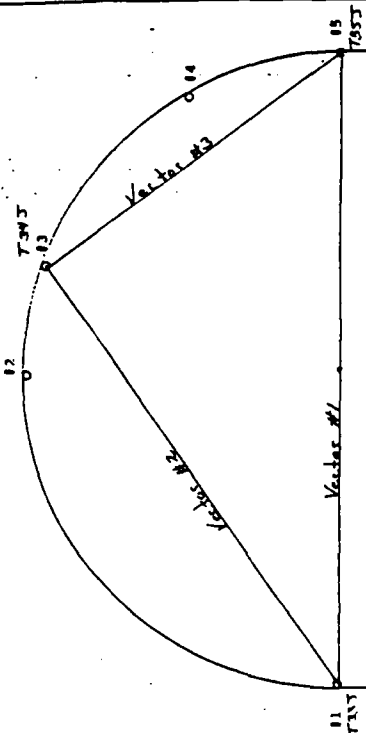
Note: MPOX-6 which is the reason the tape point array is installed in located at station 18+2.9 at its outside location. The tape point array is installed at 18+2.3 because there was a slight down station of the bottom MPOX point. Initial reading performed just after installation.

TAPE EXTENSION POINTS			SPK POSITIONS	
Location	Station	Elevation	Location	Station
1	18+2.3	1730.1	1	18+2.3
2	18+2.3	1730.1	2	18+2.3
3	18+2.3	1730.1	3	18+2.3
LOAD CELL POSITIONS			STATION ARRAY	
Location	Station	Elevation	Location	Station
1	18+2.3	1730.1	1	18+2.3
2	18+2.3	1730.1	2	18+2.3
3	18+2.3	1730.1	3	18+2.3

INSTRUMENTATION ARRAY LOCATION

19 JUL 91

Date Installed: 5/18/91
 Project: Marian Diversion
 Person Installed: Tom TARP
 Contractor: Grassotto-Inclina



Installed under MPOX-3.

TAPE EXTENSION POINTS			SPK POSITIONS	
Location	Station	Elevation	Location	Station
1	22+1.1	1728.1	1	22+1.1
2	22+1.1	1728.1	2	22+1.1
3	22+1.1	1728.1	3	22+1.1
LOAD CELL POSITIONS			STATION ARRAY	
Location	Station	Elevation	Location	Station
1	22+1.1	1728.1	1	22+1.1
2	22+1.1	1728.1	2	22+1.1
3	22+1.1	1728.1	3	22+1.1

INSTRUMENTATION ARRAY LOCATION

Date Installed: 8/27/91
 PA Installed: TRAPP/CLARK
 Project: Marlan Diverslog
 Contractor: Grassetto-Indiana

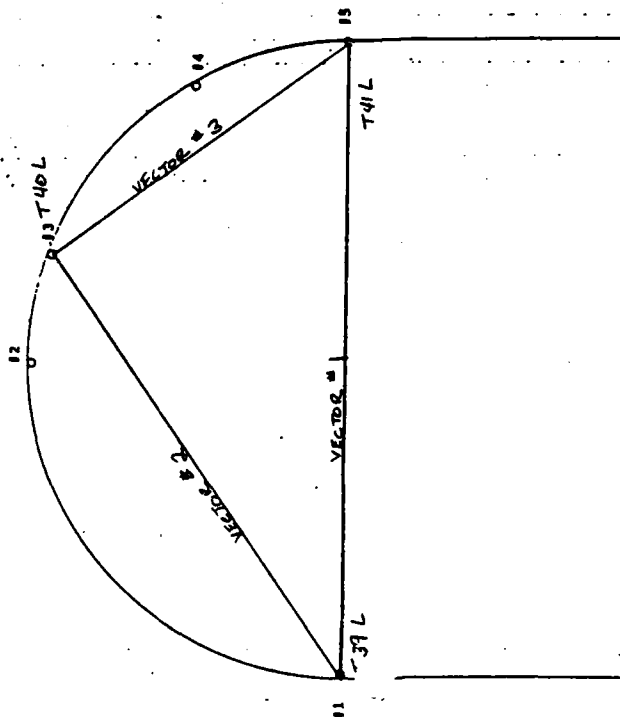
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PLATE I-8

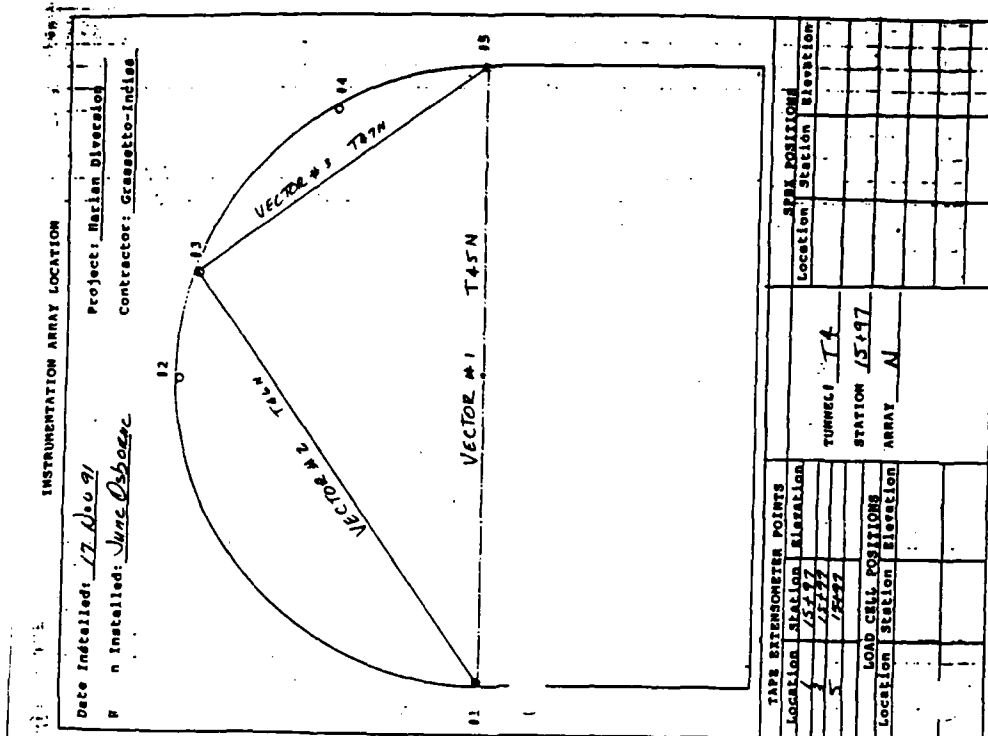
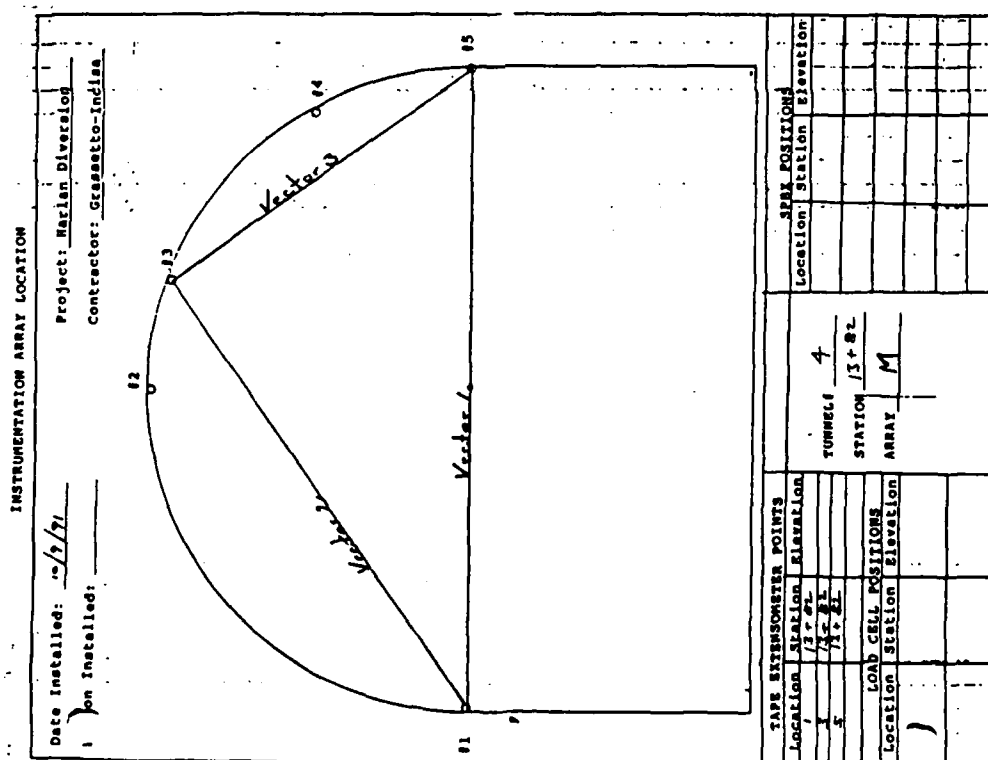
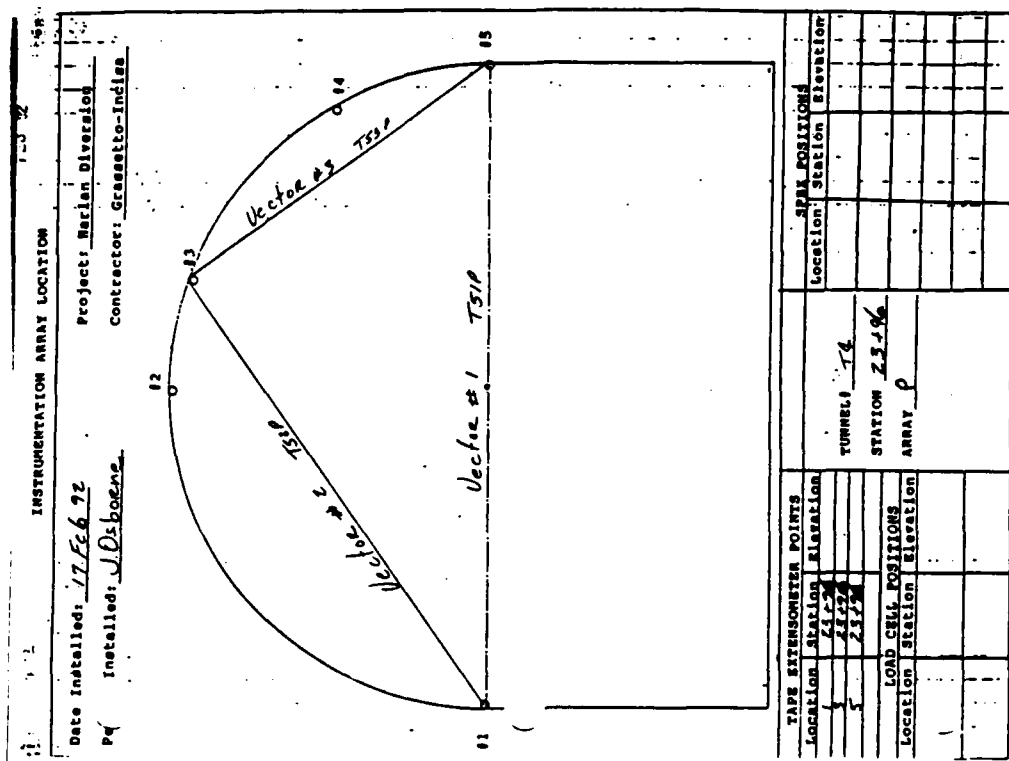
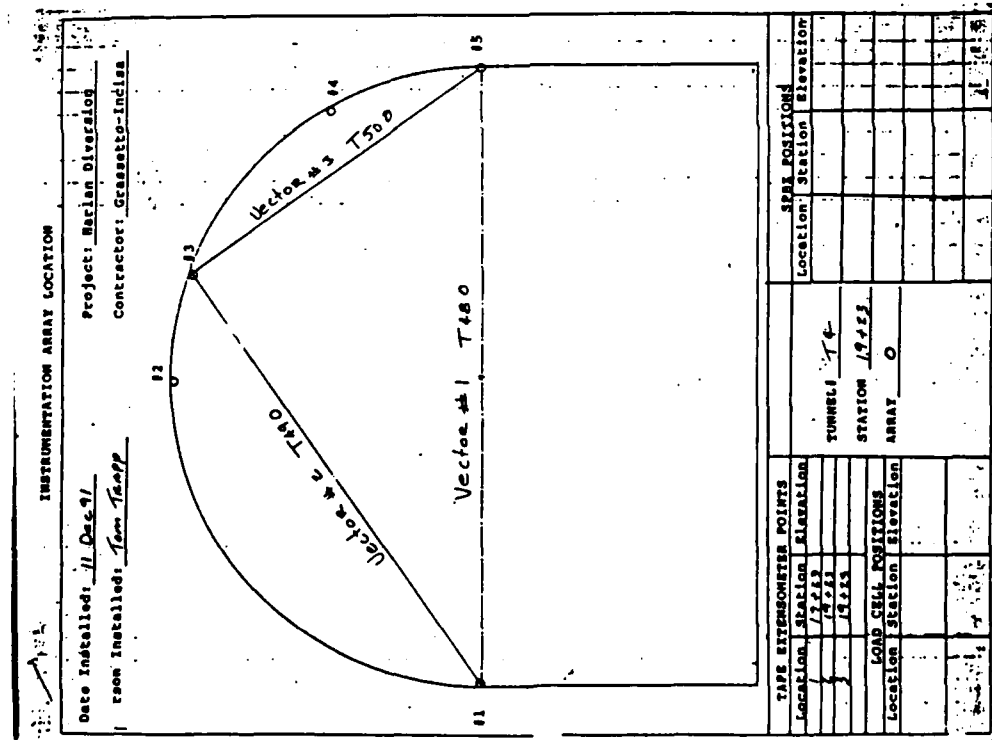


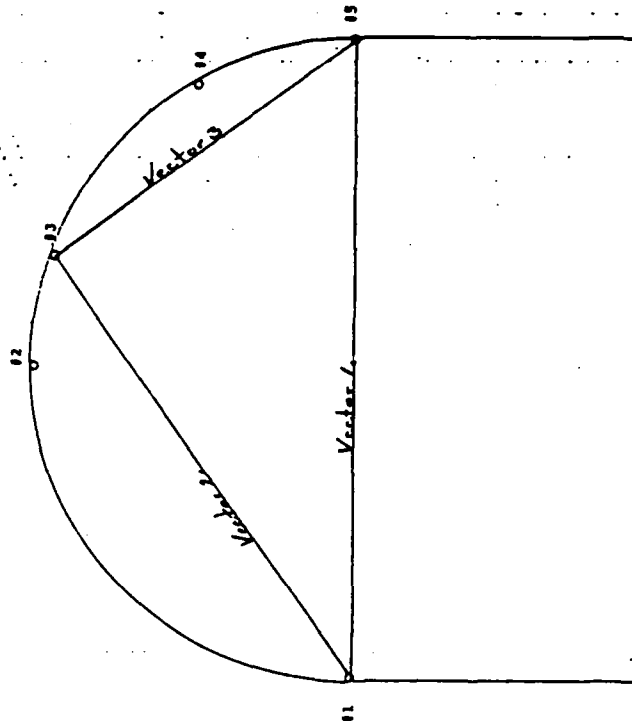
PLATE I-10



71 FEB 81

INSTRUMENTATION ARRAY LOCATION

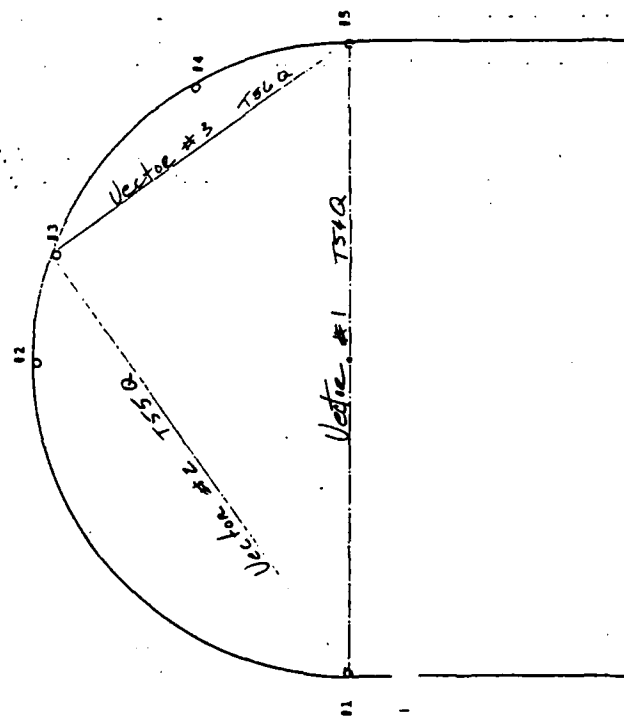
Date Installed: 3/13/72
 Project: Marion Diversion
 Contractor: Grassette-Indies
 on Installed: _____



TAPE EXTENSOMETER POINTS		SPAX POSITIONS	
Location	Station Elevation	Location	Station Elevation
1	27.25		
2	27.25		
3	27.25		
LOAD CELL POSITIONS		TUNNEL 4	
Location	Station Elevation	STATION	27+05
1		ARRAY	R

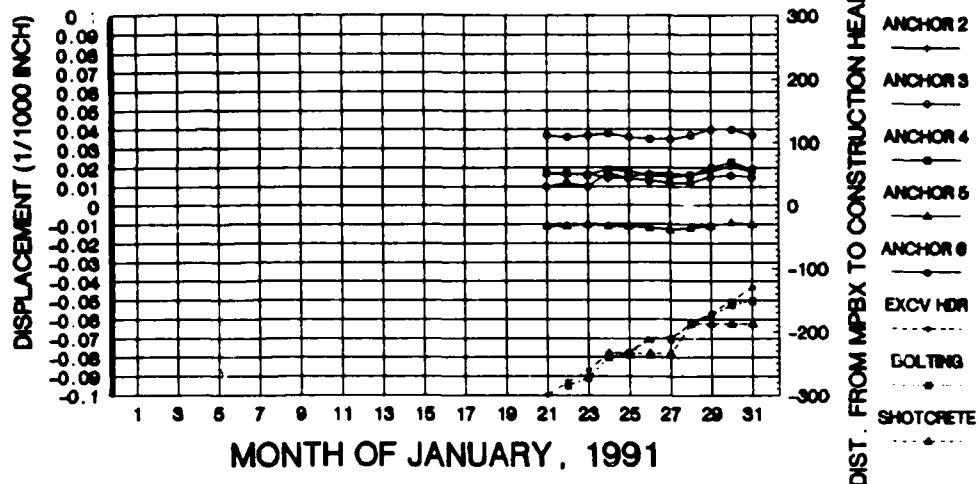
INSTRUMENTATION ARRAY LOCATION

Date Installed: 06/11/82
 Project: Marion Diversion
 Contractor: Grassette-Indies
 on Installed: None



TAPE EXTENSOMETER POINTS		SPAX POSITIONS	
Location	Station Elevation	Location	Station Elevation
1	27.27		
2	27.27		
3	27.27		
LOAD CELL POSITIONS		TUNNEL T4	
Location	Station Elevation	STATION 27+37	
		ARRAY R	

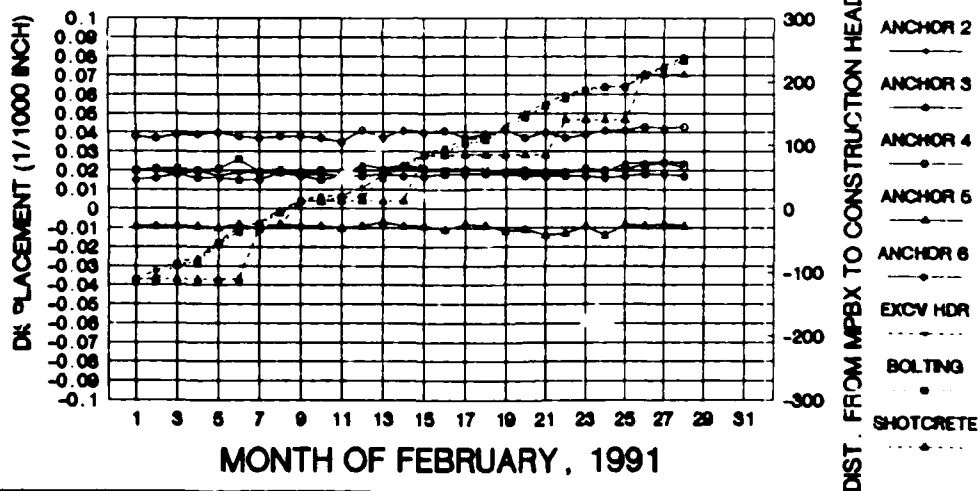
GRASSETTO/INCISA, J.V.
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT
EXTENSOMETER MPBX-1



TUNNEL #1
STATION 25+55
ELEVATION OF REFERENCE HEAD = 1475.92

ZERO IS INITIAL READING.
AS OF 1/26 THE PLOTS HAVE BEEN CORRECTED.

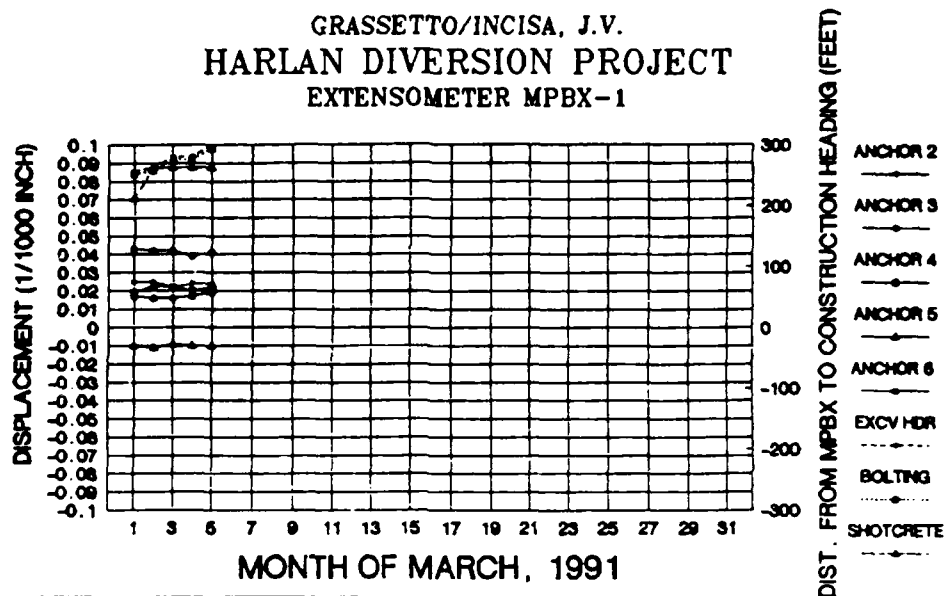
GRASSETTO/INCISA, J.V.
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT
EXTENSOMETER MPBX-1



TUNNEL #1
STATION 25+55
ELEVATION OF REFERENCE HEAD = 1475.92

ZERO IS INITIAL READING.

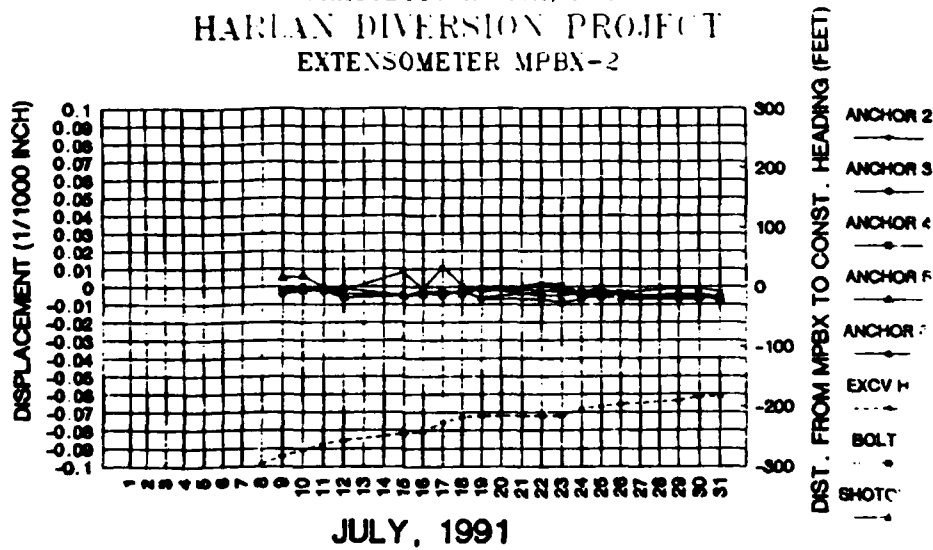
GRASSETTO/INCISA, J.V.
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT
EXTENSOMETER MPBX-1



TUNNEL #1
STATION 25+55
ELEVATION OF REFERENCE HEAD = 1475.92

ZERO IS INITIAL READING.

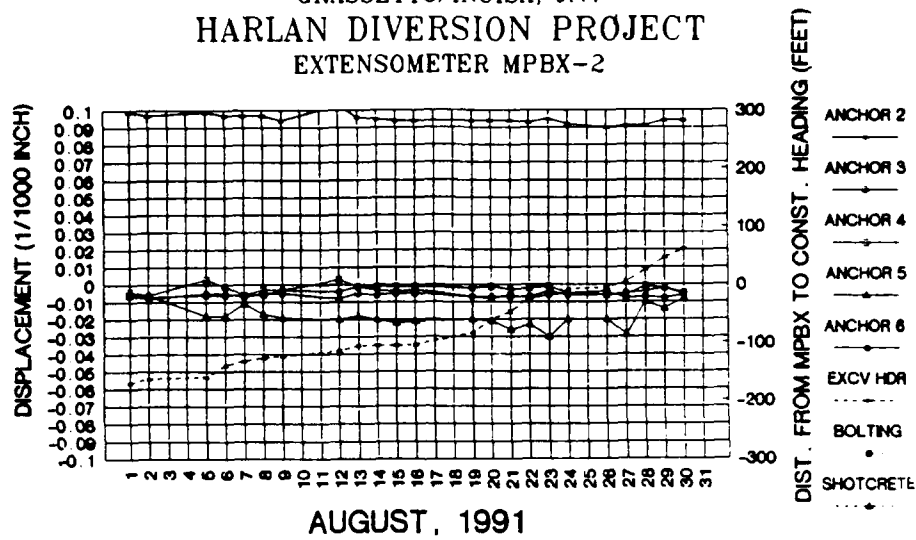
GRASSETTO/INCISA, J.V.
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT
EXTENSOMETER MPBX-2



NOTED ERRATIC READINGS ON 6/24.
ZERO IS INITIAL READING FOR ALL POINTS.
TUNNEL #2 / STATION 26+43

INSTRUMENT WAS REPAIRED AND REINITIALIZED 7/1.
PAUL ROSS REPAIRED INSTRUMENT ON 7/6.
STARTING ON 7/9 IS NEW SET OF NUMBERS

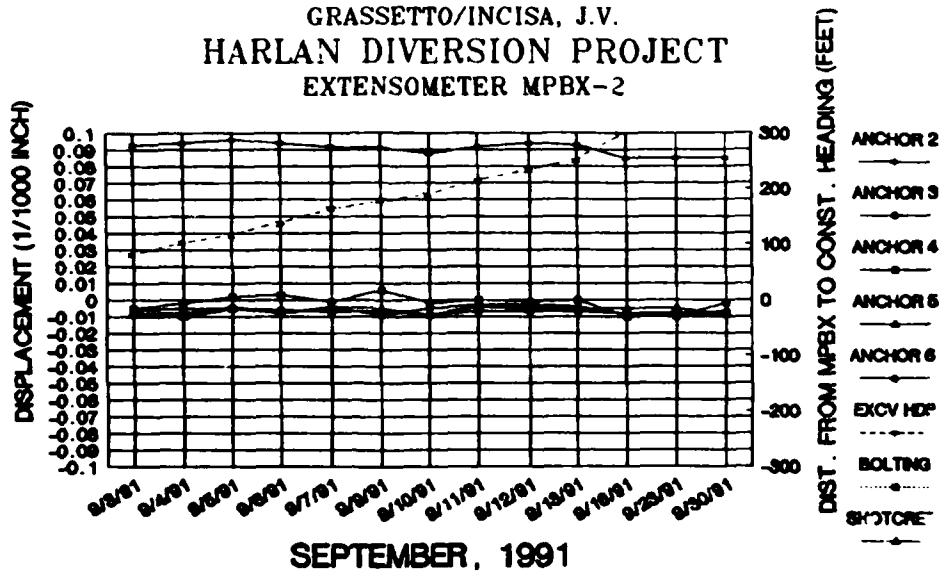
GRASSETTO/INCISA, J.V.
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT
EXTENSOMETER MPBX-2



NOTED ERRATIC READINGS ON 8/24.
ZERO IS INITIAL READING FOR ALL POINTS.
TUNNEL #2 / STATION 26+43

INSTRUMENT WAS REPAIRED AND REINITIALIZED 7/8
PAUL ROSS REPAIRED INSTRUMENT ON 7/8.
STARTING ON 7/9 IS NEW SET OF NUMBERS.

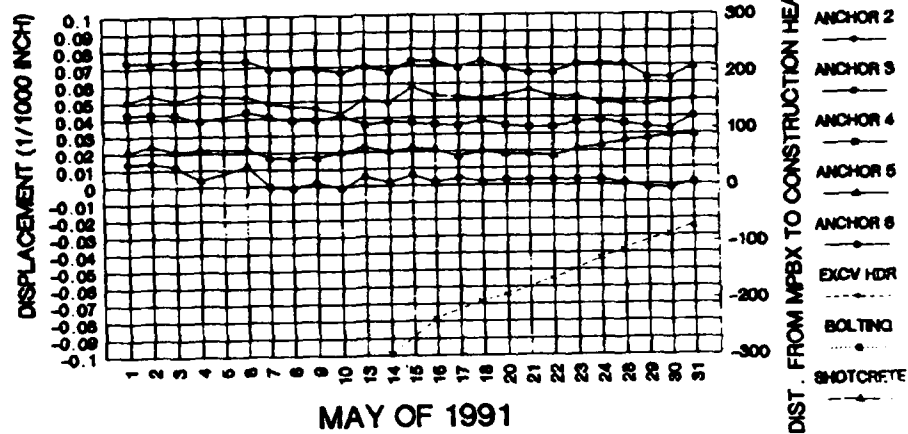
GRASSETTO/INCISA, J.V.
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT
EXTENSOMETER MPBX-2



NOTED ERRATIC READINGS ON 8/24.
ZERO IS INITIAL READING FOR ALL POINTS.
TUNNEL #2 / STATION 26+43

INSTRUMENT WAS REPAIRED AND REINITIALIZED
PAUL ROSS REPAIRED INSTRUMENT ON 7/8.
STARTING ON 7/9 IS NEW SET OF NUMBERS.

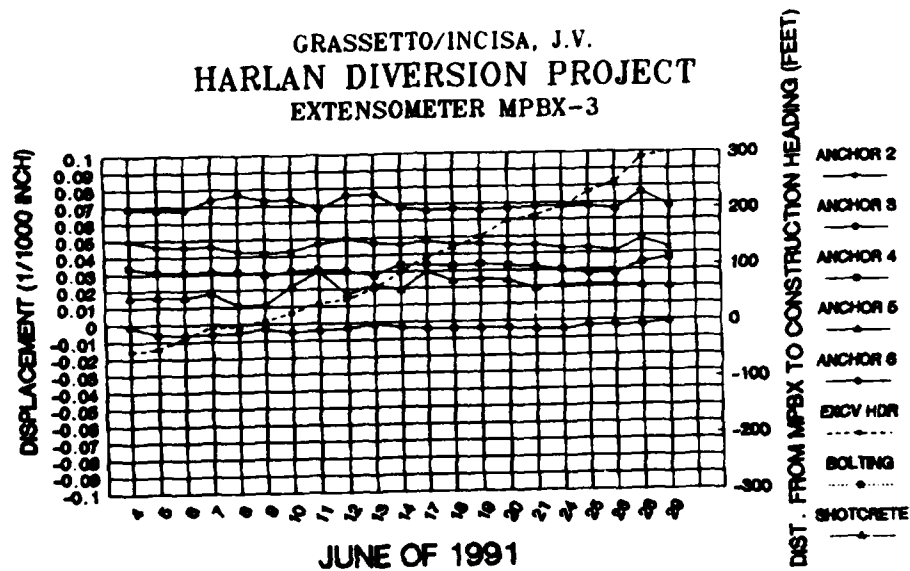
GRASSETTO, INCISA, J.V.
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT
EXTENSOMETER MPBX-3



TUNNEL #3
STATION 22+10.6
ELEVATION OF REFERENCE HEAD = 1410.66

ZERO IS INITIAL READING

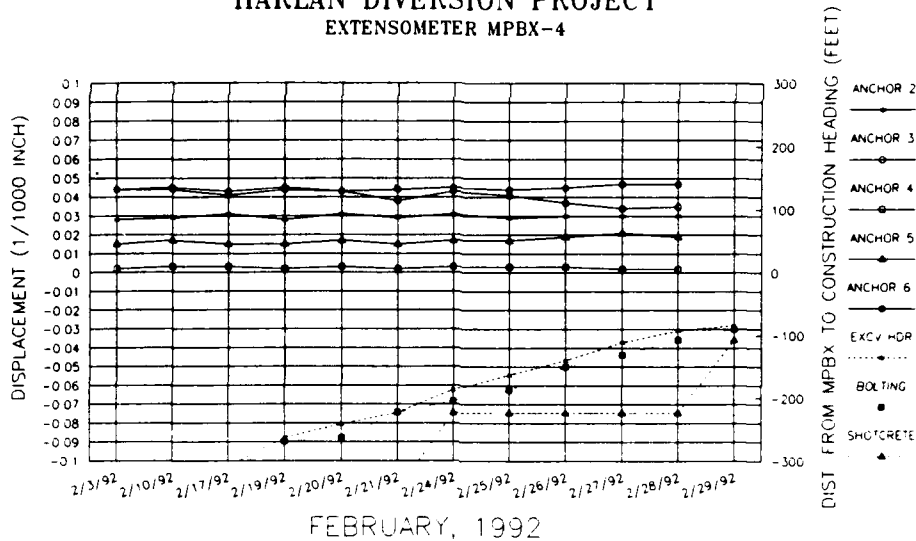
GRASSETTO/INCISA, J.V.
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT
EXTENSOMETER MPBX-3



TUNNEL #3
STATION 22+10.6
ELEVATION OF REFERENCE HEAD = 1410.66

ZERO IS INITIAL READING

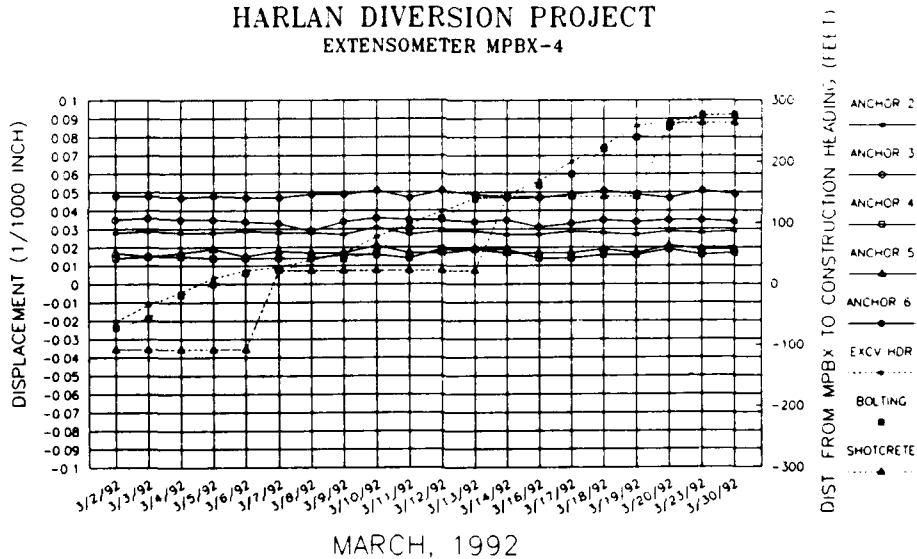
GRASSETTO/INCISA, J.V.
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT
EXTENSOMETER MPBX-4



TUNNEL #4
STATION 27+24.7
ELEVATION OF REFERENCE HEAD = 1443.02

ZERO IS INITIAL READING

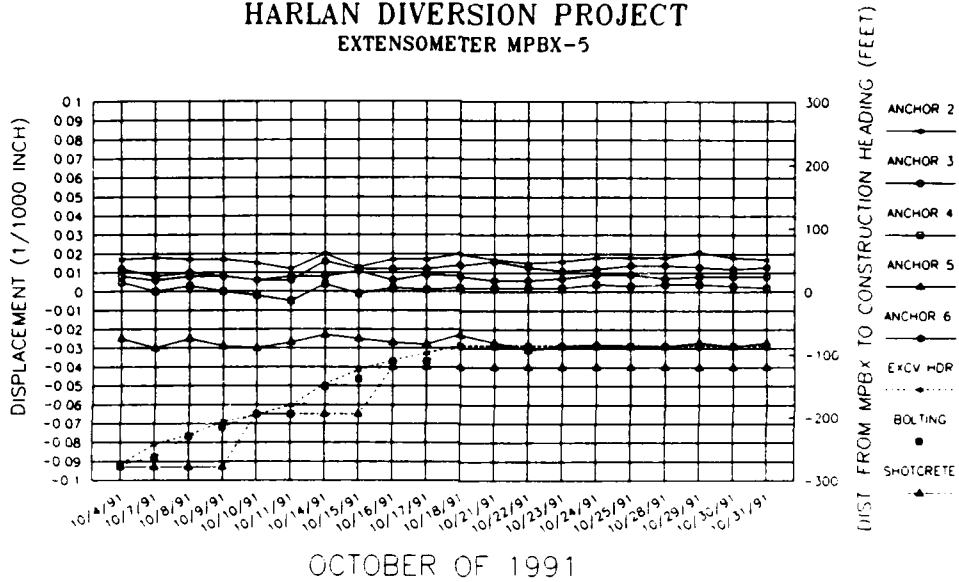
GRASSETTO/INCISA, J.V.
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT
EXTENSOMETER MPBX-4



TUNNEL #4
STATION 27+24.7
ELEVATION OF REFERENCE HEAD = 1443.02

ZERO IS INITIAL READING

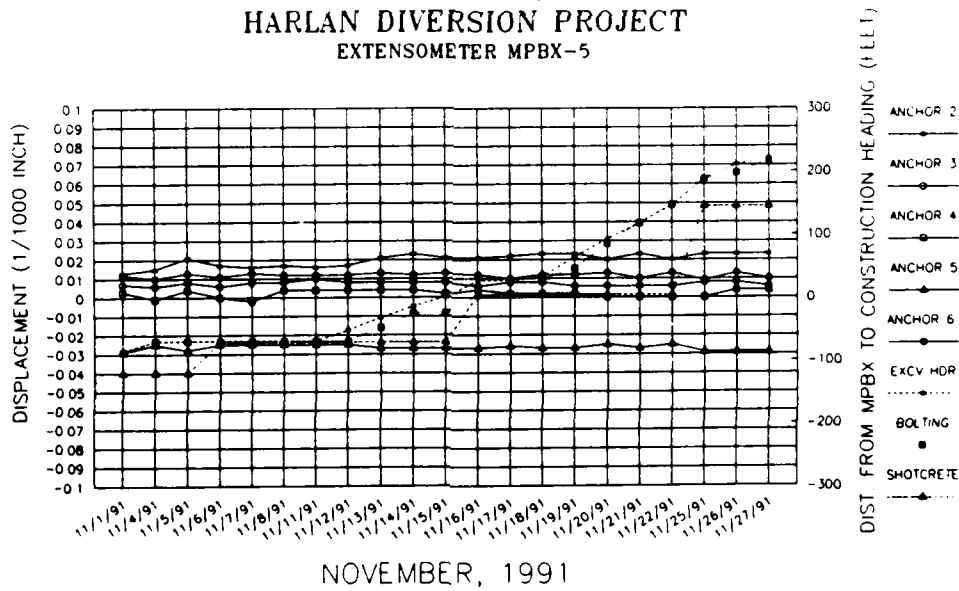
GRASSETTO/INCISA, J.V.
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT
EXTENSOMETER MPBX-5



TUNNEL #4
STATION 15+93.4
ELEVATION OF REFERENCE HEAD = 1438.67

ZERO IS INITIAL READING

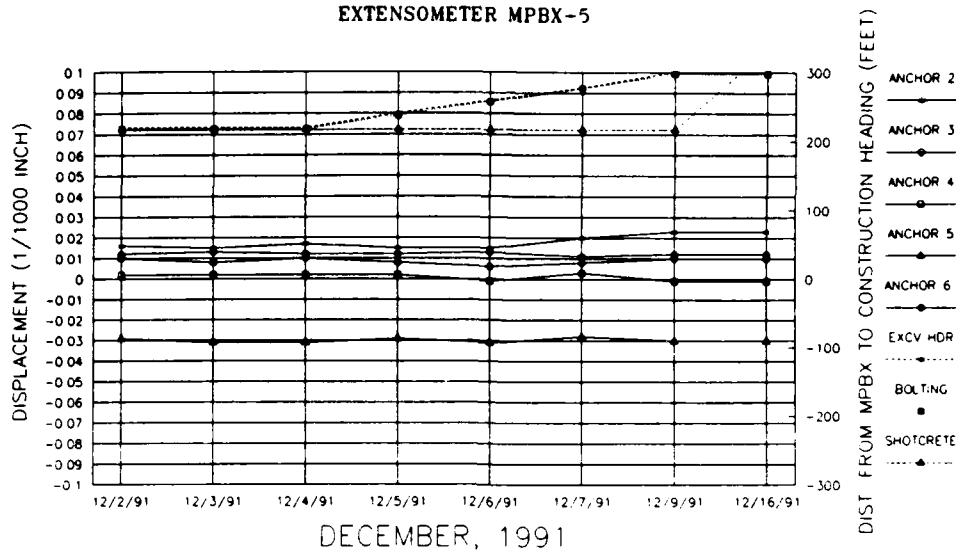
GRASSETTO/INCISA, J.V.
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT
EXTENSOMETER MPBX-5



TUNNEL #4
STATION 15+93.4
ELEVATION OF REFERENCE HEAD = 1438.67

ZERO IS INITIAL READING

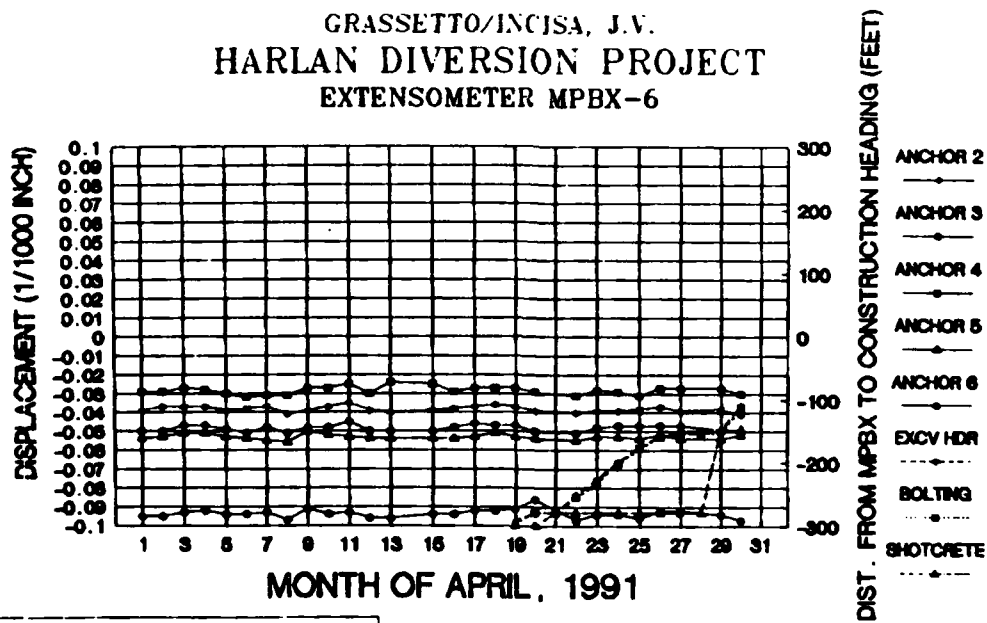
GRASSETTO/INCISA, J.V.
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT
EXTENSOMETER MPBX-5



TUNNEL #4
STATION 15+93.4
ELEVATION OF REFERENCE HEAD = 1438.67

ZERO IS INITIAL READING

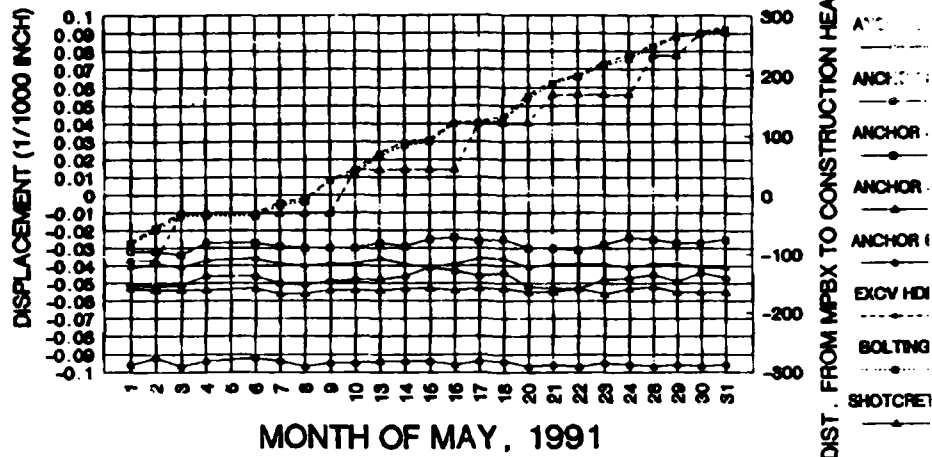
GRASSETTO/INCISA, J.V.
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT
EXTENSOMETER MPBX-6



TUNNEL #3
STATION 18+29
ELEVATION OF REFERENCE HEAD = 1487.67

ZERO IS INITIAL READING

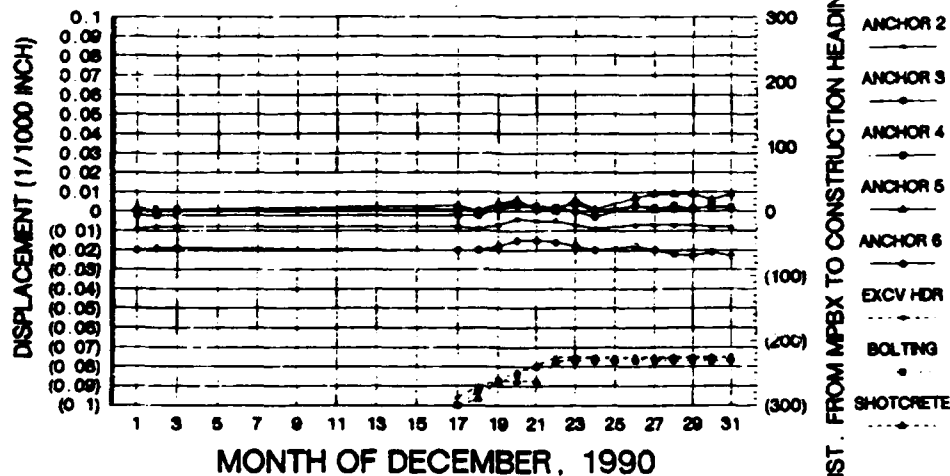
GRASSETTO/INCISA, J.V.
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT
EXTENSOMETER MPBX-6



TUNNEL #3
STATION 18+29
ELEVATION OF REFERENCE HEAD = 1487.67

ZERO IS INITIAL READING

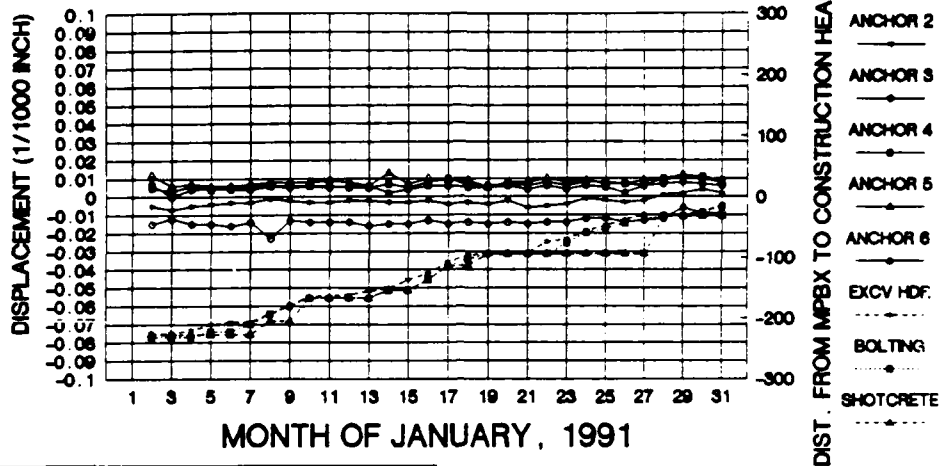
GRASSETTO/INCISA, J.V.
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT
EXTENSOMETER MPBX-7



ON 12/17 TUNNEL 2 INITIATED MPBX-7 FOR DAILY READINGS

ON 12/22/90 PROJECT WAS SHUT DOWN UNTIL 1/2/91

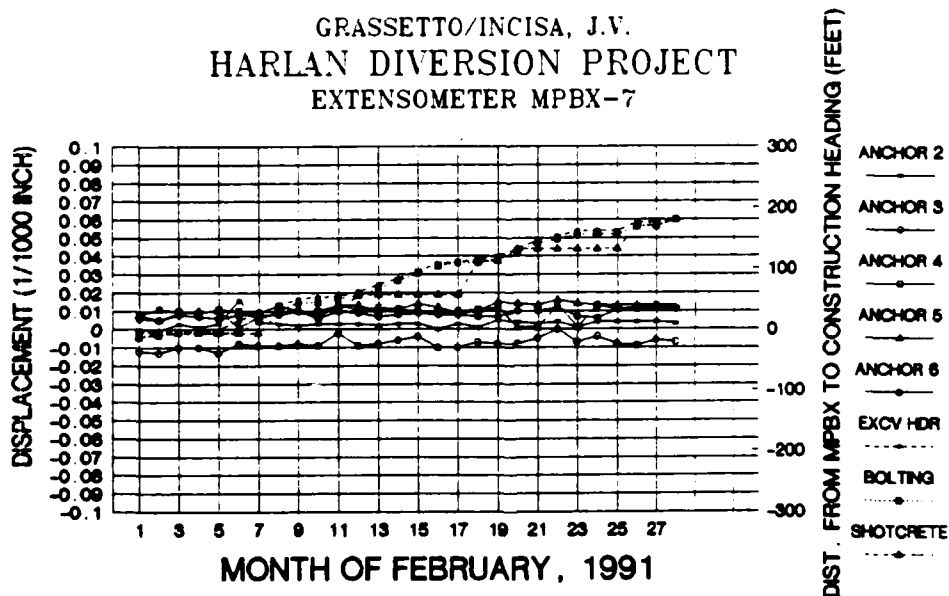
GRASSETTO/INCISA, J.V.
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT
EXTENSOMETER MPBX-7



ON 12/17/90 TUNNEL 2 INITIATED MPBX-7 FOR DAILY READINGS.
TUNNEL #2 / STATION 15+33

NO READING WAS TAKEN ON 1/1/91.
ZERO IS INITIAL READING FOR ALL POINTS.

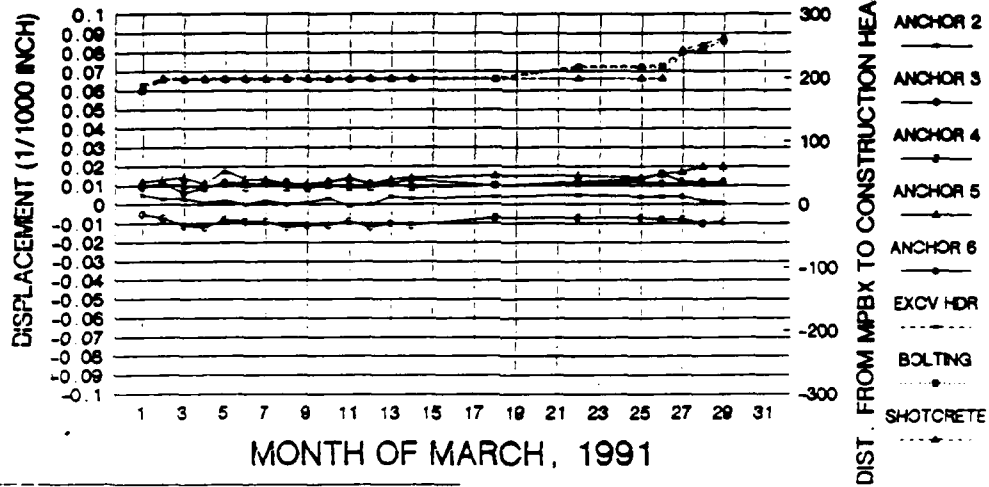
GRASSETTO/INCISA, J.V.
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT
EXTENSOMETER MPBX-7



ON 12/17/90 TUNNEL 2 INITIATED MPBX-7 FOR DAILY READINGS.
TUNNEL #2 / STATION 15+33

ZERO IS INITIAL READING FOR ALL POINTS.

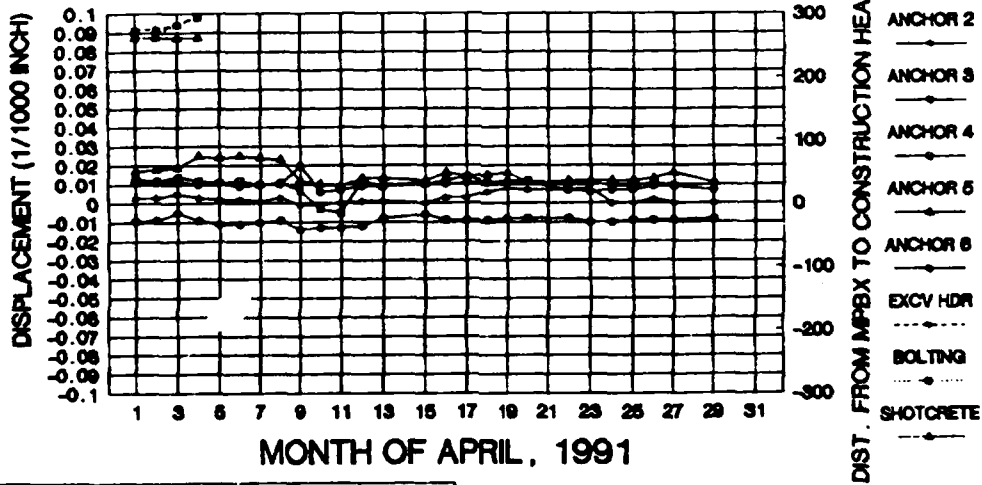
GRASSETTO/INCISA, J.V.
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT
EXTENSOMETER MPBX-7



ON 12/17/90 TUNNEL 2 INITIATED MPBX-7 FOR DAILY READINGS
TUNNEL #2 / STATION 15+33

ZERO IS INITIAL READING FOR ALL POINTS

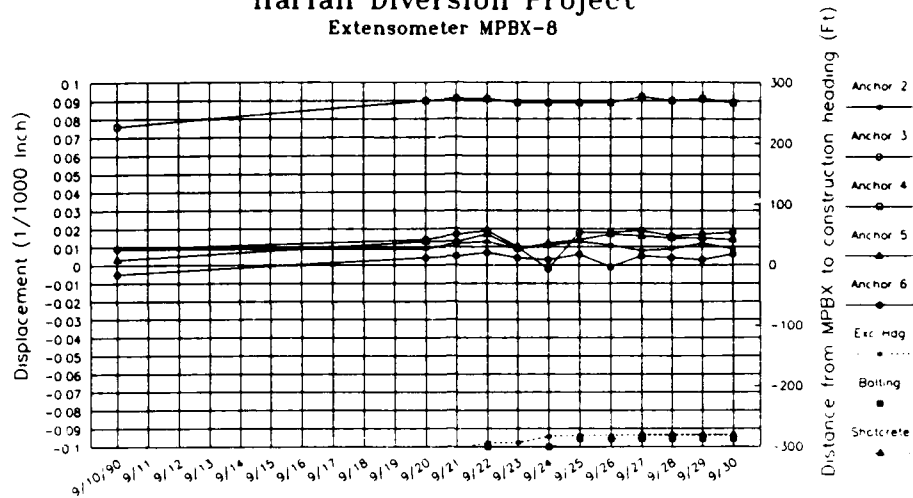
GRASSETTO/INCISA, J.V.
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT
EXTENSOMETER MPBX-7



ON 12/17/90 TUNNEL 2 INITIATED MPBX-7 FOR DAILY READINGS
TUNNEL #2 / STATION 16+33

ZERO IS INITIAL READING FOR ALL POINTS

Grassetto/Incisa, J.V.
Harlan Diversion Project
Extensometer MPBX-8

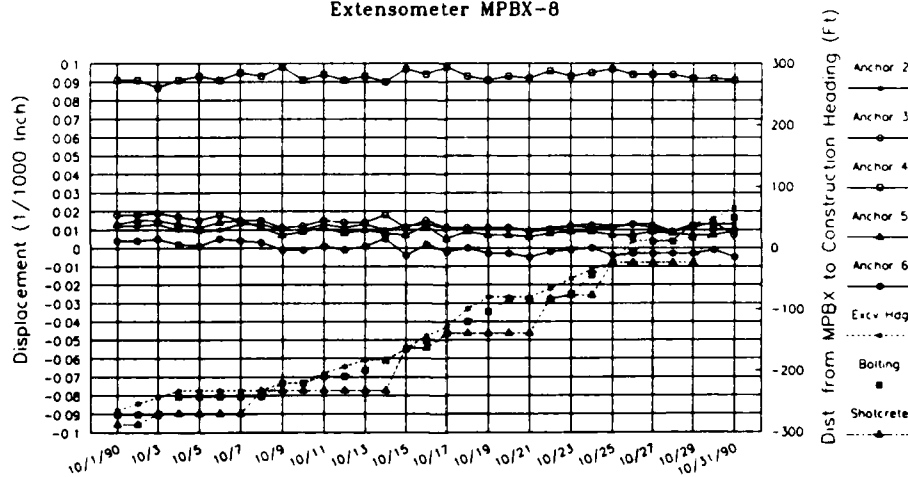


September 1990

Tunnel #1
Station 13+65
Elevation Reference Head = 1415.43

Zero is initial reading

Grassetto/Incisa, J.V.
Harlan Diversion Project
Extensometer MPBX-8

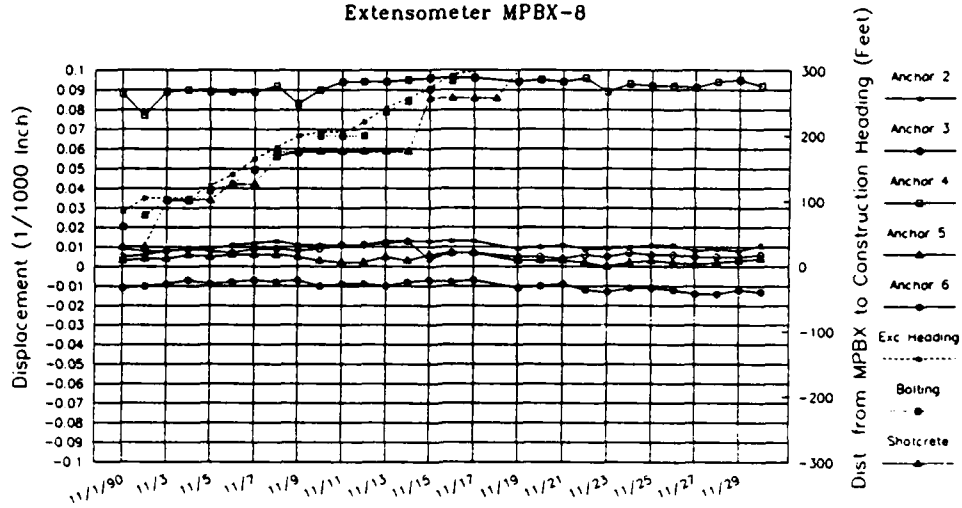


October 1990

Tunnel #1
Station 13+65
Reference Head Elevation 1415.43

Zero is initial reading

Grassetto/Incisa, J.V.
Harlan Diversion Project
 Extensometer MPBX-8

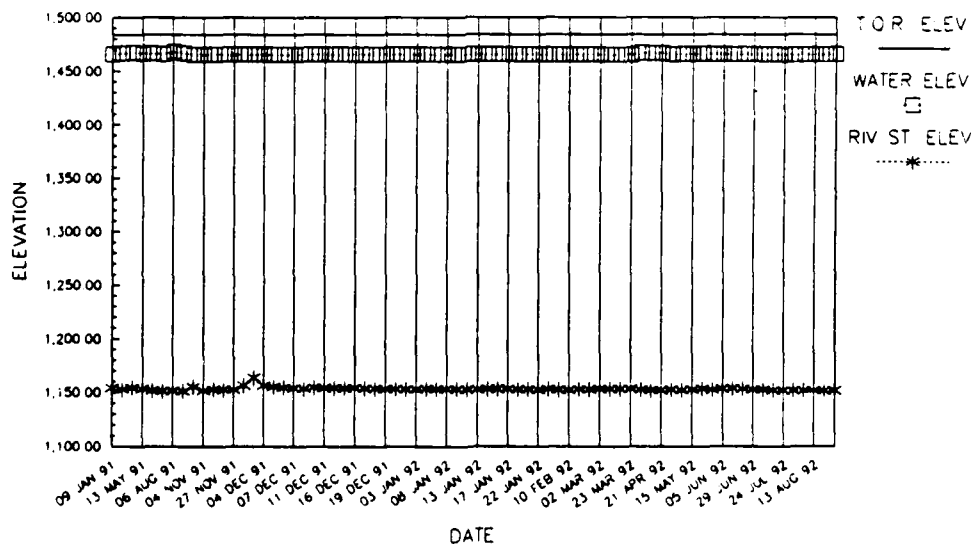


November 1990

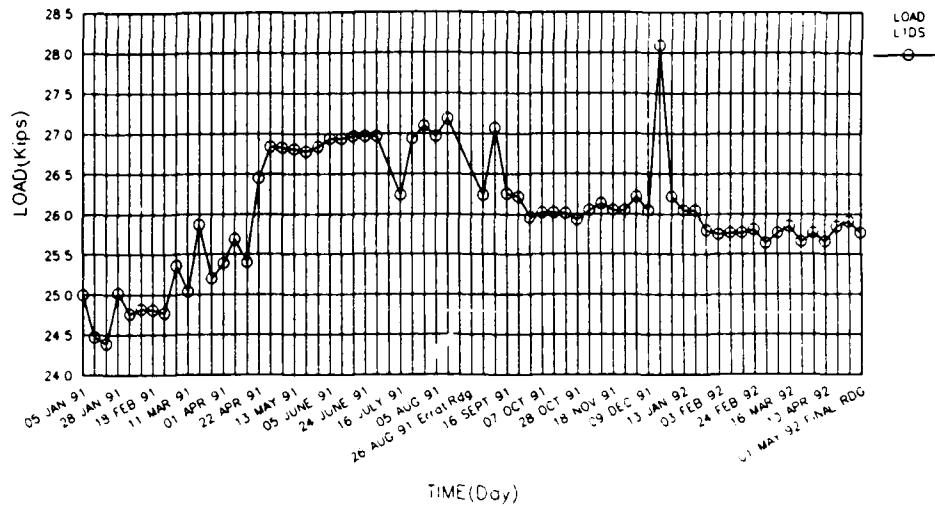
Tunnel #1
 Station 13+65
 Reference Head Elevation 1415.43

Zero is initial reading

HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT
 OBSERVATION WELL(C-204)



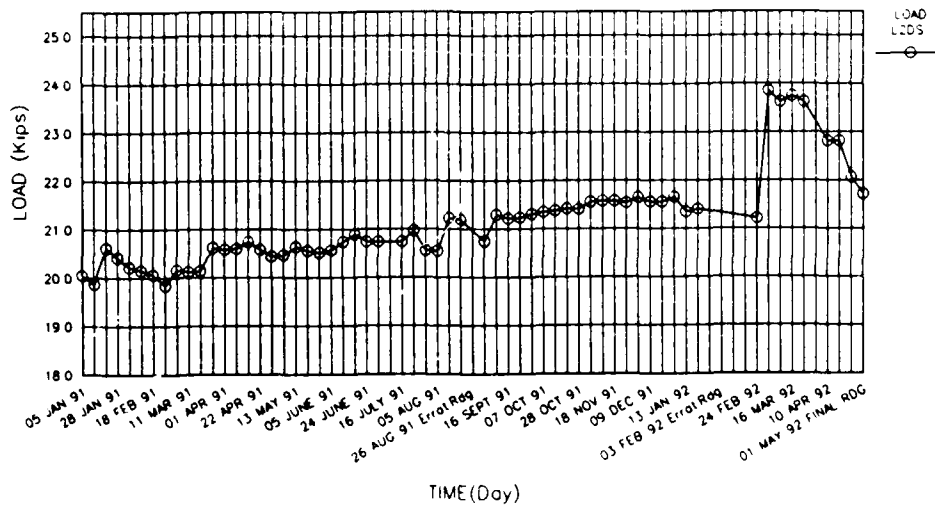
HARLA' DIVERSION PROJECT LOAD CELL (L1DS) READOUT GRAPH



Load Cell L1DS Installed: 7/12/90
Location: Sta 10+36.1 / Offset: 51.1' Rt (B")
Elevation: 1189.06'

01 MAY 92 NO FURTHER MONITORING

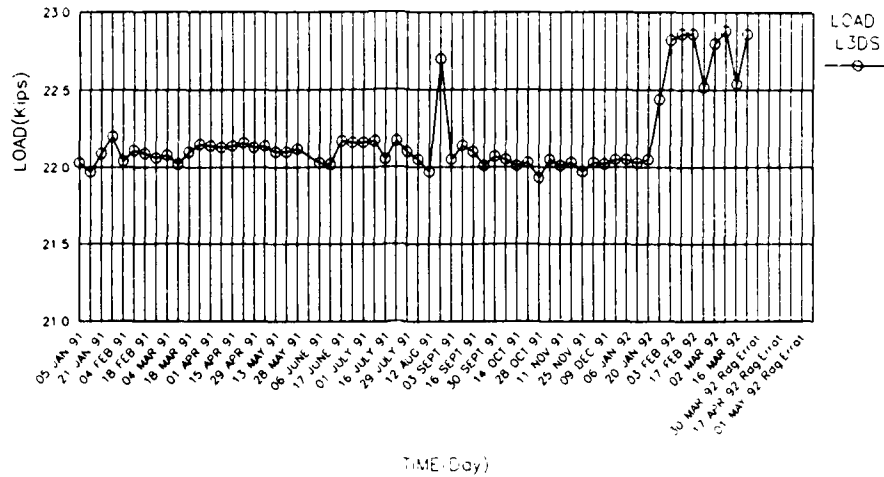
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT LOAD CELL (L2DS) READOUT GRAPH



Load Cell L2DS Installed: 7/12/90
Location: Sta 10+92.6 / Offset: 17.3' Rt (B")
Elevation: 1189.42'

01 MAY 92 NO FURTHER MONITORING

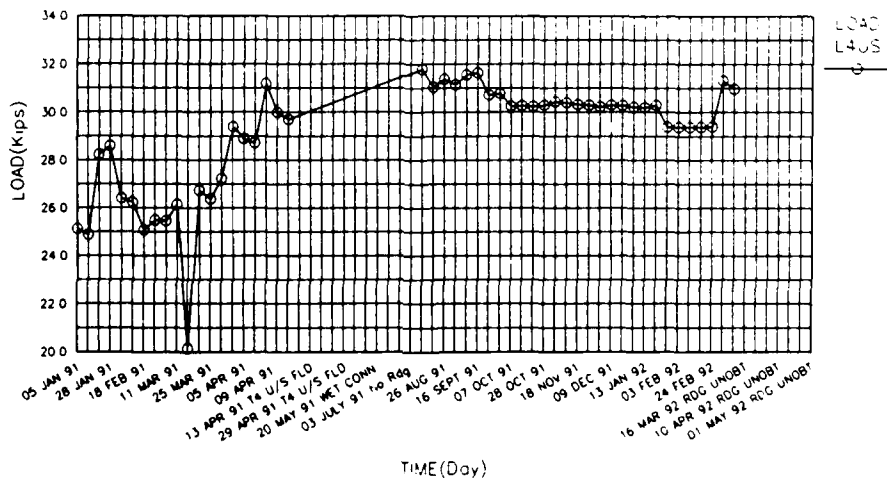
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT LOAD CELL (L3DS) READOUT GRAPH



Load Cell L3DS installed 8/14/90
Location Sta 11+8.3 / Offset 16.8 ft BL (B")
Elevation 1109.56

01 MAY 92 NO FURTHER MONITORING

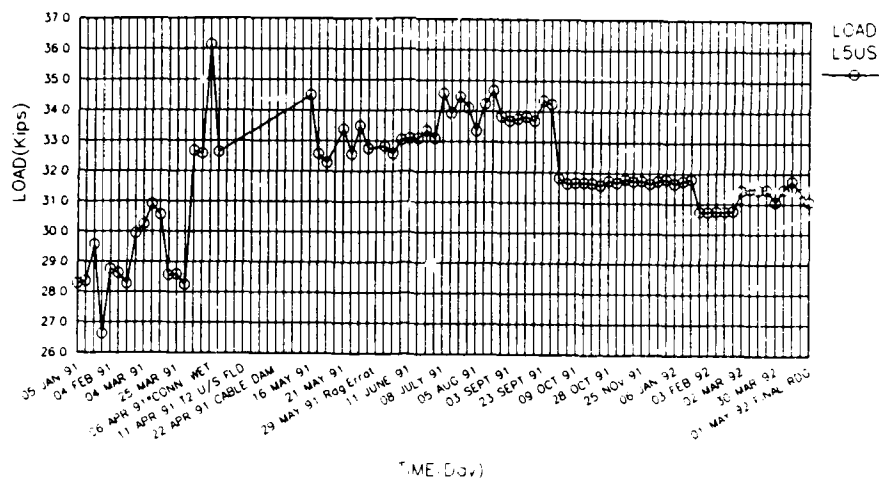
HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT LOAD CELL (L4US) READOUT GRAPH



Load Cell L4US installed 8/27/90
Location BL "B" 30+13 / Offset 78.8 ft of BL ("B")
Elevation 1234.0

01 MAY 92 NO FURTHER MONITORING

HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT LOAD CELL (L5US) READOUT GRAPH

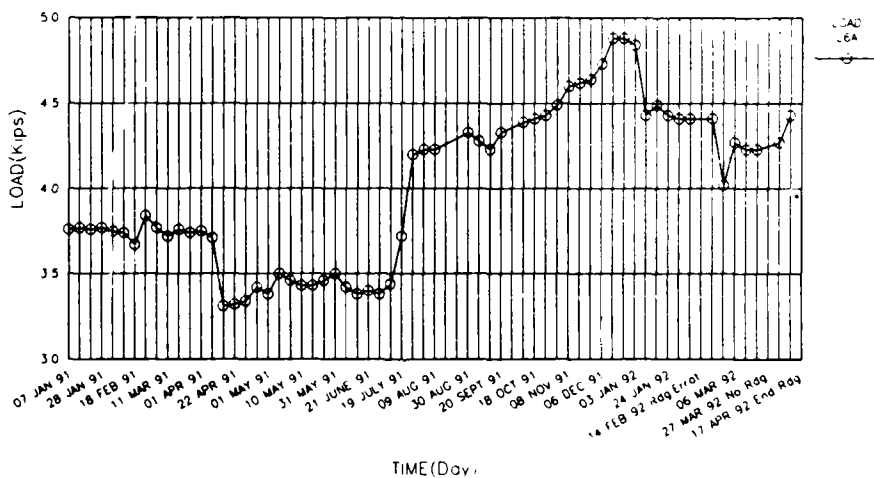


Load cell L5US
Location 2+11.7
Elevation 1216.5

Installed 9/19/90
Offset Cell BL 18

01 MAY 92 NO FURTHER MONITORING

HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT LOAD CELL (L6A) READOUT GRAPH

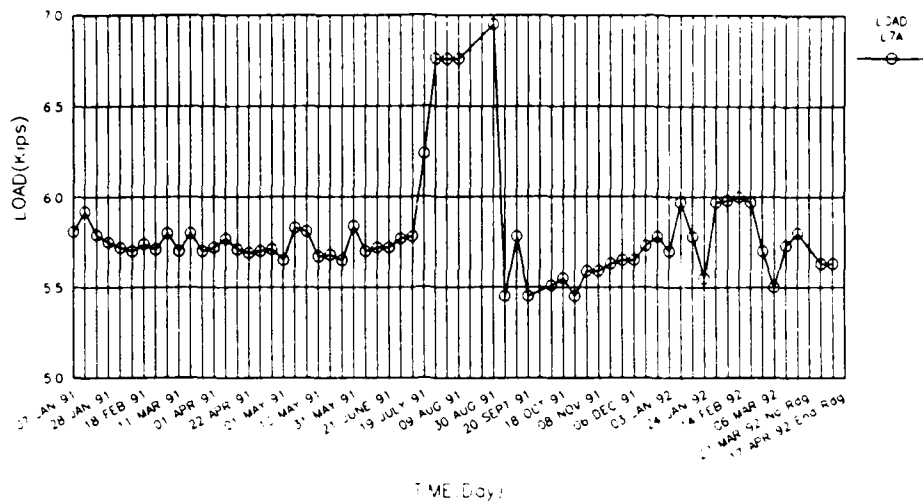


Load cell L6A
Location Crown
Elevation 1188.2

Installed 9/26/90
Station 10+75

01 MAY 92 NO FURTHER MONITORING

HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT LOAD CELL (L7A) READOUT GRAPH

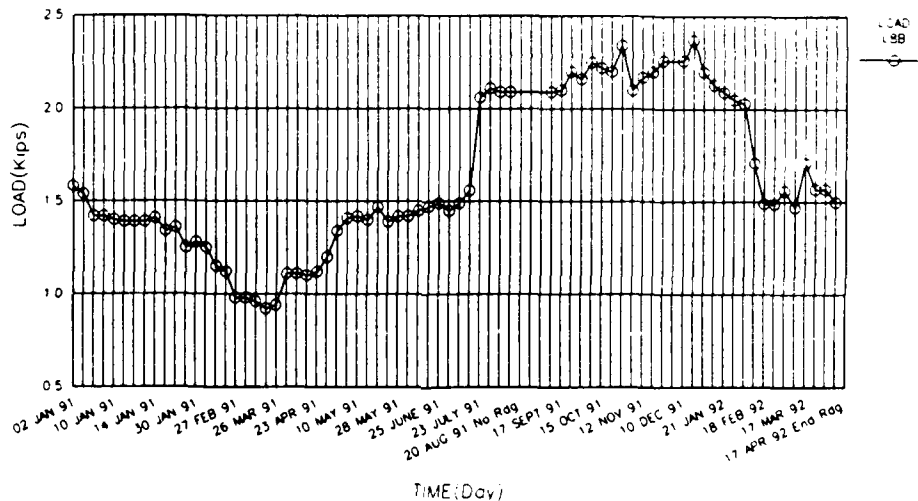


Load cell L7A
Location Right Baulch
Elevation 1179.2

Installed 9/26/90
Station 10+76.5

Tunnel T-1 Array A
17 MAY 91 N. F. F. H. R. M. U. N. I. T. Y.

HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT LOAD CELL (8B) READOUT GRAPH



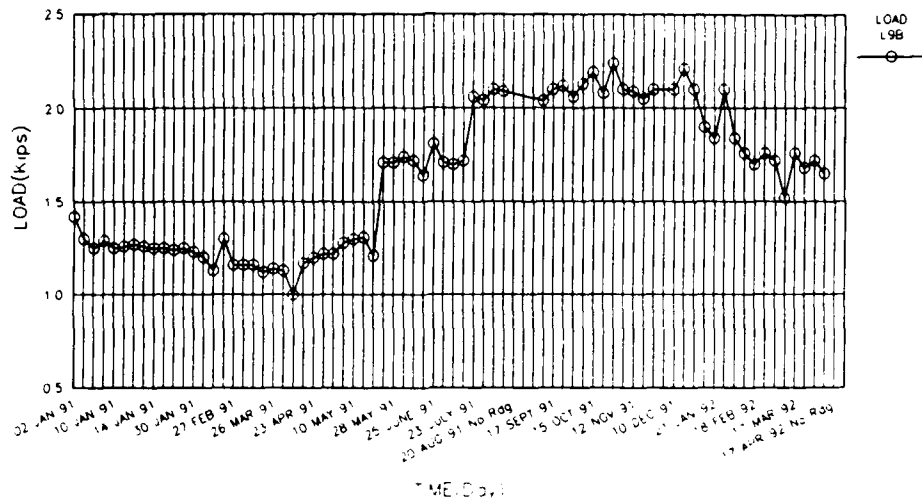
Load cell 8B
Location Crown Array B
Elevation 1189.95

Installed 10/27/90
Station 13+65-67

Tunnel T-1 Array B
17 MAY 91 N. F. F. H. R. M. U. N. I. T. Y.

PLATE I-27

HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT LOAD CELL (L9B) READOUT GRAPH

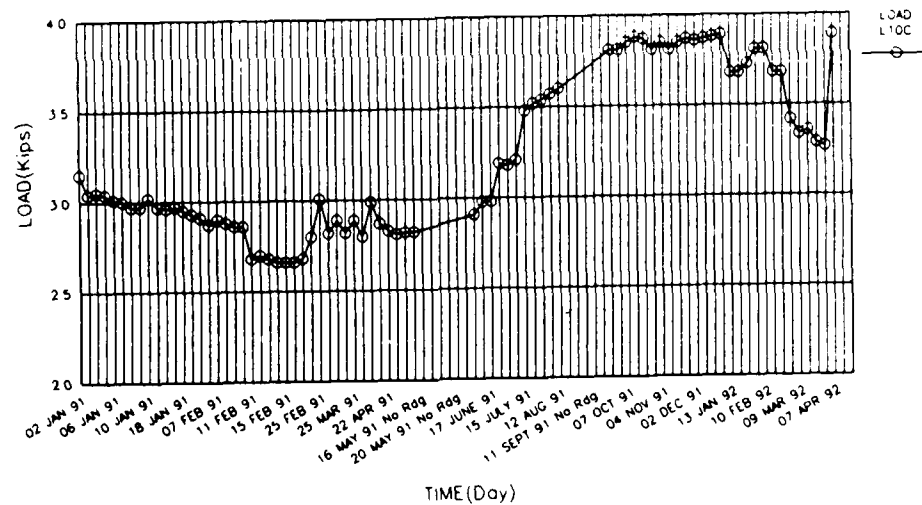


Load Cell L9B
Location Right Burch
Elevation 1180.95

Installed 10/27/90
Station 13+67

Tunnel T-1 Arrive
01 MAY 92 NO FURTHER MONITORING

HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT LOAD CELL (L10C) READOUT GRAPH



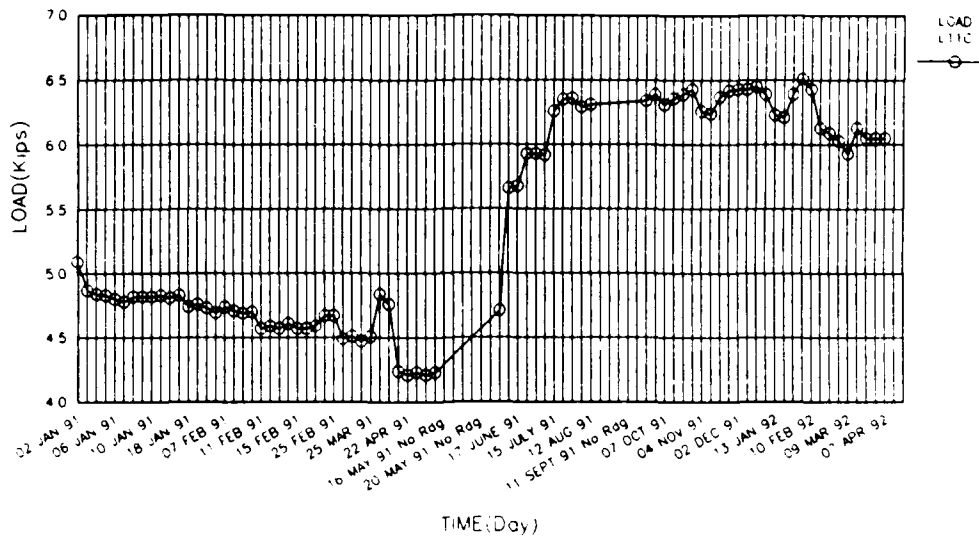
Load Cell L10C
Location Crown C
Elevation 1191.37

Installed 11/14/90
Station 15+98

Tunnel T-1 Arrive
01 MAY 92 NO FURTHER MONITORING

PLATE I-28

HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT LOAD CELL (L11C) READOUT GRAPH

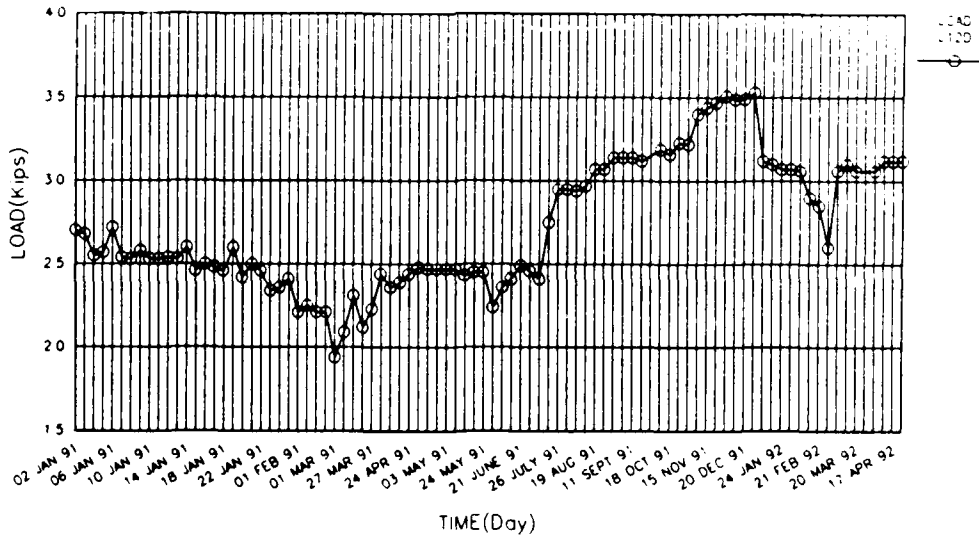


Load cell L11C
Location Rt. Hunch
Elevation 1186.37

Installed 11/14/90
Station 15+98

Tunnel T-2 Area
01 MAY 92 NO FURTHER MONITORING

HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT LOAD CELL (L12D) READOUT GRAPH

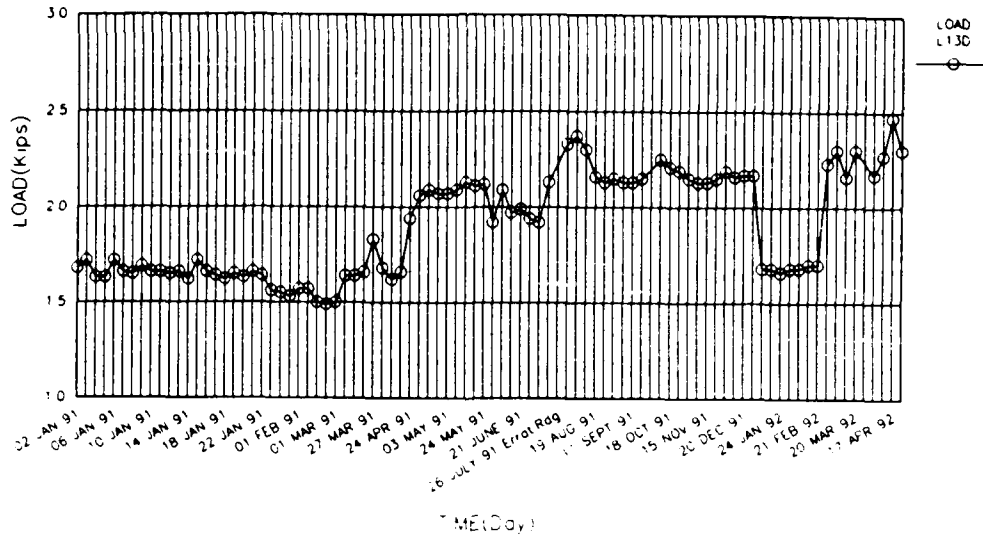


Load cell L12D
Location Green
Elevation 1188.47

Installed 11/27/90
Station 11+26

Tunnel T-2 Area
01 MAY 92 NO FURTHER MONITORING

HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT LOAD CELL (L13D) READOUT GRAPH

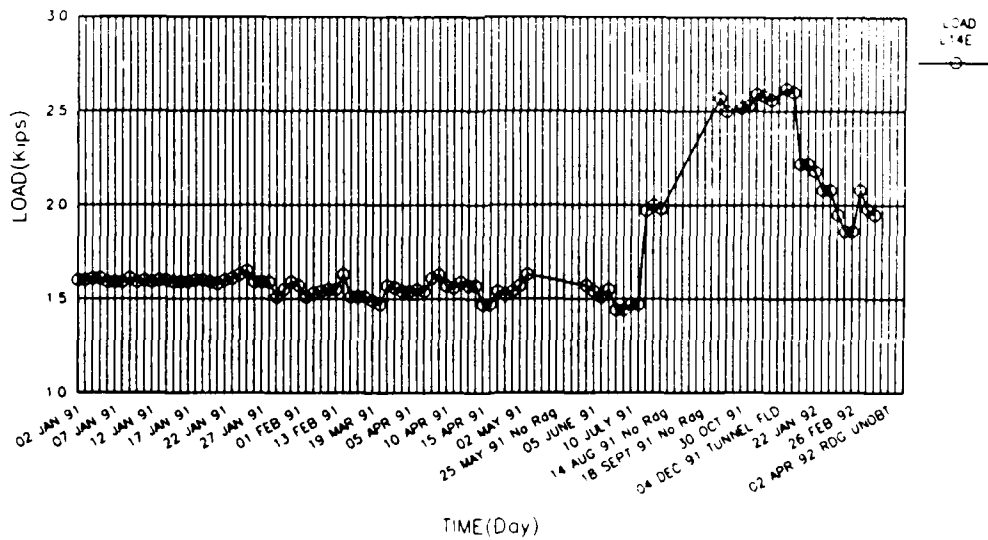


Load Cell L13D
Location: Rt. Launch
Elevation: 11934'

Installed: 11/27/90
Station: 11+26

Tunnel T-2 Array C
01 MAY 92 NO FURTHER MONITORING

HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT LOAD CELL (L14E) READOUT GRAPH

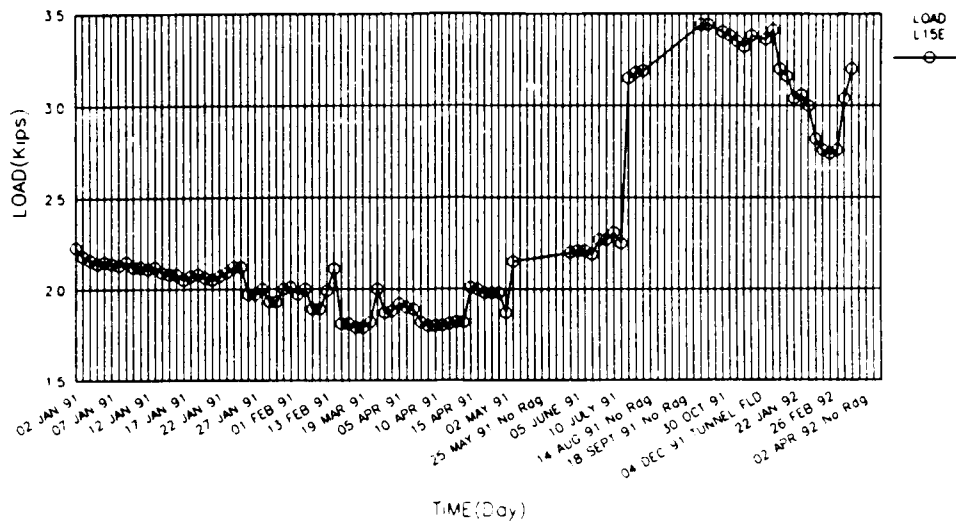


Load Cell L14E
Location: Crown
Elevation: 119303

Installed: 12/06/90
Station: 18+68

Tunnel T-1 Array E
01 MAY 92 NO FURTHER MONITORING

HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT LOAD CELL (L15E) READOUT GRAPH

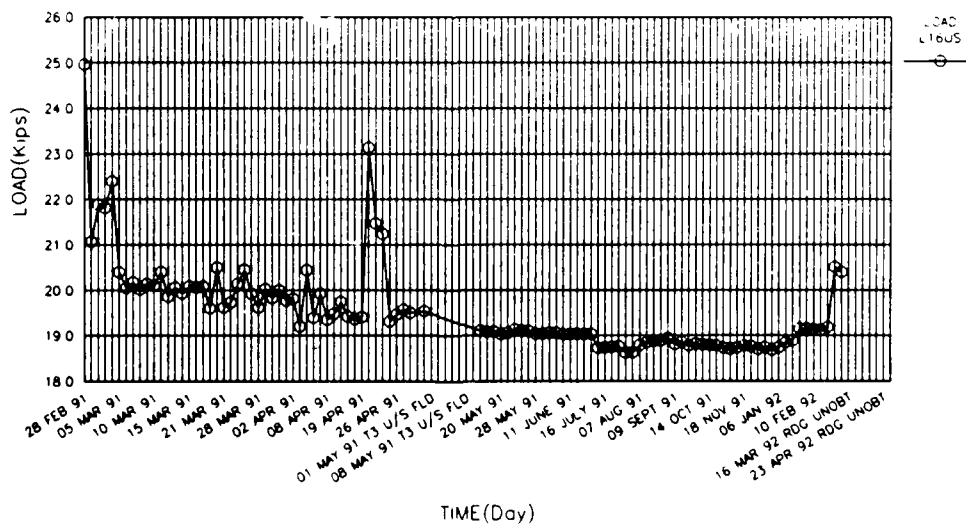


Load Cell L15E
Location Rt. Hauling
Elevation 1184.03

Installed 12 Oct 90
Station 18+68

Tunnel Full Above E
01 MAY 92 NO FURTHER MONITORING

HARLAN DIVERSION PROJECT LOAD CELL (L16US) READOUT GRAPH

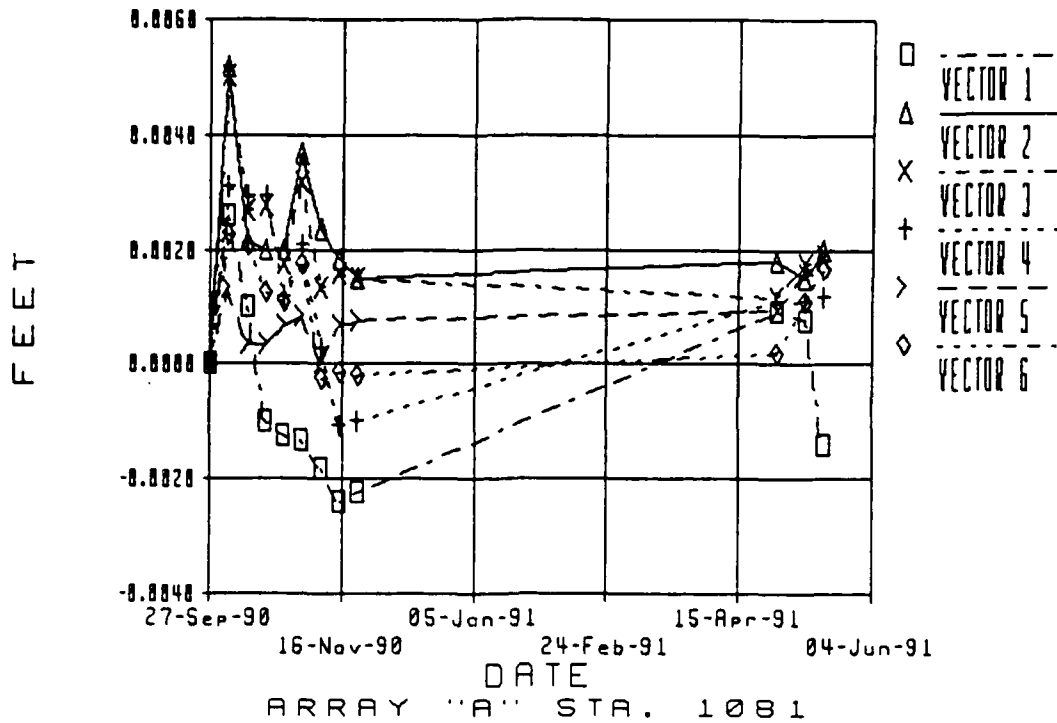


Load Cell L16US
Location Sta 30+20 10' Lt. of rt. Wall of T-3
Elevation 1210.10

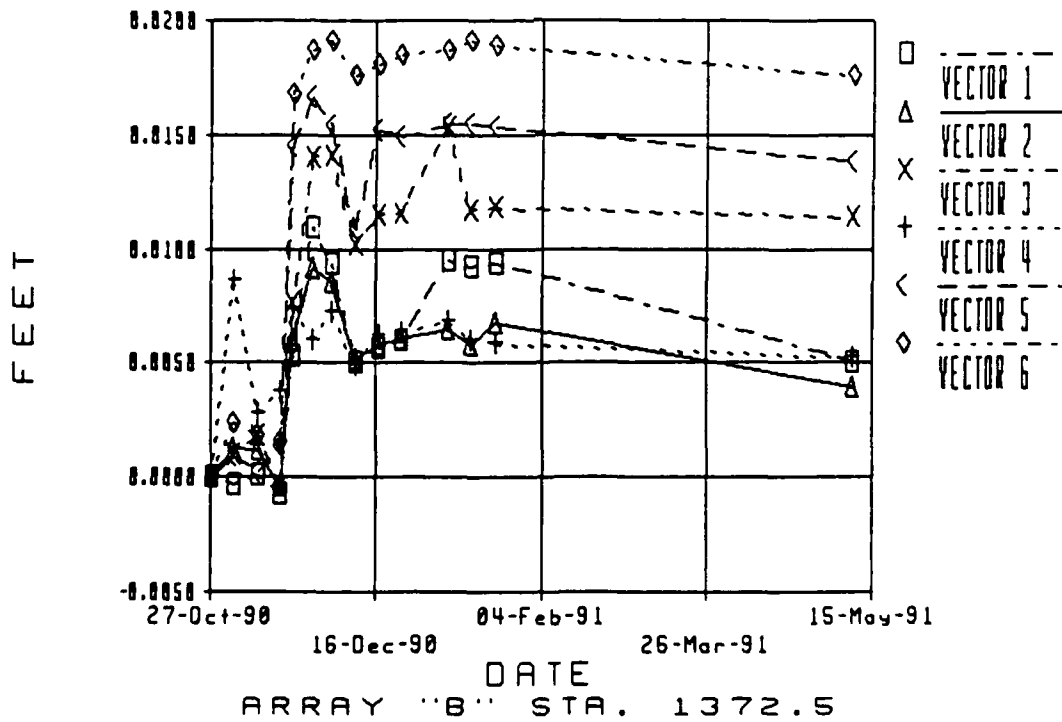
Installed 28 FEB 91

01 MAY 92 NO FURTHER MONITORING

HARLAN, KENTUCKY TAPE EXTENSOMETERS, T1

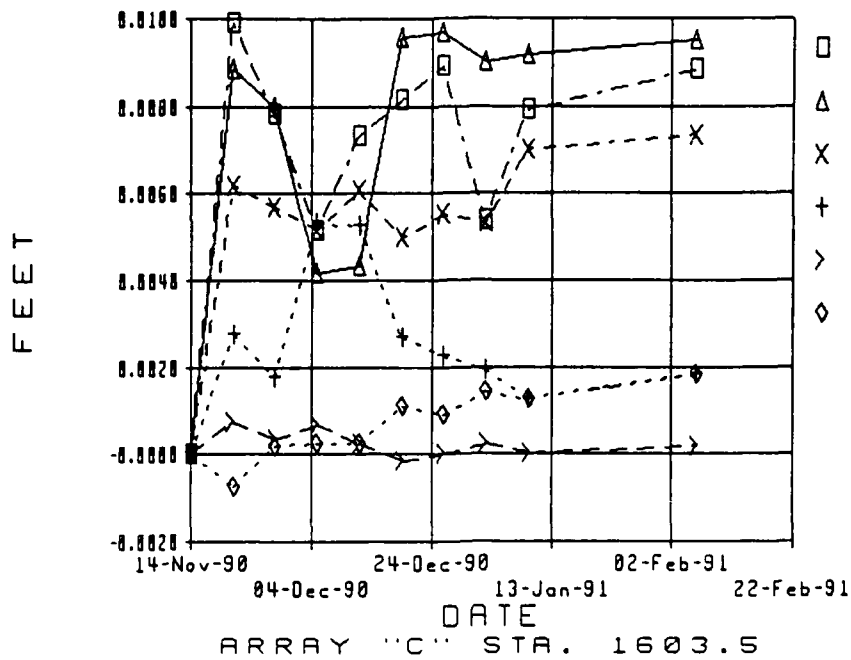


HARLAN, KENTUCKY TAPE EXTENSOMETERS, T1



HARLAN, KENTUCKY

TAPE EXTENSOMETERS, T1



HARLAN, KENTUCKY

TAPE EXTENSOMETERS, T2

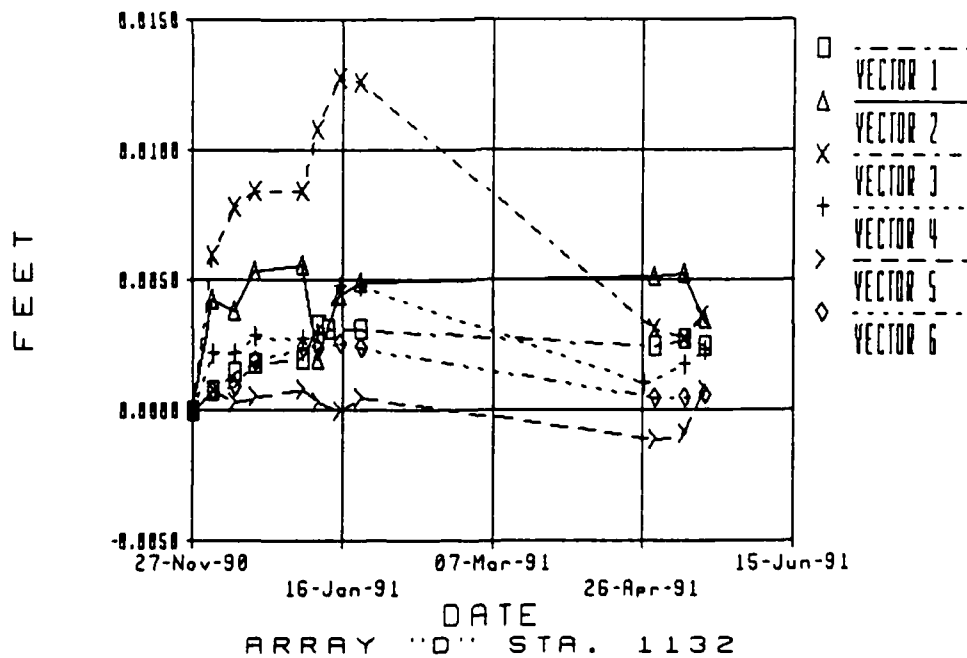
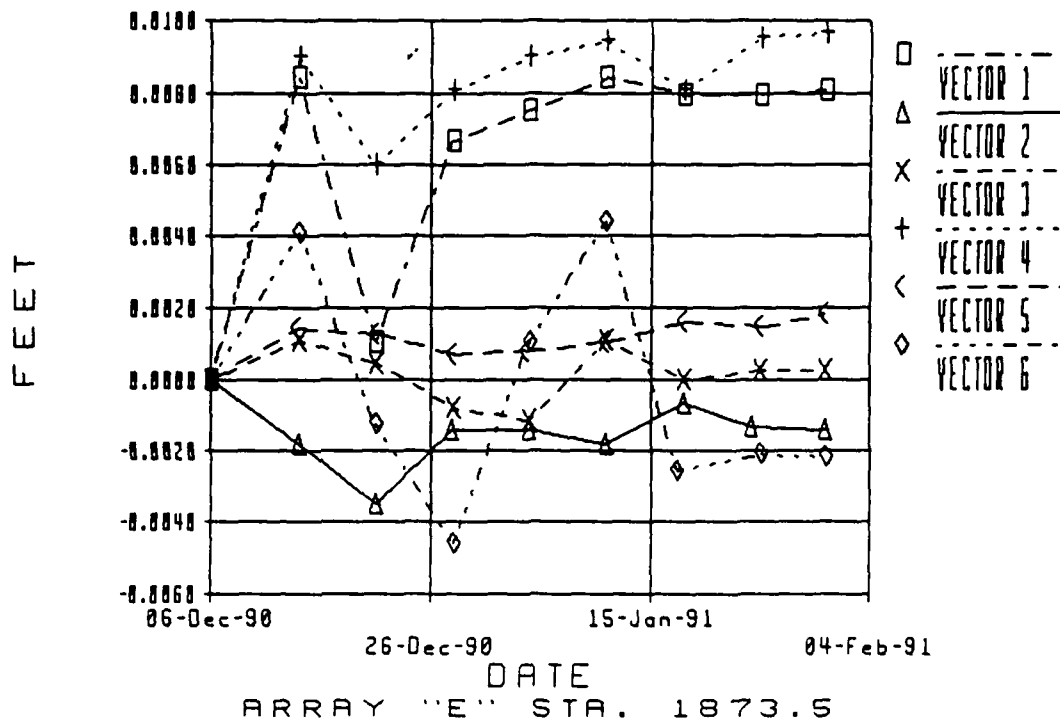
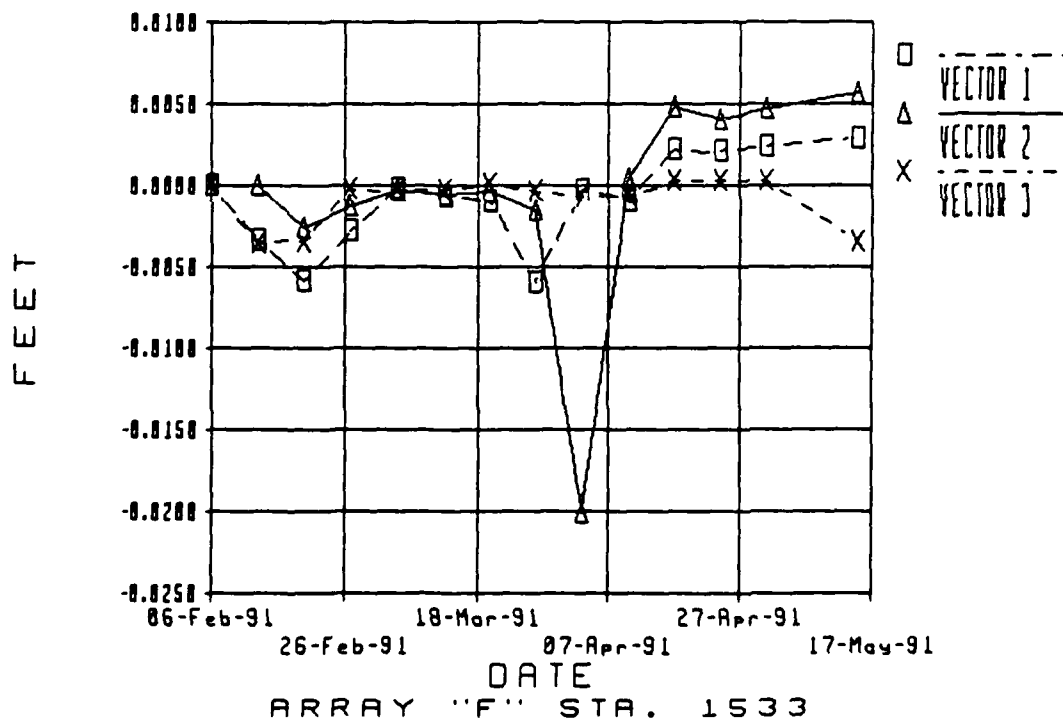


PLATE I-33

HARLAN, KENTUCKY TAPE EXTENSOMETERS, T1

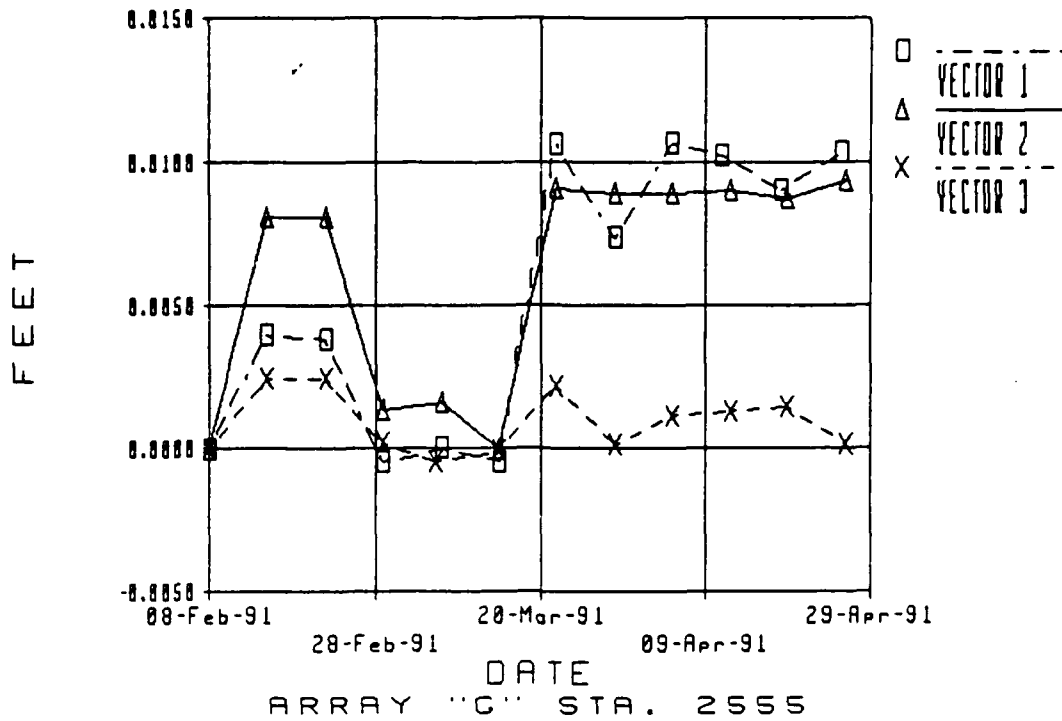


HARLAN, KENTUCKY TAPE EXTENSOMETERS, T2



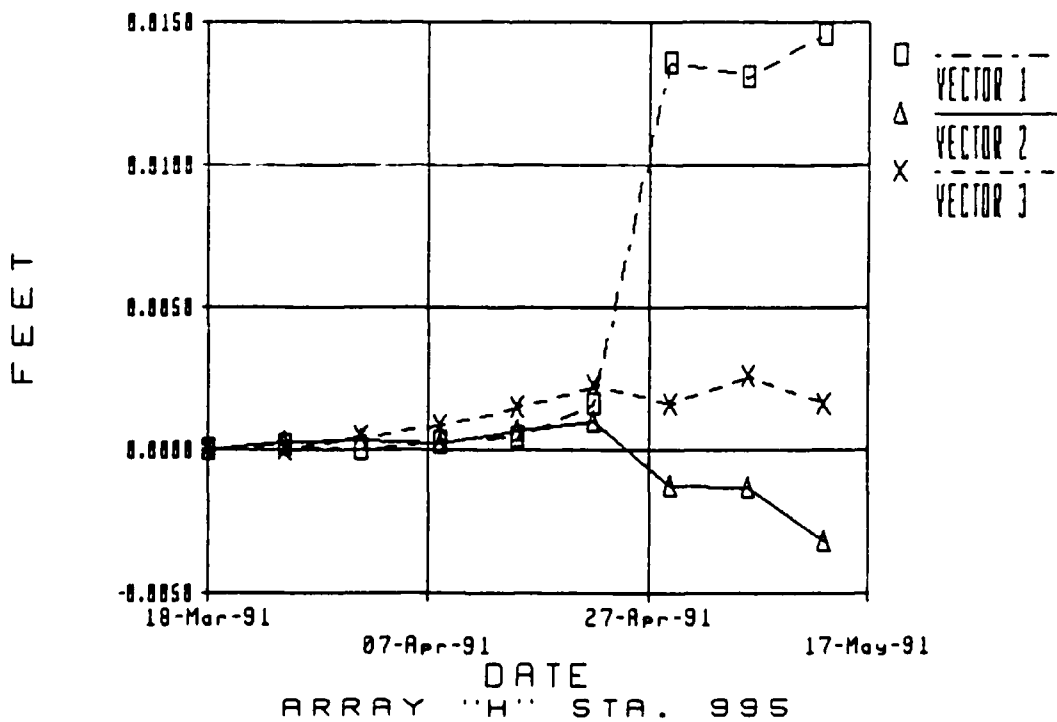
HARLAN, KENTUCKY

TAPE EXTENSOMETERS, T1



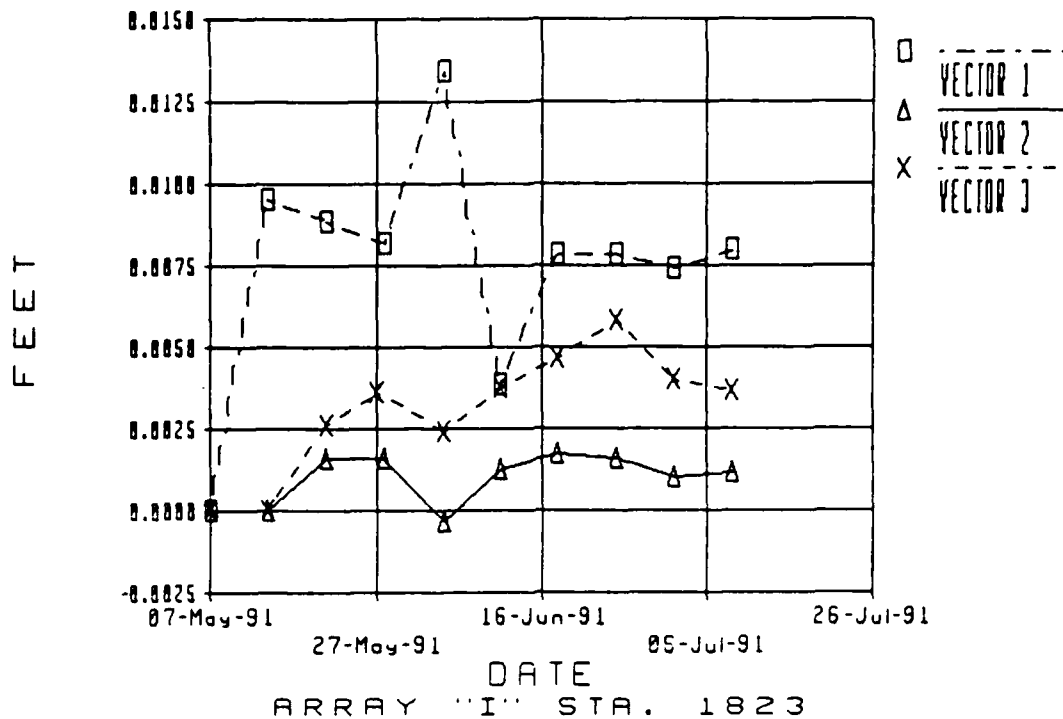
HARLAN, KENTUCKY

TAPE EXTENSOMETERS, T1



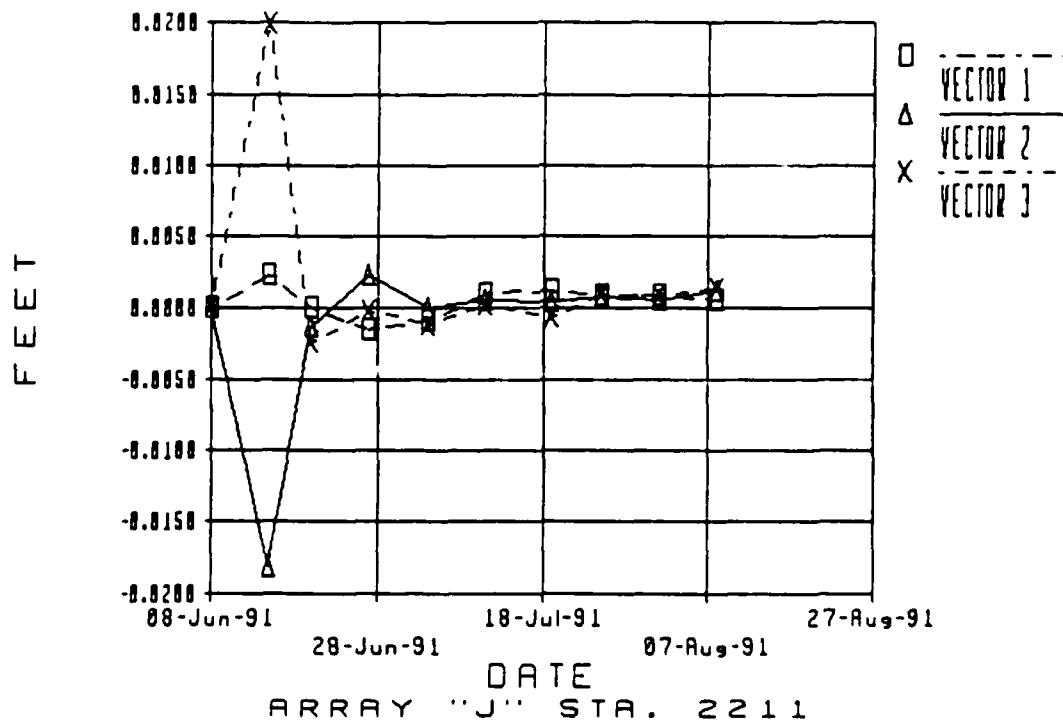
HARLAN, KENTUCKY

TAPE EXTENSOMETERS, T3

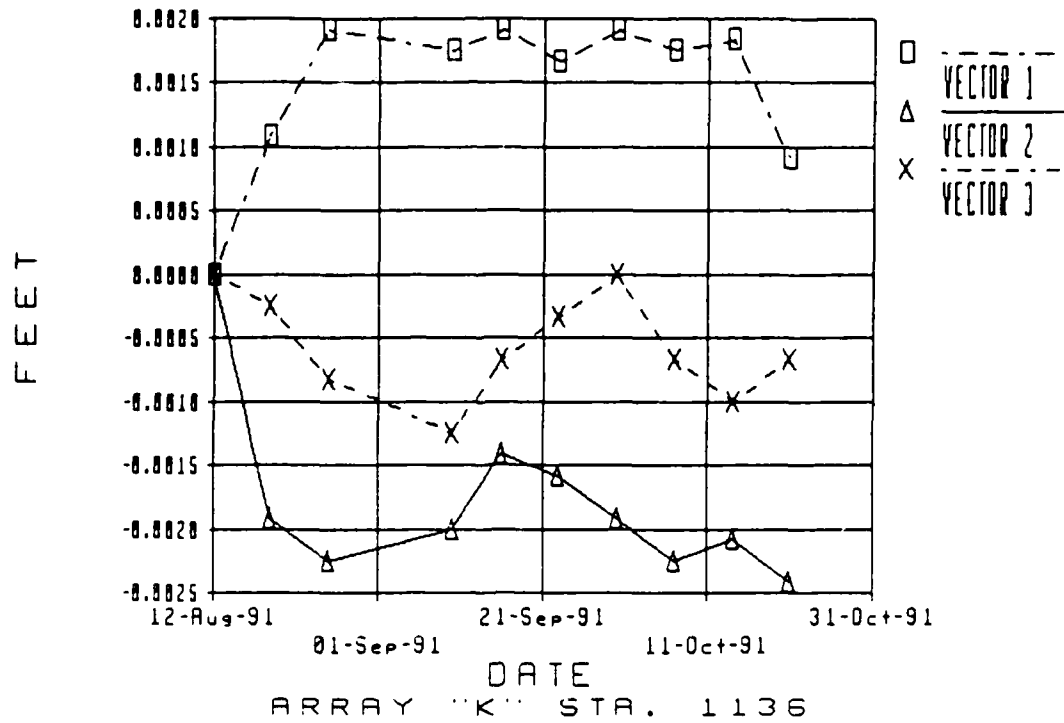


HARLAN, KENTUCKY

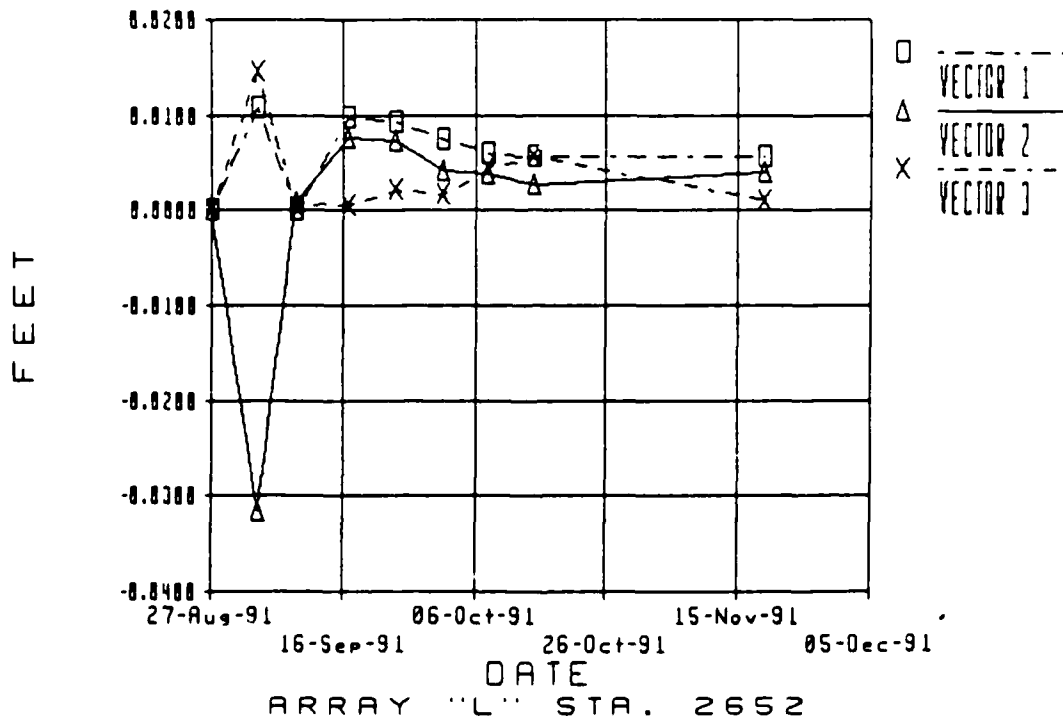
TAPE EXTENSOMETERS, T3



HARLAN, KENTUCKY TAPE EXTENSOMETERS, T3

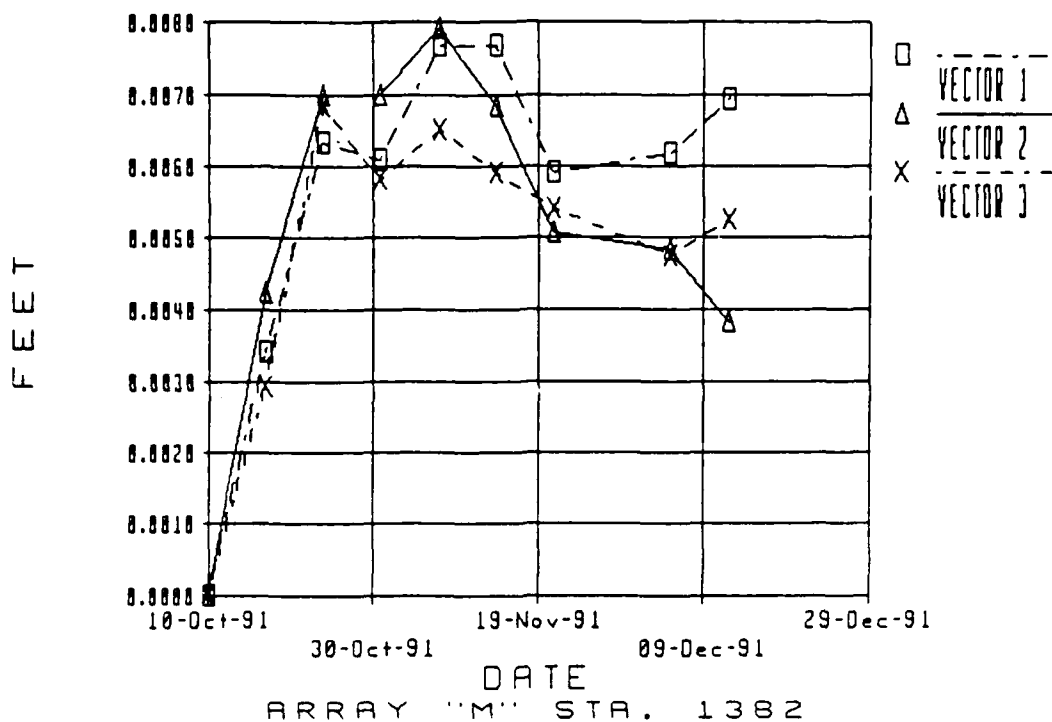


HARLAN, KENTUCKY TAPE EXTENSOMETERS, T2



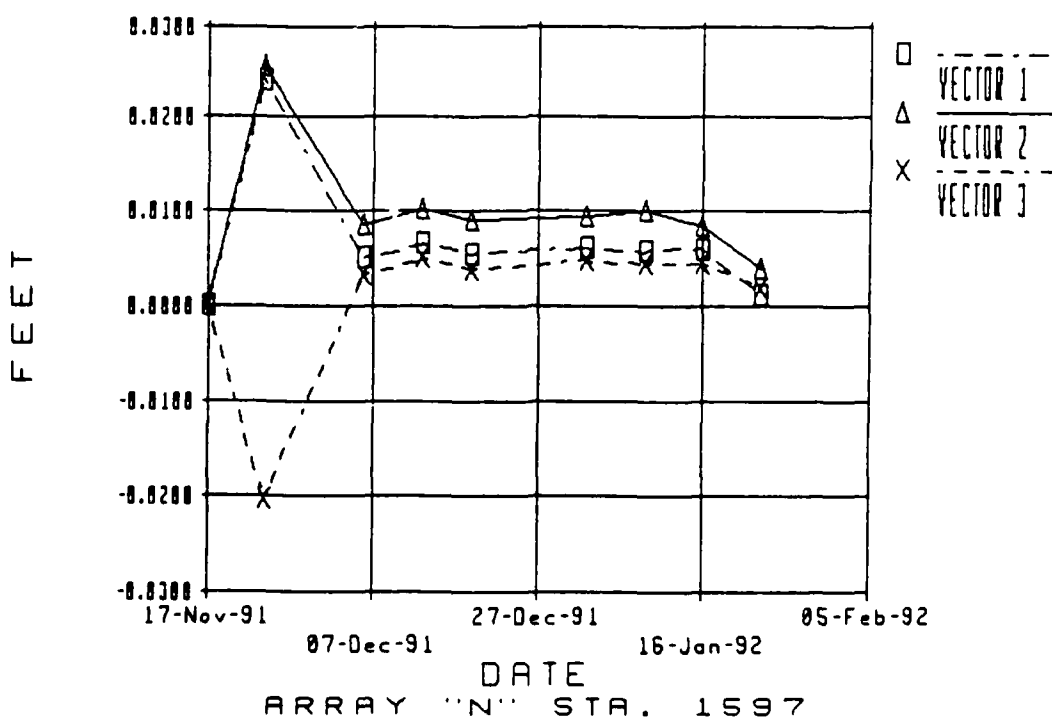
HARLAN, KENTUCKY

TAPE EXTENSOMETERS, T4

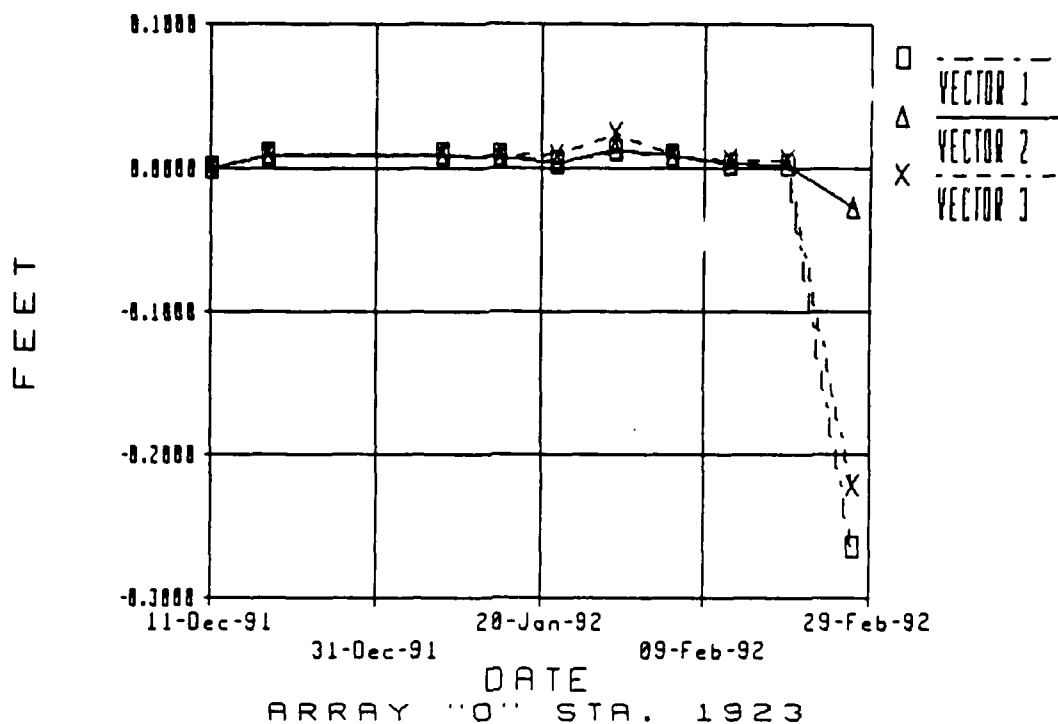


HARLAN, KENTUCKY

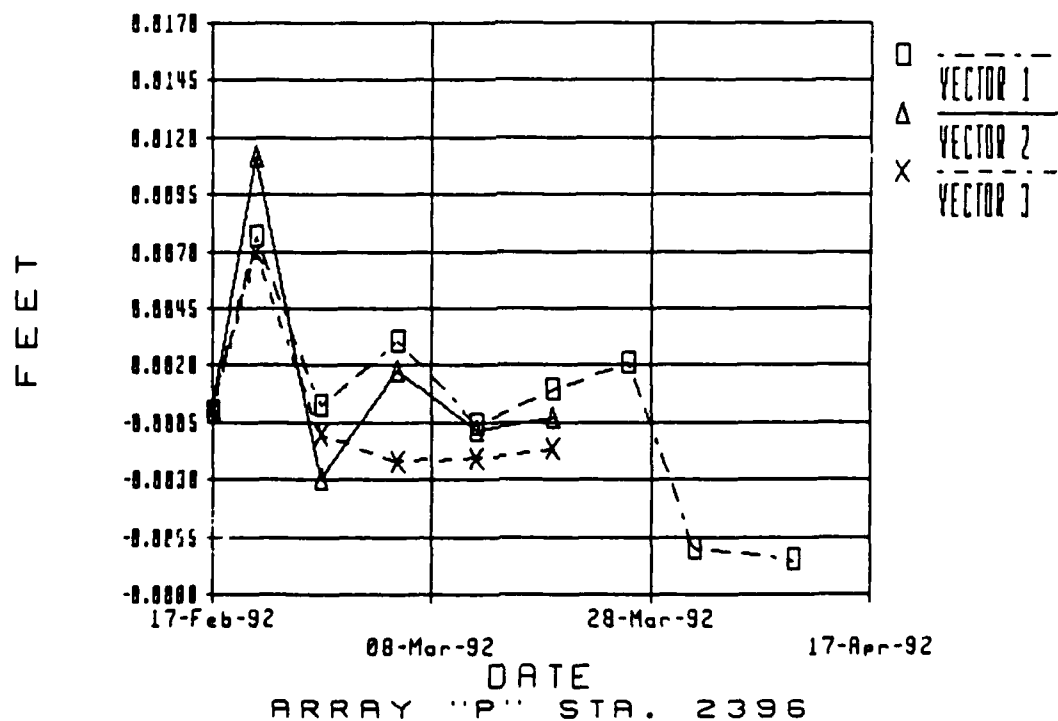
TAPE EXTENSOMETERS, T4



HARLAN, KENTUCKY TAPE EXTENSOMETERS, T4

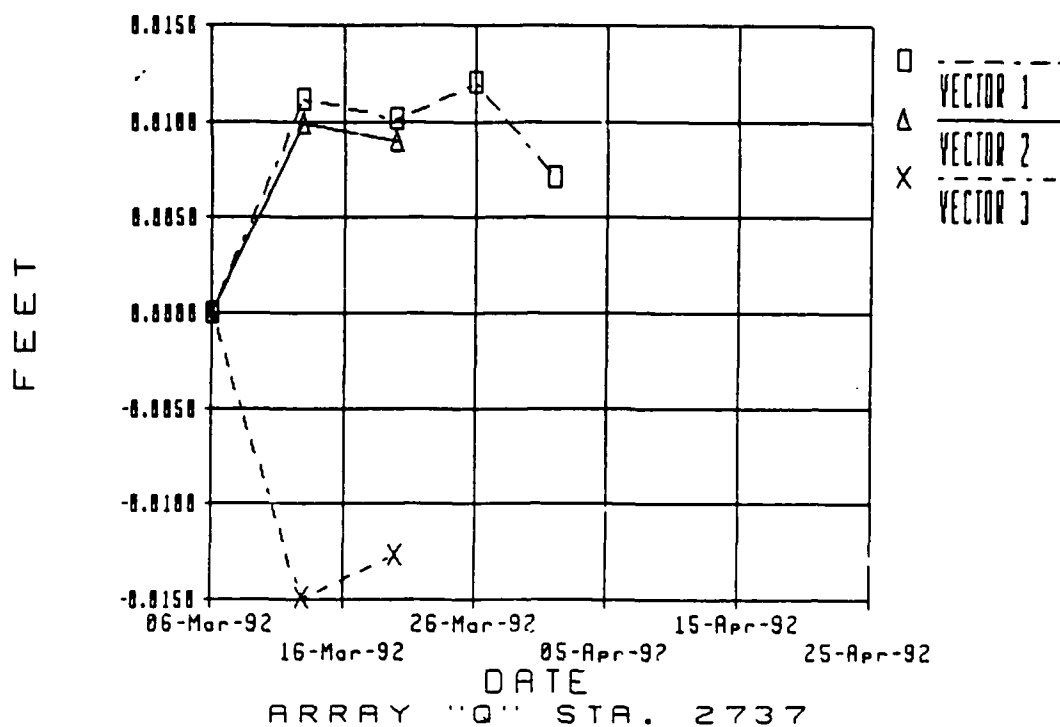


HARLAN, KENTUCKY TAPE EXTENSOMETERS, T4



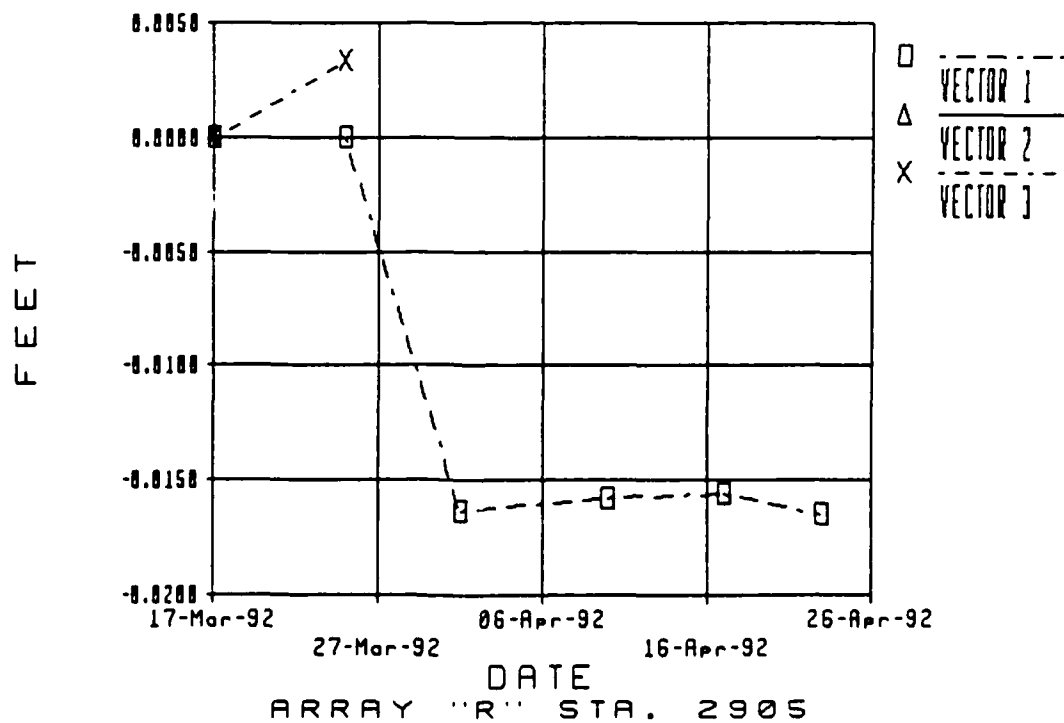
HARLAN, KENTUCKY

TAPE EXTENSOMETERS, T4



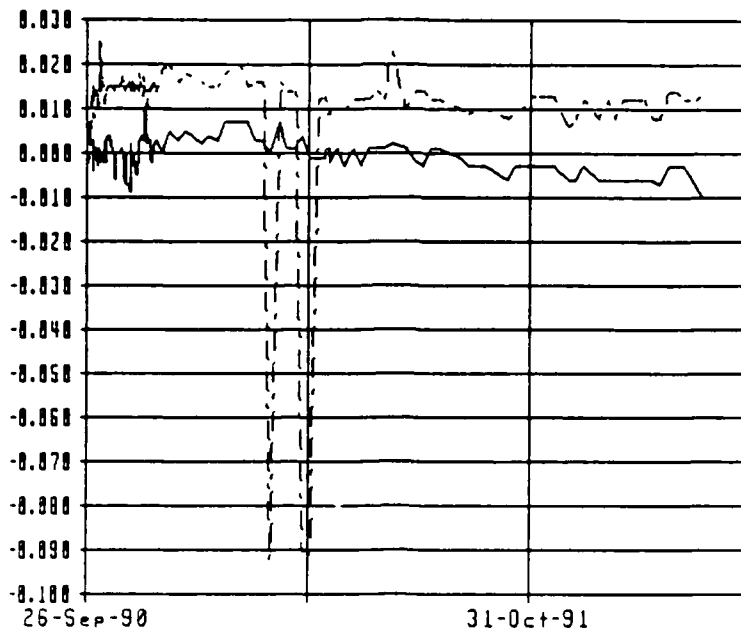
HARLAN, KENTUCKY

TAPE EXTENSOMETERS, T4



HARLAN, KENTUCKY SPB EXTENSOMETERS, T1

INCHES



S1A(1073)

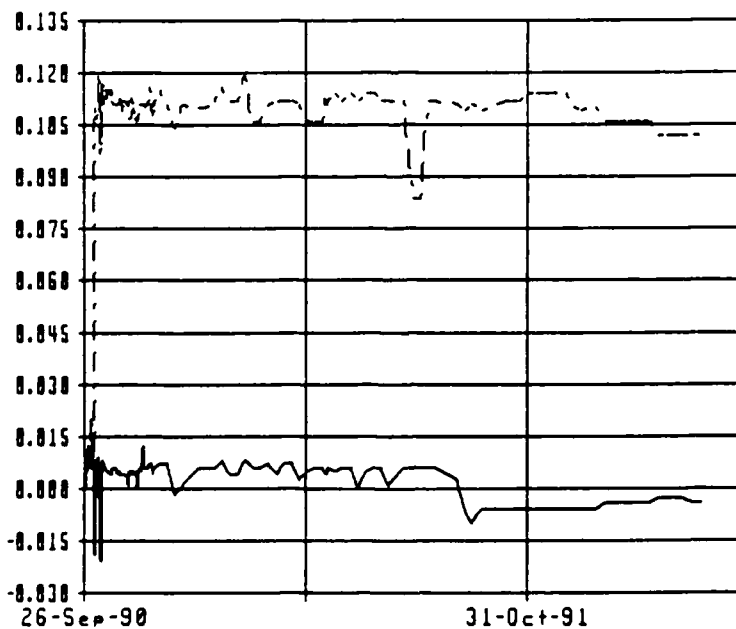
S2A(1077)

Anchor Depth:
S1A 10 ft.
S2A 5 ft.

DATE
ARRAY "A" STA. 1077

HARLAN, KENTUCKY SPB EXTENSOMETERS, T1

INCHES



S3A(1079)

S4A(1074)

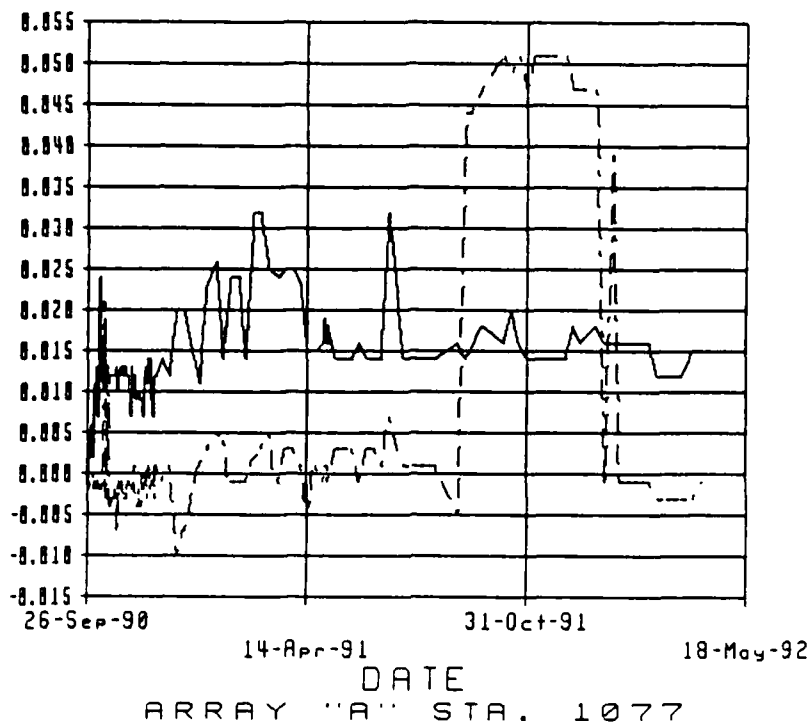
Anchor Depth:
S3A 1 ft.
S4A 10 ft.

DATE
ARRAY "A" STA. 1077

HARLAN, KENTUCKY

SPB EXTENSOMETERS, T1

INCHES



55A(1078)

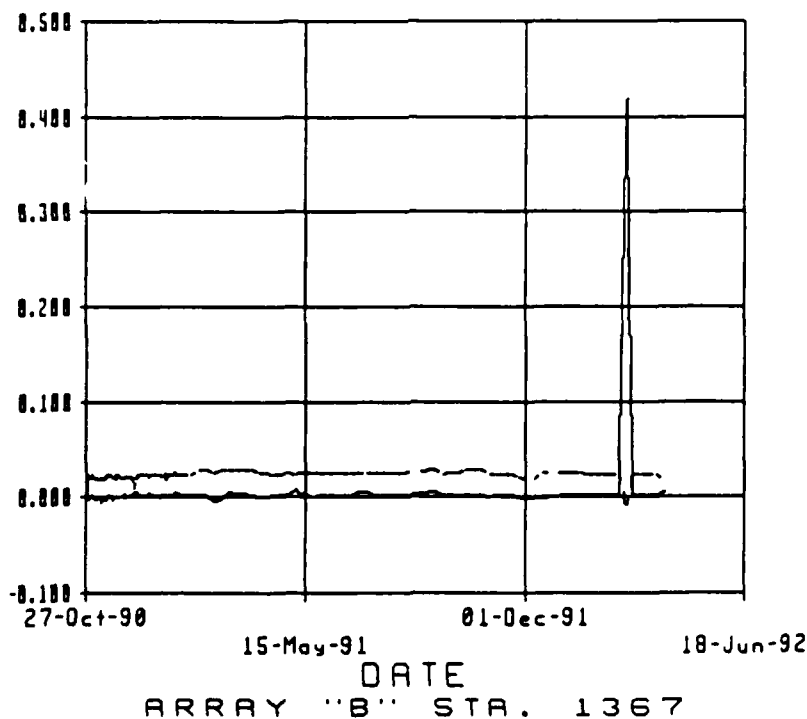
56A(1079)

Anchor Depth:
55A 5 ft.
56A 1 ft.

HARLAN, KENTUCKY

SPB EXTENSOMETERS, T1

INCHES



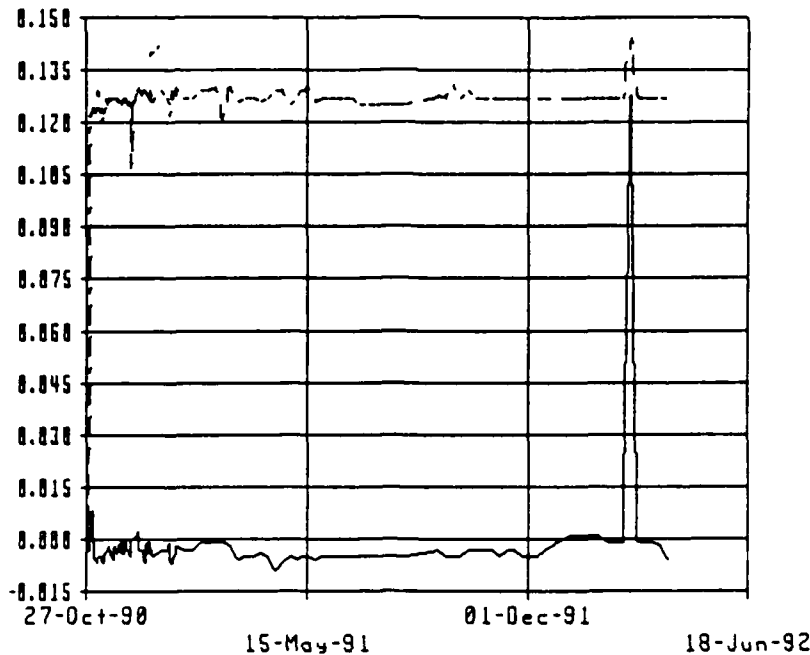
57B(1365)

58B(1369)

Anchor Depth:
57B 10 ft.
58B 5 ft.

HARLAN, KENTUCKY SPB EXTENSOMETERS, T1

INCHES



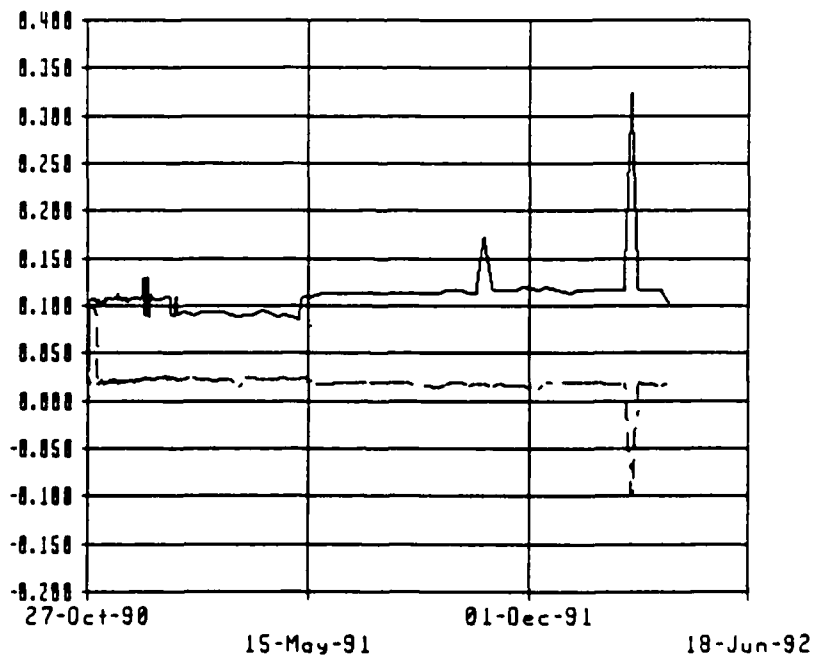
S98(1371)
S108(1365)

Anchor Depth
S98 1
S108 10

DATE
ARRAY "B" STA. 1367

HARLAN, KENTUCKY SPB EXTENSOMETERS, T1

INCHES



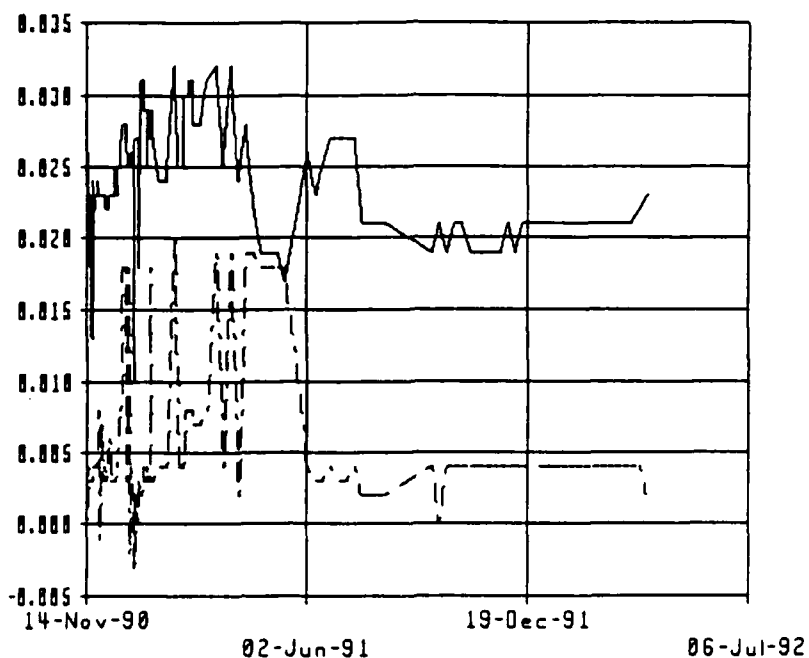
S118(1369)
S128(1371)

Anchor Dep
S118 1
S128 1

DATE
ARRAY "B" STA. 1367

HARLAN, KENTUCKY SPB EXTENSOMETERS, T1

INCHES



S13C(1596)

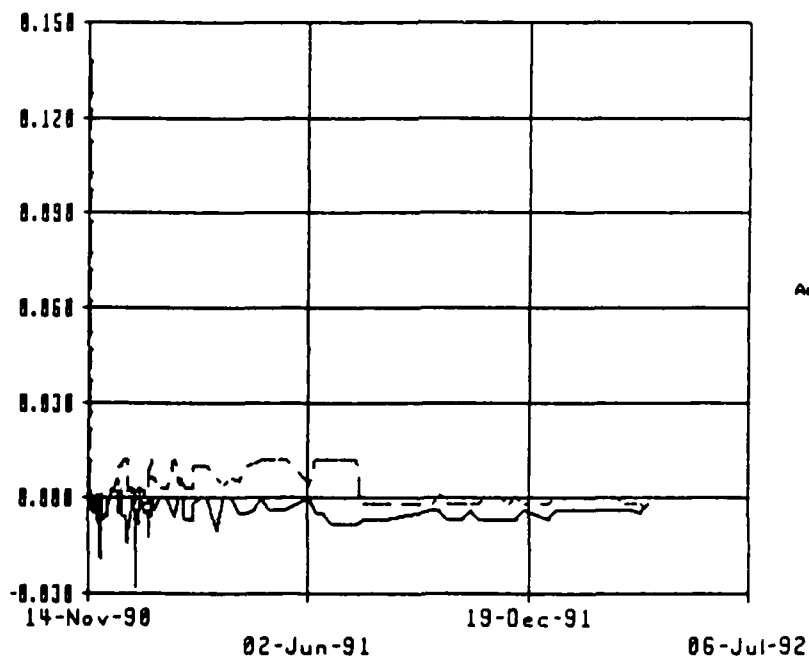
S14C(1600)

Anchor Depth:
S13C 10
S14C 5

ARRAY "C" STA. 1598

HARLAN, KENTUCKY SPB EXTENSOMETERS, T1

INCHES



S15C(1602)

S16C(1596)

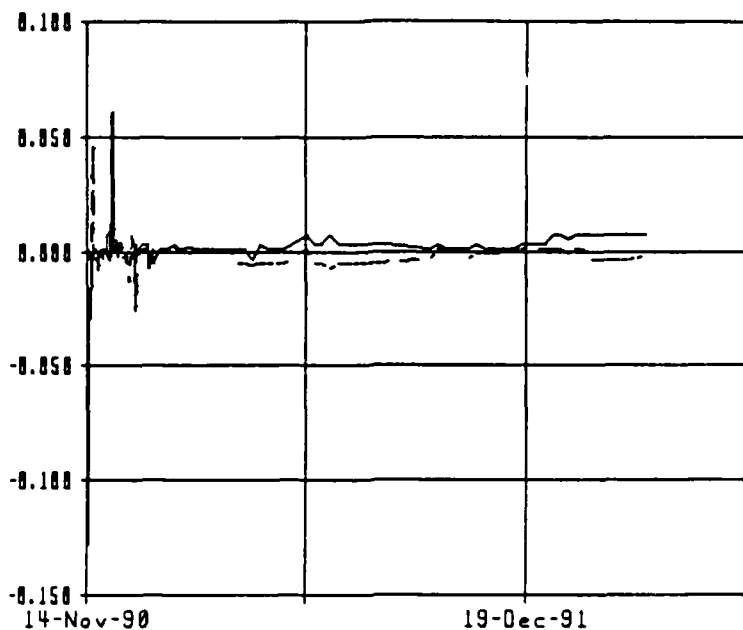
Anchor Depths:
S15C 1 ft.
S16C 10 ft.

ARRAY "C" STA. 1598

HARLAN, KENTUCKY

SPB EXTENSOMETERS, T1

INCHES



517C(1600)

518C(1602)

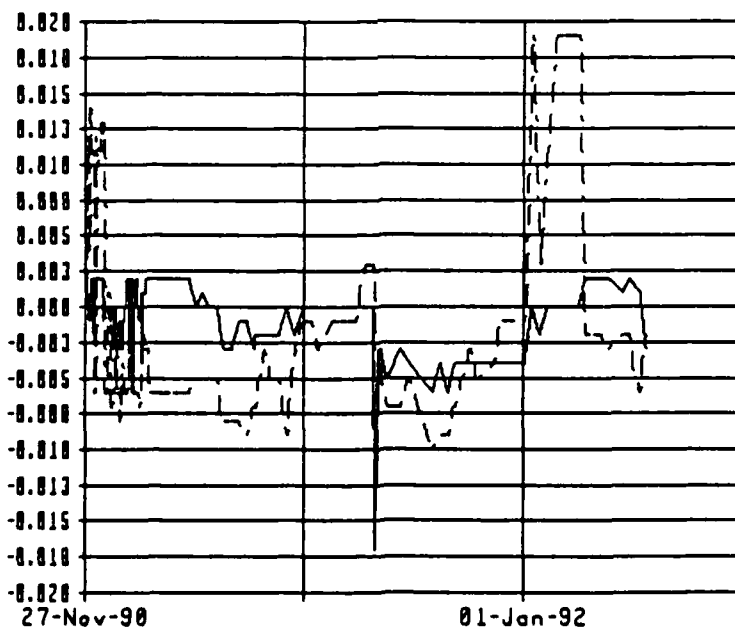
Anchor Depth:
517C 5 ft.
518C 1 ft.

DATE
ARRAY "C" STA. 1598

HARLAN, KENTUCKY

SPB EXTENSOMETERS, T2

INCHES



5190(1124)

5200(1128)

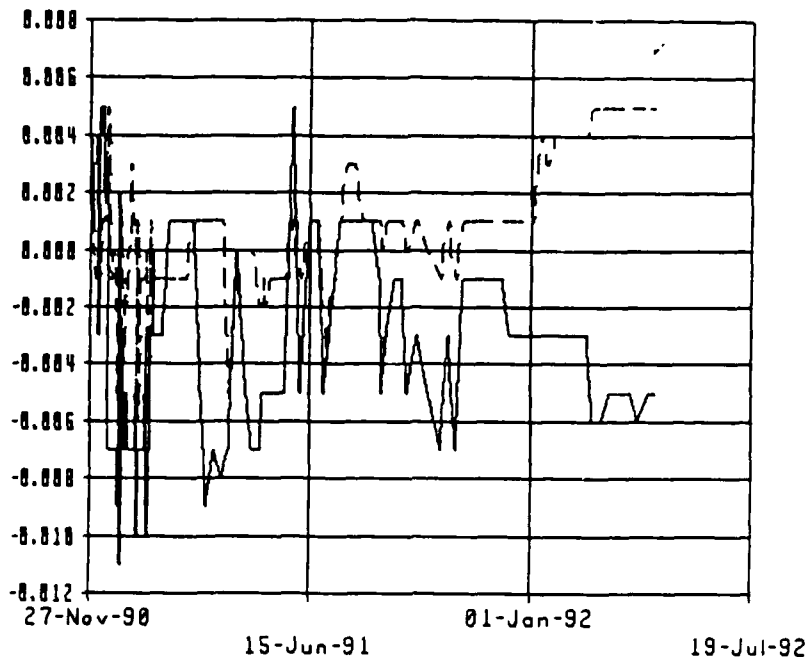
Anchor Depth:
5190 10 ft.
5200 5 ft.

DATE
ARRAY "D" STA. 1126

HARLAN, KENTUCKY

SPB EXTENSOMETERS, T2

INCHES



5210(1130)

5220(1124)

Anchor Depth:

5210 1 ft.

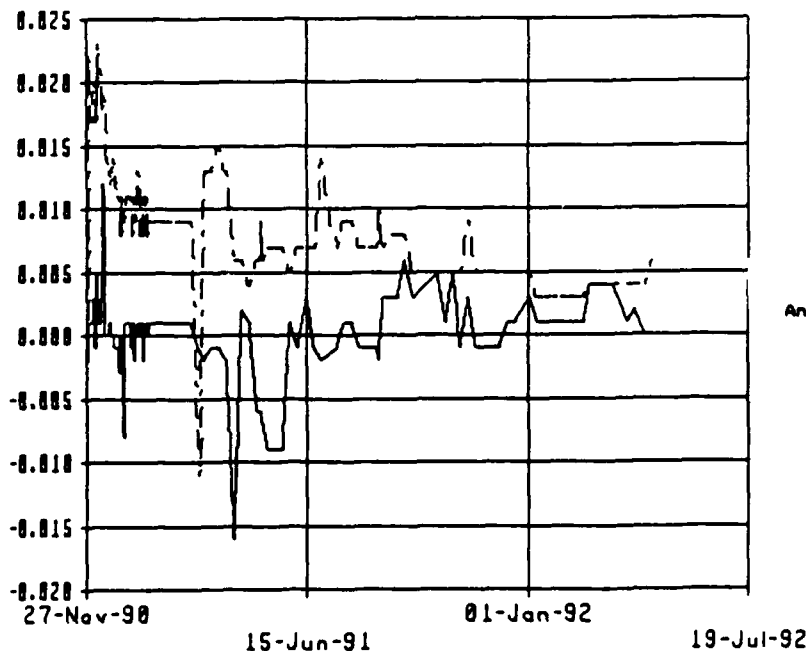
5220 10 ft.

DATE
ARRAY "D" STA. 1126

HARLAN, KENTUCKY

SPB EXTENSOMETERS, T2

INCHES



5230(1120)

5240(1130)

Anchor Depth:

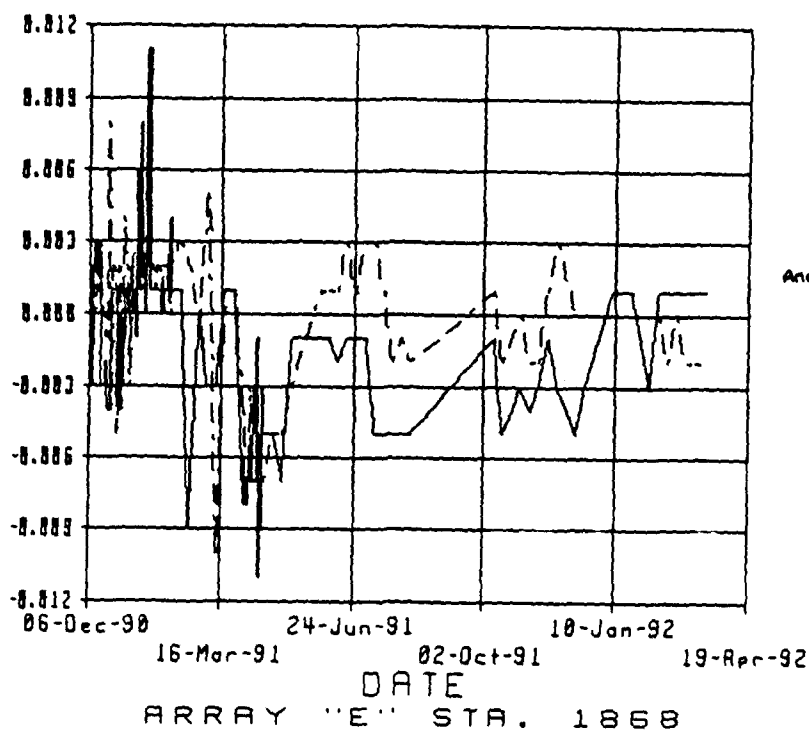
5230 5 ft.

5240 1 ft.

DATE
ARRAY "D" STA. 1126

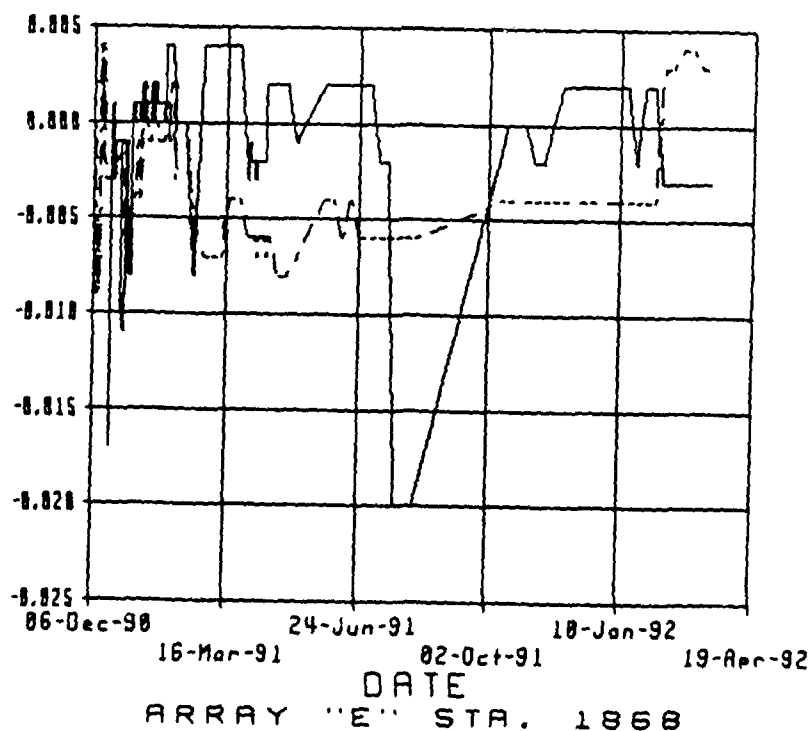
HARLAN, KENTUCKY SPB EXTENSOMETERS, T1

INCHES



HARLAN, KENTUCKY SPB EXTENSOMETERS, T1

INCHES



HARLAN, KENTUCKY

SPB EXTENSOMETERS, T1

